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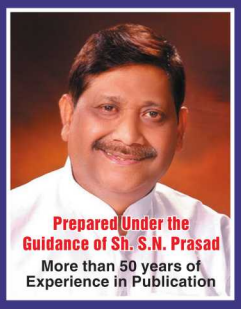

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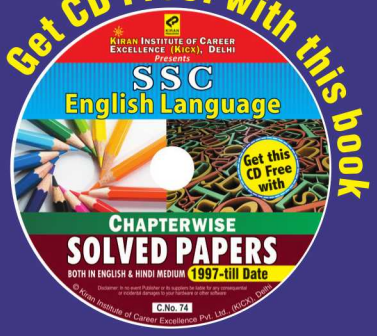

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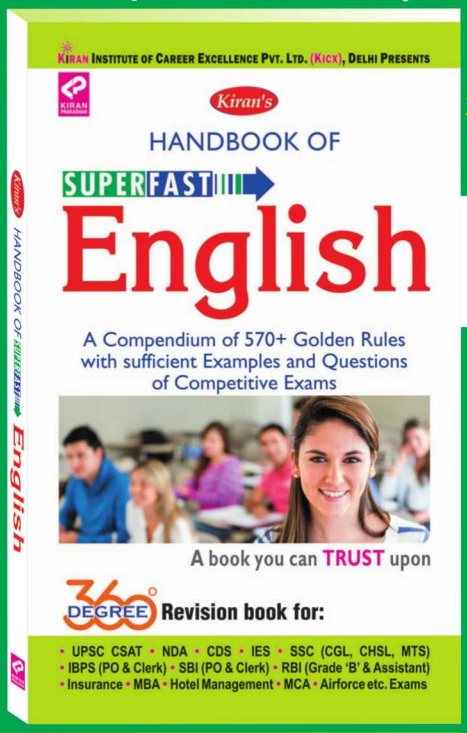
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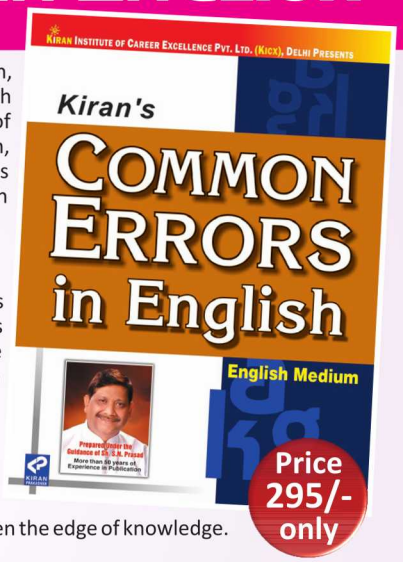
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It is generally said that subtleness is the foundation of success. In today's world of competition, seeking opportunity by faring in competitive examinations has really become indisputably a tough affair. In this context, the importance of English, as a subject, is undeniable. Not only for the sake of examinations, but just to master English, one should have the knowledge of good and apt English, correct standard of written English, proper art of conversation and application of correct dialogue, as well as personal development, which all pose as a stairway of qualities towards sound English proficiency.

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In order to test the knowledge of English Language in various competitive examinations, questions are set in several patterns to ascertain one's understanding of the language. Among the various patterns, one is related to the topic of Common Errors. Having essential knowledge in Grammar, we learn to read and write, as well as talk correct English. Due to the presence of various topics in Grammar and the host of rules that are related to those topics, we somehow miss to explore the correct usage of English.

In this book, all these topics have been widely discussed with explanations and examples for better grasp of the minute differences that appear in examinations and which restrain us from dealing with those questions related to Common Errors. The explanations which have been given at the end of each chapter, are in all way helpful to understand each and every problem with clarity and thus sharpen the edge of knowledge.

Salient Features

- This book has been divided into two parts. The first part contains several topics of English Grammar, which are classified into 14 different chapters. Each chapter discusses a topic at length. The second part consists of Model Question Papers.
- In each of the 14 chapters, concepts about the Fundamental and Basic Principles/Rules have been provided. Simultaneously, while discussing the various aspects of the chapter, several related examples have been provided. The variety of the questions tell the tale of the nature of questions asked in different competitive exams.
- Each chapter is essentially supplemented with 'a ready reckoner', which helps in understanding and recapitulating the basic rules at a glance.
- Each chapter is supplemented with a number of questions based on the topic discussed. The questions may have Error in one part and you are required to find out that error.
- The questions have been explained adequately, which help you understand the root cause of the error.
- Model Question Papers help in understanding the overall genre of a topics and thereby assist in developing a solid and sound knowledge of the topic of discussion.

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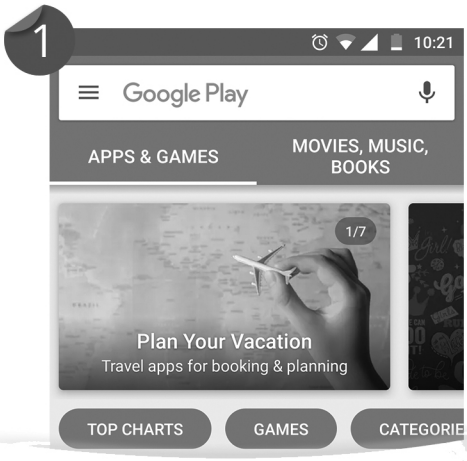

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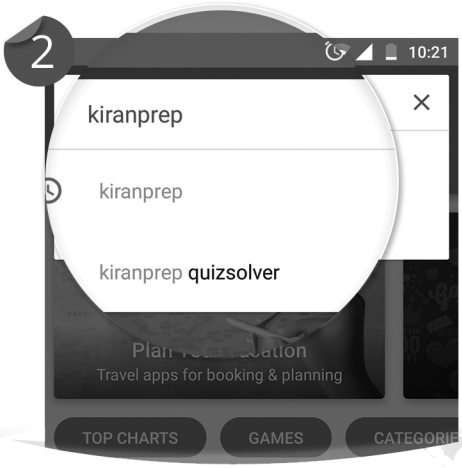

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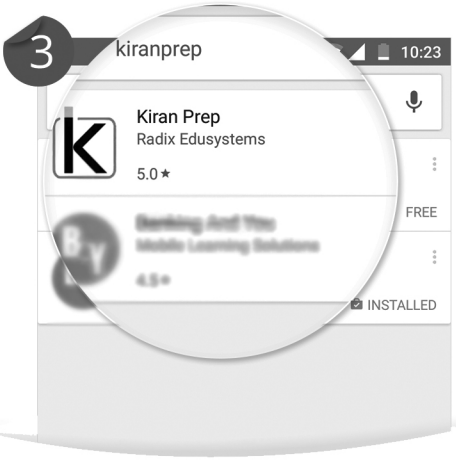

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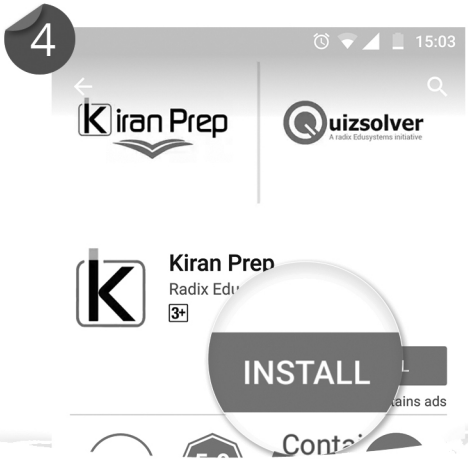

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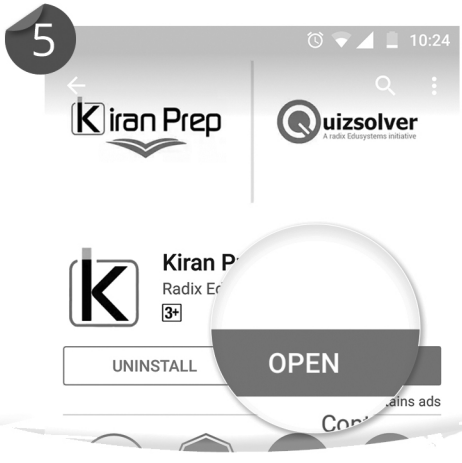

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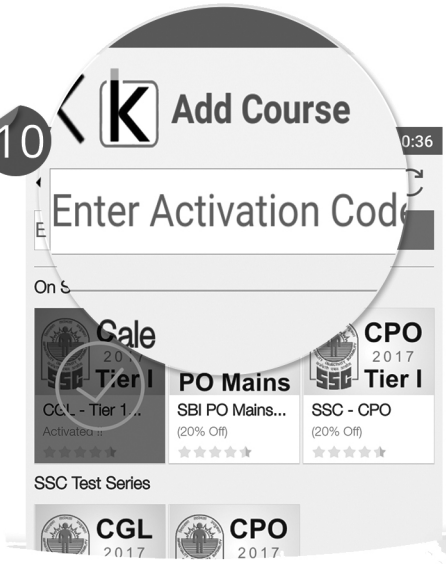

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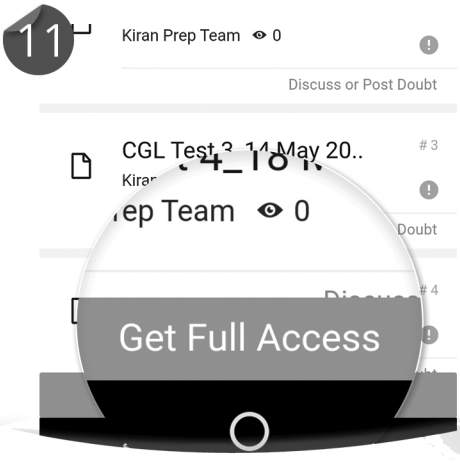

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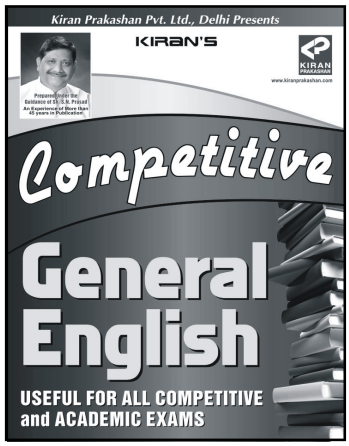

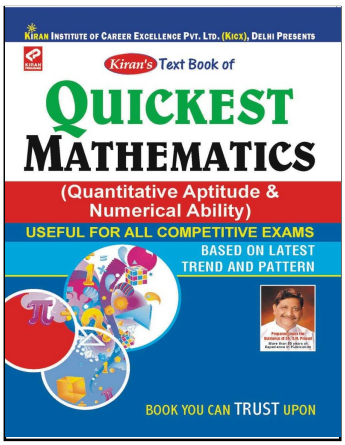
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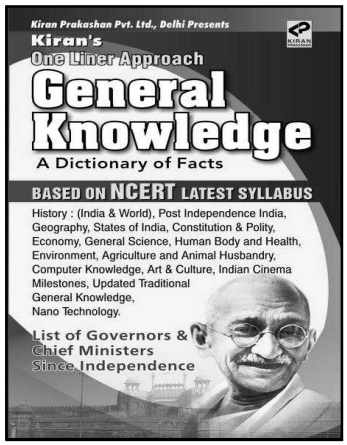
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About the Book.....?

The significance of past never diminishes, either in effect or substance. To forget this vital point, sometimes becomes suicidal. A minute observation of the past and accumulated experiences helps us in shaping our present. The positive and compendious conclusions drawn from the past becomes our pioneer in charting new ways and teach us to rectify our remedies. Our present is, thus, beautified. Where there is beauty, attraction cannot be negated. It is in this way that the foundation of a concrete future is further solidified. Aspirations turn into realities. This is a realistic reflection. If the past is forgotten by marginalizing this realism, the truth of past surface as a path strewn with pebbles. If we preserve and cherish these pebbles of the past and make correct use of them, they become the linchpin of an edifice called success. Thus, the intricacies of our path become effortless and our destination gets more and more intelligible.

Kiran Prakashan Pvt. Ltd., which has been at your service since decades and helping you with the multitude of relevant offerings, has made a meaningful effort to put together these invaluable and very useful pebbles in form a book, titled Kiran's SSC English Language Chapterwise Solved Papers.

It is an undeniable truth that the continuous motion of the past gives birth to change. Change gets inevitability. These changes bring coherence to the changed circumstances and fulfill the exact needs of the present. We reach our destinations only by striking coordination with these changes, lest we will find ourselves at the last row in this age of competition. The destination will be left as something impertinent. Our esteemed readers must be well aware of the changes introduced by the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) in the selection process for different posts. Kiran Prakashan has been keeping you updated with all the relevant information related to these very changes. According to Students, Teachers and Coaching Directors demand this book has been changed and arranged by Topicwise. The latest edition Kiran's SSC English Language Chapterwise Solved Papers which is revised, enlarged and updated is another example of the commitment we feel towards our readers, imparting completeness in their search for a better and secure future.

The book before you, Kiran's SSC English Language Chapterwise Solved Papers (Latest, Revised & Enlarged Edition) has been based on the questions of English Language and Comprehension that have been asked in the various competitive examinations at the CGL (Tier–I & II), CHSL (10+2) and Matric levels. This book has been conceived as a holistic treatment and single solution to all the difficulties that a candidate encounters while appearing for the SSC exams. The Think-Tank of Kiran Prakashan has taken into account the needs and difficulties of candidates and made an attempt to simplify the subject matter by de-constructing every thread and each pattern. Not only have the questions asked in the different examinations conducted by the SSC (year 2017) been compiled at one place, but also they have been compartmentalized topicwise and made easy to grasp and digest with the help of comprehensive explanations. This is a rare collection of more than 11300 questions and their respective explanations. It wouldn't be bragging if we say, do master these questions and their explanations, you will automatically find yourself at ease with most of what surfaces in form of examination questions. In other words, master this book sincerely; success will itself become the mistress.

KNOW ABOUT ENGLISH GRAMMAR & LANGUAGE

A tremendous importance is attached to English Language in competitive exams of today. The cut-throat competition prevailing around the aspirants tell a significant tale. Hence, it becomes indispensable to prepare yourself in the best possible way, otherwise the goal remains a distant dream. A language is nothing but a meticulous arrangement of words. As an expert sculptor carves the stones in a skilled manner to give a magnificent appearance to his/her creation, in the similar way, an expert linguist arranges words suitably. This art of arrangement comes from true knowledge of grammar and collection of words. The expertise is had by continuous persperiration. If one perspires in a true way, the inspiration comes in a natural way. Then there is no deviation From the destination. If you sweat on a wrong path, it comes to

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no fruition. Keeping in view the orientation and dedication of our readers and weightage assigned to English Language, we provide the A to Z of English Grammar. A well arranged collection of subject matter suffice your need and satiate your quest for a true guide. Hopefully. You get benefitted to a great extent in your pursuit of realising the long cherished goal.

This edition of Kiran's SSC English Language Chapterwise Solved Papers has been parcelled out into 13 Chapters, each dealing with topicwise and comprising bulk of questions and explanations. The chapters are :

u Common Errors u Improvement of Sentences u Transformation of Sentences (Active/ Passive Voice) u Direct/Indirect Speech. u Fill in the Blanks u Synonyms u Antonyms u One word substitution u Idioms/ Phrases u Selection of mis spelt word/correctly spelt word u Arrangement of Sentences u Cloze Test u Comprehension Test

Explanations to the questions serve in some way as highly directed study material. We have ensured not to bombard with you bulky study materials which sometimes prove futile if a candidate is facing severe crunch of time. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, considered the supreme genius of modern German literature, said once: "What is not started today is never finished tomorrow."

Relating to what Goethe had to say, we are proud to have made the beginning of a start. And, that start is Kiran's SSC English Language Chapterwise Solved Papers, where facts have been consolidated and refined and presented in the easy-to-digest objective question format which have actually been already asked at the different levels and in the different formats of competitive examinations. Scientifically it has been proved that you tend to remember anything for long if that has been asked from you and you found yourself in a testing situation. So, this book has been scientifically weaved on the principle of 'Test to prepare and Success.'

While working on this unique offering, we took pains to ensure that the explanations to the questions are not only pertinent, easily digestible, but effective, too. To elucidate the relevance of explanations and develop certain ease in this respect, we would like you to get acquainted with them.

As we have inferred that SSC to great extent follows the pattern of questions asked in Graduate level, FCI, CPO, Delhi Police, (10+2) level, Matric Level and others competitive exams. held earlier. But the scope is enlarged. In short, this unique compilation of more than 11300 questions will serve you in more than one way.

Last, but not the least, there is no shortcut to success. Only hard work and perseverance pays rich dividends in the long term. So, we suggest you to make the best out of this unique offering before you. Let us remind you that the questions you find in this book will not only help you prepare for the SSC examinations, they will equip you with the much required knowledge and insight in 'cracking' other examinations as well.

Hugh Nibley, the famous American author and Mormon apologist said: "Only if you reach the boundary will the boundary recede before you. And if you don't, if you confine your efforts, the boundary will shrink to accommodate itself to your efforts. And you can only expand your capacities by working to the very limit."

Our researchers have taken painstaking efforts in the direction of accommodating and expanding to the limit. The guiding principle has been to have an eye on whatever is significant, and when you do have such a microscopic eye, there is little that can be expected to have been ignored. So, here is our new, novel and unique offering to you, Kiran's SSC English Language Chapterwise Solved Papers. (Latest Revised & Enlarged Edition) You will find a CD and scratch card for online test. This will help you prepare for the SSC online exam pattern. Read this book, incorporate and digest it to reach the limits of life. See to know what it is all about.

With Best Wishes

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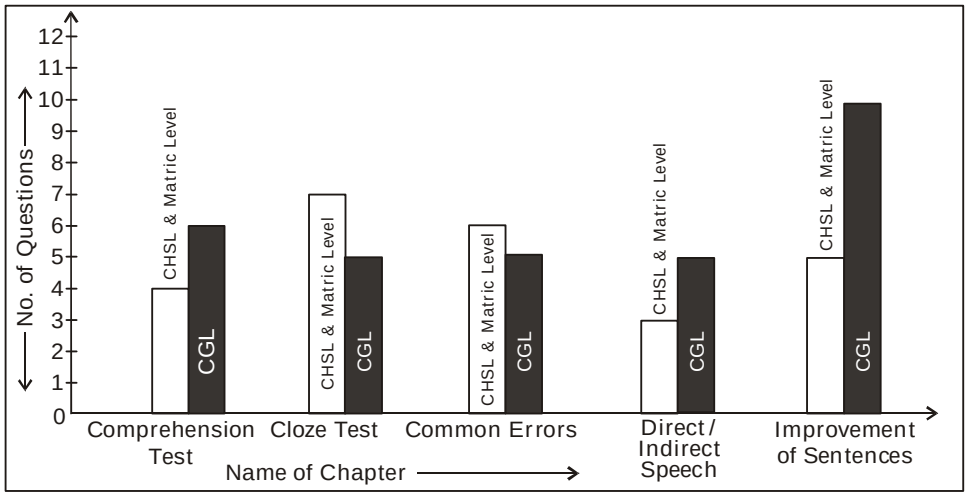
SOME NOTABLE FACTS

SSC (Staff Selection Commission)

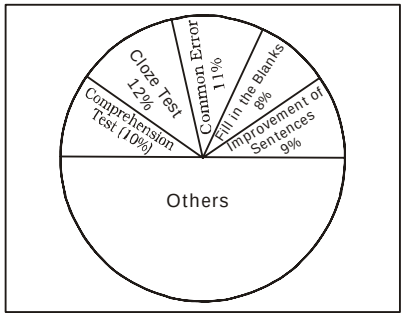
Combined Graduate Level(CGL)	Combined Higher Secondary Level (CHSL)	Matric Level
↓	↓	↓
CGL Tier I & Tier II CAPFs SI & Delhi Police SI etc.	LDC & DEO and Stenographer 'C' & 'D'	Multi Tasking Staff and Constable (GD)

- Æ Staff Selection Commission Conducts examinatiion for Graduate Level, Higher Secondary Level and Matric Level on all India basis.
- Æ Till now SSC conducted Combined Graduation level Examination used to be held in two parts i.e. Tier-I and Tier-II. But from now onwards this examination will be held in four parts i.e. Tier-I, Tier-II, Tier-III and Tier-IV.
- Æ Earlier in SSC conducted Tier-I Exam used to have 50 questions on English Language & Comprehension out of 200 questions, while in Tier-II a candidate had to answer 100 questions. But from 2016 onwards in Tier-I out of 100 questions, 25 questions will be on Mathematics, while a candidate has to answer 100 questions in Tier-II.
- Æ SSC Conducts Tier-I examination for CHSL of 100 questions out of which English Language & Comprehension carries a weightage of 25 questions.
- Æ Matric Level exams are conducted for Multi Tasking Staff in which out of 150, 50 questions are from English Language & Comprehension and in Constable GD exam weightage of English Language & Comprehension is 25 questions out of 100.
- Æ The Changing nature of English Language & Comprehension questions in recent exams conducted by SSC make this subject very important and deciding factor in success or failure.

TOP 5 IMPORTANT CHAPTERS



- Æ Combination of Comprehension Test, Cloze Test, Common Errors, Fill in the Blanks, Improvement of Sentences in recent Exams (2011-2017)



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TOPICWISE DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONS ASKED IN THE SSC GRADUATE LEVEL (TIER-I, TIER-II, SAS, CPO, DP SI) EXAMS HELD DURING 2010–2017

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & COMPREHENSION

S. No.	TOPICS	* Average number of Questions	EXAMINATIONS																			
			SSC Tier-I 16.05.2010 (Ist Sitting)	SSC CISF 29.08.2010	SSC (South Zone) Investigator 12.09.2010	SSC CPO SI 12.12.2010	SSC Tier-I 26.06.2011 (Ist Sitting)	SSC Tier-II Paper-II 04.08.2011	SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector 19.08.2012	SSC CPO SI & ASI 28.08.2011	SSC Tier-II, Paper-II 16.09.2012	SSC Tier-I 19.05.2013	SSC Tier-II, Paper-II 29.09.2013	SSC Tier-II 21.09.2014	SSC Tier-I 26.10.2014	SSC Tier-I 12.04.2015	SSC (CGL) Tier-I 09.08.2015 (Ist Sitting)	SSC (CGL) Tier-I 16.08.2015 (Ist Sitting)	SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DPSI 30.08.2015	SSC (CGL) Tier-II 25.10.2015	SSC (CGL) Tier-I 27.10.2016 (IInd Sitting)	SSC (CGL) Tier-II (CBE) 12.01.2017
1.	Common Errors	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	5	5	20	5	20	20	5	20	5	5	20	20	3	20
2.	Improvement of Sentences	5	5	5	5	5	5	20	5	5	22	10	22	22	10	22	10	10	22	22	5	22
3.	Transformation of Sentences (Active/ Passive)	3	5	—	5	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	20	20	—	20	—	—	20	20	—	20
4.	Direct/Indirect Speech	5	5	—	5	—	—	25	—	—	27	—	27	27	—	27	—	—	27	27	—	27
5.	Fill in the Blanks	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5
6.	Synonyms	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
7.	Antonyms	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
8.	One Word Substitution	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	12	7	12	12	7	12	7	7	12	12	3	12
9.	Idioms/Phrases	3	—	5	—	5	5	5	5	5	10	5	10	10	5	10	5	5	10	10	3	10
10.	Selection of mis spelt word/correctly spelt word	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	3
11.	Arrangement of Sentences	3	5	—	5	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	20	20	—	20	—	—	20	20	—	20
12.	Cloze Test	5	—	10	—	10	10	25	—	10	25	—	25	25	—	25	—	—	25	25	—	25
13.	Comprehension Test	6	5	—	5	—	—	50	10	—	30	10	30	30	10	30	10	10	30	30	5	30
	Total Number of Questions	50	50	50	50	50	50	200	50	50	200	50	200	200	50	200	50	50	200	200	25	200

* Average number of questions is based on the data available in the chart mentioned above (Considering 50 questions set)

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TOPICWISE DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONS ASKED IN THE SSC CHSL (10+2) (DATA ENTRY OPERATOR, STENOGRAPHER GRADE 'C' & 'D') AND MATRIC LEVEL EXAMS HELD ON DURING 2010–2017

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & COMPREHENSION

S. No.	TOPICS	* Average number of Questions	EXAMINATIONS														
			SSC DEO & LDC 27.11.2010	SSC DEO & LDC 20.02.2011	SSC DEO & LDC 11.12.2011	SSC Constable (GD) & Riflemen (GD) 22.04.2012	SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC 21.10.2012 Ist Sitting	SSC Multi-Tasking Staff 10.03.2013 (Ist Sitting)	SSC Constable (GD) 12.05.2013 (Ist Sitting	SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC 10.11.2013	SSC Multi-Tasking Staff 16.02.2014	SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC 16.11.2014	SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting)	SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting)	SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' 31.01.2016	SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) 08.09.2016 (Ist Sitting)	SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)
1.	Common Errors	6	5	5	5	3	6	10	3	5	10	5	4	4	10	2	2
2.	Improvement of Sentences	4	2	2	2	3	7	5	3	2	5	5	4	4	10	2	2
3.	Transformation of Sentences (Active/ Passive)	3	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	2	10	1	1
4.	Direct/Indirect Speech	3	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	2	10	1	1
5.	Fill in the Blanks	5	5	5	5	4	5	10	3	5	10	5	4	4	5	2	2
6.	Synonyms	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	3	5	4	4	5	2	2
7.	Antonyms	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	5	4	4	5	2	2
8.	One Word Substitution	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	3	3	5	5	4	4	—	2	2
9.	Idioms/Phrases	3	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	3	3	5	4	4	5	2	2
10.	Selection of mis spelt word/correctly spelt word	3	2	2	2	3	2	6	3	2	6	5	4	4	—	2	2
11.	Arrangement of Sentences	3	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	4	5	2	2
12.	Cloze Test	7	5	5	5	—	15	—	—	5	—	10	10	10	20	5	5
13.	Comprehension Test	4	5	5	5	—	7	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	15	—	—
	Total Number of Questions	50	50	50	50	25	50	50	25	50	50	50	50	50	100	25	25

* Average number of questions is based on the data available in the chart mentioned above (Considering 50 questions set)

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AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR & LANGUAGE

A tremendous importance is attached to English Language in competitive exams of today. The cut-throat competition prevailing around the aspirants tell a significant tale. Hence, it becomes indispensable to prepare yourself in the best possible way, otherwise the goal remains a distant dream. A language is nothing but a meticulous arrangement of words. As an expert sculptor carves the stones in a skilled manner to give a magnificent appearance to his/her creation, in the similar way, an expert linguist arranges words suitably. This art of arrangement comes from true knowledge of grammar and collection of words. The expertise is had by continuous perspiration. If one perspires in a true way, the inspiration comes in a natural way. Then there is no deviation From the destination. If you sweat on a wrong path, it comes to no fruition. Keeping in view the orientation and dedication of our readers and weightage assigned to English Language, we provide the A to Z of English Grammar. A well arranged collection of subject matter suffice your need and satiate your guest for a true guide. Hopefully. You get benefitted to a great extent in your pursuit of realising the long cherished goal.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Subject-Verb agreement is based on *two* basic rules.

RULE 1

SUBJECT is SINGULAR — VERB is SINGULAR

Example:

He (Sing. Sub.) writes (Sing. Verb) poem.

Vinay (Sing. Sub.) goes (Sing. Verb) to office.

Exception:

(i) With *I*, excluding *am* and *was*, there is always a Plural subject.

(ii) *You* always takes a Plural subject.

RULE 2

SUBJECT is PLURAL — VERB is PLURAL

Example:

They (Plural Sub.) are (Plural Verb) riding a bicycle.

We (Plural Sub.) are (Plural Verb) planning to visit Canada.

In general, the *number* and *person* of any Finite Verb are corresponding to the *number* and *person* of the *subject*.

Example:

They (Plural Sub.) play. (Finite Verb)

She (Plural Sub.) plays. (Finite Verb)

Here in (i), play is a Finite Verb, where 'They' is a plural subject in the plural form.

But in (ii), plays is a Finite Verb, where it is with the singular subject 'She' and in singular form.

Subjects and Verbs must agree with one another in number (singular or plural). Thus, if a subject is singular, its Verb must also be singular, if a subject is plural, its Verb must also be plural.

Important Rules

1. If the subject of a sentence is singular noun, then it takes a singular verb.

Examples:

Kate (Sing. Noun) is (Sing. Verb) always punctual.

A visitor (Sing. Noun) has (Sing. Verb) come to see us.

2. If two singular nouns are joined with *and*, then the verb is plural.

Examples :

Rahul (Sing. Noun) *and* Anita (Sing. Noun) have (Plural Verb) gone home.

A computer (Sing. Noun) *and* a printer (Sing. Noun) have (Plural Noun) been installed.

3. If two singular nouns are joined with *and*, but before them there is *each* / *every*, etc., then it takes a singular verb.

Examples:

Each (each) officer (Sing. Noun) *and* each (each) manager (Sing. Noun) is (Sing. Verb) invited.

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The duty of every boy *and* every girl
every Sing. Noun every Sing. Noun
is to respect their parents.
Sing. Verb

4. If two singular nouns are joined with *and* to express something about a person, thing or expression, then singular verb is used.

Examples:

Bread *and* Butter is my favourite
Sing. Noun Sing. Noun Sing. Verb
breakfast.

t A few other such pair of nouns are – *Bread and butter / Rice and curry / Horse and carriage / Hammer and Sickle / Crown and glory*, etc.

But, the exception is: If two such nouns are used to denote two different things, then it takes a plural verb.

Example:

Crown *and* glory exist together.
Noun Noun Plural verb

5. If two nouns or pronouns are joined with – *as well as / in addition to / besides / like/ unlike / with / along with / together with / accompanied by / led by / headed by / guided by / controlled by / governed by*, etc., then the verb is according to the noun or pronoun given in the first case in the sentence.

Examples:

You *as well as* your brother were absent yesterday.
Noun Noun Plural verb

She *together with* her friends is visiting her uncle.
Noun Noun Plural Verb

6. If two subjects are joined by –
Not only…..but also
Neither…….nor
Either…or
then, the verb always follows its nearest subject.

Examples:

Neither you *nor* I am going to see him.
Subject Subject Verb

Neither you *nor* she is listening to music.
Subject Subject Verb

7. If subjects are joined with *not…..but* or *not*, then the verb follows that subject, which is not with the subject *not*.

Examples:

Not she *but* her friends are responsible.
Subject Verb

She *not* her friends is responsible.
Subject Verb

8. If the subject of a sentence is – *Each / Either / Neither*, then it takes a singular verb.

Examples:

I invited two guests but neither has come.
Subject Singular Verb

He proposed both the girls but either
Subject
has responded.
Singular Verb

9. After – *Each of / Either of / Neither of / Everyone of / One of*, etc., the noun or pronoun is always plural but, the verb remains singular.

Examples:

Each of the snakes is poisonous.
Plural noun singular verb

One of them has topped in exam.
Plural Noun Singular Verb

Look at this example:

The professor asked the student / if everyone of them /
(A) (B)
were ready to go / for a picnic on the coming Sunday. /
(C) (D)
No error
(E)

In this sentence (in Part C), 'was' will be used instead of 'were'; because, after 'everyone of', the Noun or Pronoun is always plural but the verb is singular.

10. If the subject of a sentence is *Everybody / Somebody / Nobody / Anybody / Someone / No one / Everyone / Anyone / Everything / Something / Nothing / Anything*, etc., then the verb always singular.

Examples:

Everybody knows that the sun is a star.
Subject Sing. Verb

Someone among his friends likes partying.
Subject Sing. Verb

11. If the subject of a sentence is *Many / Both / Few / A few*, etc., then the verb is always plural.

Example:

Both are beautiful and charming.
Subject Plural Verb

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Many were invited but a few have
↓ ↓
Subject Plural Verb
attended the ceremony.

12. After – *Both of* / *A few of* / *Few of* / *Many of*, etc., the noun or pronoun is plural, which is followed by a plural verb.

Examples:

Many of the visitors are European.
↓ ↓
Noun Plural Verb

13. After – *Many* / *A great many* / *A good many*, etc., the noun is always plural, which is followed by a plural verb.

Example:

A great many girls are swimming in the pool.
↓ ↓
Noun Plural verb

But there is an exception.

t After 'Many a', both the noun and verb in a sentence are always singular.

Example:

Many a song is soothing.
↓ ↓
Sing. Noun Sing. Verb

14. After – *A number of* / *A large number*, etc. the noun is plural, which is followed by a plural verb.

Examples:

A number of students have taken the test.
↓ ↓
Plural Noun Plural Verb

But, there is an exception.

After – *The number of*, however, the noun is plural, the verb is always singular.

Examples:

The number of low-floor buses is increasing in Delhi.
↓ ↓
Plural Noun Singular Verb

15. After – *Some* / *Some of* / *All* / *All of* / *Enough* / *Most* / *Most of* / *A great deal of* / *Lots of* / *A lot of* / *Plenty of*, etc., if there is a countable noun, it is always a plural one and also the verb is plural.

Examples:

All men are mortal.
↓ ↓
Plural Noun Plural Verb

Lots of actors were present in the show.
↓ ↓
Plural Noun Plural Verb

16. After – *Half of* / *One third of* / *Two thirds of* / *Three fourths of*, etc. if the noun is countable, it is always a plural and also the verb is plural.

Example:

Half of the workers are on strike today.
↓ ↓
Plural Noun Plural Verb

t But, the exception is – If the noun is uncountable, it is always singular and the verb is also singular.

Example:

Three fourths of the majority has been elected.
↓ ↓
Singular Noun Singular verb

17. After – *More than one*, there is always a singular noun followed by singular verb.

Example:

More than one hall is booked.
↓ ↓
Sing. Noun Sing. Verb

But, there is an exception.

t Look at the construction: After – *More* + *Plural Noun* + *than one*, the verb is always plural.

Example:

More workers than one are late.
↓ ↓
Plural Noun Plural Verb

18. If *There* / *It* is used as introductory subjects in a sentence, then the verb with *There* is decided considering the usage of *number* and *person* of the noun that comes after *There*.

Example:

There was a tiger in the village.
↓ ↓
Singular verb Singular noun

There were two tigers in the village.
↓ ↓
Plural Verb Plural Noun

19. If with the construction: *Numeral* + *Plural Noun*, there is any definite *unit* / *distance* / *weight* / *height*, etc., then the verb is always singular.

Example:

Ten thousand rupees is a good amount.
↓ ↓
Numerical Plural noun Singular verb

Five tons of rice is enough for my family.
↓ ↓
Numerical Plural noun Singular verb

But there is an exception.

t If it refers to different units in the construction of *Numerical Adjective* + *Plural Noun*, then it takes a plural verb.

Example:

Fifty thousand rupees have been spent for the
↓ ↓
Numerical Plural noun Plural verb
construction.

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20. If *who / which / that* is used in the form of a relative pronoun, then the verb to follow depends on the number and person of its antecedent.

Examples:

I, who am a doctor, practice here.
↓ ↓
Relative Pronoun Sing. Verb

The men who are present here did not vote.
↓ ↓
Relative pronoun Plural verb

Look at the example below.

One of the problems / which was discussed / in the
(A) (B)
conference / was raised by him. / No error
(C) (D) (E)

In this sentence (in Part B), 'was' should be replaced by 'were'; because, 'which' is a relative pronoun and its antecedent 'the problems' is plural. So accordingly, the verb will also be a plural one.

21. If certain expressions like *unfulfilled wish / condition / desire* in the present state is to be brought into expression – with the use of *if / as if / as though / I wish / it is time / it is high time*, etc. along with which '*to be*' is used, then only its 'were' form is used provided whatever be the *number* and *person* of the subject.

Example:

I wish I were an angel.
↓ ↓
Unfulfilled wish Plural verb

Look at the example below.

If I was you / I would have requested / the workers /
(A) (B) (C)
to complete / the work today itself. / No error.
(D) (E)

In this sentence (in Part A), 'were' should be used in place of 'was'; because, in the present state to denote *unfulfilled wish / condition / desire*, etc. – with *if / as if / as though / I wish / it is time / it is high time*, etc. '*to be*' is used, then its 'were' form is only used.

22. If two pronouns are joined with *and*, then it takes a plural verb.

Examples:

I *and* he are liable.
↓ ↓ ↓
Pnonoun Pronoun Plural verb

You *and* she have climbed the tree.
↓ ↓ ↓
Pronoun Pronoun Plural verb

ARTICLES

"*An article is a word or a letter which is used before noun and tells about the certainty of that noun*".

There are two kinds of articles :

(i) Indefinite articles.....A/An
(ii) Definite article.....The

(i) *A* or *An* is called the *Indefinite Article* because it leaves *indefinite the* person or thing spoken of.

For example,

A boy *means* any boy.
A teacher *means* any teacher.

USE OF 'A'

1. If consonant is the first letter of a countable singular common noun, we use 'A' before it.

For example,

Sakshi has book —*wrong*
Sakshi has a book —*correct*
I met girl there —*wrong*
I met a girl there —*correct*

2. 'A' is used before some indefinite numbers.

For example,

a lot of a number of
a great deal of a half of
a large number of
a quarter of

3. 'A' can be used before some indefinite collective numbers.

For example,

a team of a gang of
a flock of a herd of
a swarm of a panel of
a bunch of

4. If an adjective is followed by a singular noun, we use 'A' before that adjective.

For example,

Madhuri is beautiful girl —*wrong*
Madhuri is a beautiful girl —*correct*
↓ ↓
Adjective Noun

But,

Reema has a good health —*wrong*
Reema has good health —*correct*
↓ ↓
Adjective Adjective

For example,

whenever a noun is not used after Adjective we do not use article before it.

For example,

A *proper respect*
↓ ↓
Adjective Adjective

A *proper respect*
↓ ↓
Adjective Adjective

In a *fit*
↓
Adjective

In a *temper*
↓
Adjective

The above examples are all *correct.*

5. 'A' is used at the place of 'per'.

Petrol is sold at Rs. twenty-five a litre.
↓
per

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Apples are sold at sixty rupees a kg.
↓
per

6. To show the whole class of common noun we can use 'A' before a common noun.

For example,

A bird has two wings.
A monkey have a tail.
i.e. All birds have two wings.
All monkeys have a tail.

But, common noun like *Man* and *Woman do* not follow the above rule.

For example,

A man is moral. —*wrong*
Man is moral. —*correct*

7. Sometimes at the place of 'an' we can use article 'A'

For example,

Sita was seen a bed.
↓
on
Kumar went a hunting.
↓
on

8. If we put article 'A' before plural number the forthcoming noun becomes singular.

For example,

A five day match.
A ten mile walk.
A fifteen man committee.

But,

Five days match.
Ten miles walk.
Fifteen men committee.

9. 'A' is used before these words because they have the sound of consonant in their first letters.

For example,

A university.	A union.
A unique film.	A European.
A one-rupee note.	A one-eyed person.
A one-act play.	A one-sided decision.

10. If noun is placed after such, quite, rather, how etc., we use 'A' before that noun.

For example,

I have never seen such girl in my life. —*wrong*
I have never seen such a girl in my life. —*correct*
Roma is quite dull girl. —*wrong*
Roma is quite a dull girl. —*correct*

11. If these words are used in singular, we use 'A' before them.

Noise, Lie, Hole, Headache etc.

For example,

The pupil makes noise in the class. —*wrong*
The pupil makes a noise in the class. —*correct*
Joydeb always tells lie. —*wrong*
Joydeb always tells a lie. —*correct*

USE OF 'AN'

1. Vowel starting nouns or words take An before them.

For example,

Siddharth is intelligent boy. —*wrong*
Siddharth is an intelligent boy. —*correct*
The President made appeal for the poor. —*wrong*
The President made an appeal for the poor. —*correct*

2. An is used before some H starting words in which *H* is not pronunciated.

For example,

An honest man	An hour
An heir	An honourable person

An homage to the dead

3. If *H, L, M, N, F, R, S, X,* are the first letters of abbreviations, we use An before them.

For example,

An M.A.	An L.L.B. Student
An F.R.C.S. girl	An N.C.C. team
An H.S. school	An x-ray clinic

THE OMISSION OF INDEFINITE ARTICLES

1. Indefinite articles can not be practiced two times for the same noun in the same sentence.

For example,

Vivekanand was a saint and a hero. —*wrong*
Vivekanand was a saint and hero. —*correct*

But,

Vivekanand was both a saint and a hero. —*correct*
Sameer is neither a poet nor a writer. —*correct*
Anand is either a poet or a singer. —*correct*
Rupali is not only a philosopher but also a critic. —*correct*

2. Indefinite article should not be used before the name of meals.

For example,

Robin was present at a dinner. —*wrong*
Robin was present at dinner. —*correct*

But,

It was tasteful dinner. —*wrong*
It was a tasteful dinner. —*correct*
That was very nice break fast. —*wrong*
That was a very nice break fast. —*correct*

So, in the case of adjective indefinite article must be used.

3. A or An should not be used before material noun.

For example,

It is a glass so it can be broken easily. —*wrong*
↓
lead
It is glass so it can be broken easily. —*correct*
It is a paper you should write on it. —*wrong*
It is paper you should write on it. —*correct*

But,

Bring glass of water. —*wrong*
Bring a glass of water. —*correct*
I read newspaper. —*wrong*
I read a news paper. —*correct*

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4. No use of article is there after *what kind of* and *what sort of.*

For example,

What kind of a boy he is. —*wrong*
What kind of boy he is. —*correct*
What sort of a novel it is. —*wrong*
What sort of novel it is. —*correct*

5. These are some uncountable nouns, so we should not use indefinite article before them.

Furniture	Stationery	Poetry	Scenery
Perfumery	Damage	Luggage	Baggage
Postage	Haltage	Traffic	Offspring
Information	Advice	Abuse	Telephone

USE OF 'THE'

2. *The is* called the *Definite Article,* because it points out some *particular* person or thing.

For example,

He visited the minister.
Means some particular minister.
She called the doctor.
Means some particular doctor

The following rules are applied to in using *The* before definite noun.

1. Definite article The is used before a noun if it is used before relative pronoun stressly.

For example,

She is a girl who sings ghazal. —*wrong*
She is the girl who sings ghazal. —*correct*
This is a bird which can fly. —*wrong*
This is the bird which can fly. —*correct*

2. The is placed after one of, each of, neither of, either of, none of, everyone of etc.

For example,

One of boys is absent. —*wrong*
One of the boys is absent. —*correct*
Neither of girls is intelligent. —*wrong*
Neither of the girls is intelligent. —*correct*
Either of men was present. —*wrong*
Either of the men was present. —*correct*

3. The is used before the name of commission.

For example,

Verma commission is still functioning —*wrong*
The Verma commission is still functioning. —*correct*

4. If Adjective is followed by proper Noun use The before that adjective.

For example,

We love immortal Gandhi. —*wrong*
We love the immortal Gandhi. —*correct*
↓ ↓
Adjective Proper Noun

5. Whenever common Noun is used as adjective it is preceded by definite article The.

For example,

When Ritesh found a boy the father came in him.
↓
the love of father

When Meeta saw a girl the mother came in her.
↓
the love of mother

6. The is used before the names of :

Rivers Seas
Gulfs Deserts
Canals

For example,

The Amazon The Indian Ocean
The Arabian Gulf The Sahara Desert
The Panama Canal

7. We place definite article The before the names of :

Group of Islands Series of Mountain
Religious books/Holy Scriptures / Community

For example,

The West Indies The Rocky
The Mahabharata The Gita
The Hindu

8. Definite article is used before the names of :

Planes Ships
Stars Newspapers
Musical instruments

For example,

The Pawan Hans The Titanic
The Sun The Times of India
The Guitar The Prince of Wales

9. We use The before Comparative Degree if it is used for two, or, it is used in parallel.

For example,

Which is *the* more beautiful the Himalayas or the Alps.
The more you labour *the* more you gain.
Ramu is the better of the two.
The higher you go, *the lower* is the wind.

10. If two proper nouns are compared, we use definite article before the last proper noun.

For example,

Sachin is the Lara of India.
Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.

11. The is used before ordinals.

For example,

The former The latter
The first The second
The last

But,

The Ist division —*wrong*
The IInd division —*wrong*
The IIIrd division —*wrong*

12. The issued before the names of some countries and organisations.

For example,

The United States The United Kingdom
The Yemen
The United Nations Organisation

13. The is used before the name of grand buildings and movements.

For example,

The Taj Mahal The Qutub Minar
The Charminar The Jama Masjid
The Lotus Temple

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14. Definite article The is used before the name of historical caste.

For example,

The Brahmin	The Sudras
The Aryanas	The Alpine

15. The must be used before Superlative degree.

For example,

Rohit is the tallest boy of his school.

But,

Rohit is the tallest and the best boy of his school. —*wrong*

Rohit is the tallest and best boy of his school. —*correct*

Again,

Our the best desire is to go there. —*wrong*

Our best desire is to go there. —*correct*

16. The must be used before the name of titles and posts.

For example,

The Iron Man	The Chief Minister
The President	The Principal
The Father of the Nation	
The Rai Bahadur	

But,

The Queen Victoria —*wrong*
The queen Elizabeth —*wrong*
The King Birendra —*wrong*
The Sister Nirmala —*wrong*
The General Dyer —*wrong*

THE OMISSION OF DEFINITE ARTICLE

1. Definite article cannot be used before the name of day, month and parts of day.

For example,

The Sunday is the last day. —*wrong*
Sunday is the last day. —*correct*
The January is the first month. —*wrong*
January is the first month. —*correct*
The sunrise —*correct*
The sunset —*correct*

But,

In the morning —*correct*
In the evening —*correct*
In the night —*correct*

2. The cannot be used before the name of language and sports.

For example,

The Hindi is our national language. —*wrong*
Hindi is our national language. —*correct*
The cricket has become a popular game —*wrong*
Cricket has become a popular game. —*correct*

3. Definite article The cannot be used with these phrase:

At hand	Give battle
Under ground	By day

For example,

Our examination is at the hand. —*wrong*
Our examination is at hand. —*correct*
Troops were forced to give the battle. —*wrong*
Troops were forced to give battle. —*correct*

4. The should not be used before the objects of these words:

Make	Elect	Select
Become	Appoint	Crown

For example,

She was elected as the chairman. —*wrong*
She was elected as Chairman. —*correct*
Mr. Simon became the Principal. —*wrong*
Mr. Simon became Principal. —*correct*

But,

Mr. Simon became *the* Principal of St. Xaxivers. —*correct*

5. The cannot be placeed before the name of meals.

For example,

The break fast was ready for me. —*wrong*
Break fast was ready for me. —*correct*

But,

The Prime Minister was invited to *the* lunch. —*correct*

6. The should be avoided before the name of subjects.

For example,

We should study the physics. —*wrong*
We should study physics. —*correct*

But,

The Physics of Tina are good. —*correct*
↓
particularised

7. Definite article The cannot be used before these words:

Life	Love	Money
Death	Pride	God
Society	Parliament	Providen
Mankind		

For example,

We live in the society. —*wrong*
We live in society. —*correct*

But,

The society of India is good. —*correct*

8. Definite article must not be used before these places if we go there for the Primary purposes.

Church	Temple
Mosque	Gurudwara
Religious purpose	School
College	University
Library	Study purpose
Court	Prison
Jail	As accused
Hospital Treatment	Bed To sleep

For example,

We went to the temple to worship. —*wrong*
We went to temple to worship God. —*correct*

Again,

We went to *the* church to attend a marriage.
↓ —*correct*
purpose changed

Sivam went to the bed to sleep. —*wrong*
Sivam went to bed to sleep. —*correct*

But,

Sonali went to *the* bed to see her son. —*correct*
↓
Purpose changed

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NOUN

A Noun is a word used as the name of a person, place or thing.

For example : Ram, Mohan, Sita,Gita, Delhi, America, Shakespeare, pen, paper, cigarette, soldier etc.

Classification of Noun

Noun is classified into four groups. They are :

1. Common Noun
2. Proper Noun
3. Collective Noun
4. Abstract Noun

Look at the sentences :

Vikramaditya was a great king.

The Noun Vikramaditya refers to a *particular* king, but the Noun *king* might be used with any other king. We call Vikramaditya a Proper Noun and king a Common Noun.

Similarly,

Gauri is a girl.

Here, *Gauri* is a Proper Noun, while *girl* is a Common Noun.

Ramesh is a boy.

Here, *Ramesh* is a Proper Noun, while *boy* is a Common Noun.

Delhi is a city.

Here, *Delhi* is a Proper Noun, while *city* is a Common Noun.

Canada is a country.

Here, *Canada* is a Proper Noun, while *country* is a Common Noun.

The words – girl, boy, city, country – in the above examples are all Common Nouns, because they are the names *common* to all girls, boys, cities and countries; while Gauri, Ramesh, Delhi and Canada are all Proper Nouns because, they are the names of particular girl, boy, city and country.

Thus,

1. A Common Noun is a name *given in common* to every person or thing *of the same class* or *kind.*

2. A Proper Noun is the name of some *particular* person or place.

[*Proper* means *one's own.* Hence, a Proper Noun is a person's *own* name.]

Note 1 : Proper Nouns are always written with a capital letter at the beginning.

Note 2 : Proper Nouns are sometimes used as Common Nouns;

For example,

Sachin is the Bradman of India.

Kalidas is often called the *Shakespeare* (the greatest dramatist) of India.

3. A Collective Noun is the name of a number (or *collection*) of persons or things taken together and spoken of as *one whole*. For example,

Crowd, mob, team, flock, herd, army, fleet, family, nation, jury, committee, parliament, troop, navy, library.

A fleet = a collection of ships or vessels.

An army = a collection of soldiers.

A crowd = a collection of people.

A herd = a collection of cattle.

A library = a collection of books.

Thus, when a name denotes a group of similar individuals, considered as one undivided whole, it is called a Collective Noun.

4. An Abstract Noun is usually the name of a *quality, action* or *state* considered apart from the object to which it belongs. For example,

Quality	Action	State
Goodness	Laughter	Childhood
Kindness	Theft	Boyhood
Whiteness	Movement	Youth
Darkness	Judgement	Slavery
Hardness	Hatred	Sleep
Brightness	Heroism	Sickness
Honesty		Death
Wisdom		Poverty
Bravery		

The names of the Arts and Science (e.g., grammar, music, chemistry, physics etc.) are also Abstract Nouns.

[We can speak of a *brave* soldier, a *strong* man, a *beautiful* flower. But we can also think of these *qualities* apart from any particular person or thing, and speak of *bravery, strength, beauty* by themselves. So, we can also speak of what persons do or feel apart from the persons themselves, and give it a name. The word *abstract* means *drawn off.*]

Formation Of Abstract Nouns

Abstract Nouns are generally formed from Common Nouns, Verbs and Adjectives by adding such suffixes as : ___hood, ____cy, ____ism, ____ship, ____ment, _____ ice, _____ness, ____ter, ____ty, ____ th, etc.

(a) From Common Nouns :

boy	boyhood	girl	girlhood
infant	infancy	agent	agency
thief	theft	hero	heroism
slave	slavery	bond	bondage
friend	friendship	leader	leadership
judge	judgement	coward	cowardice

(b) From Verbs :

live	life	govern	government
know	knowledge	serve	service
see	sight	obey	obedience
advise	advice	practise	practice
laugh	laughter	think	thought
please	pleasure	prepare	preparation
grow	growth		

(c) From Adjectives :

brave	bravery	good	goodness
great	greatness	honest	honesty
poor	poverty	just	justice
young	youth	true	truth
wise	wisdom	broad	breadth
long	length	wide	width
deep	depth	sole	solitude
grand	grandeur	kind	kindness

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NUMBER

There are two kinds of Number :

(a) Singular, (b) Plural

A noun that denotes one person or thing is said to be in the Singular Number.

For example,

Boy, girl, man, bird, tree, book, pen, baby, sweater etc.

A noun that denotes more than one person or thing is said to be in the Plural Number.

For example,

Boys, girls, men, birds, trees, books, pens, babies, sweaters etc.

How Plural is formed

Generally, the Plurals of nouns are formed by *adding 's 'to the singular form.*

For example,

Boy—boys	Girl—girls
Bird—birds	Cow—cows
Ship—ships	Desk—desks
Pencil—pencils	Book—books
Cassette—cassettes	Film—films

But, there are some rules of changing singular nouns into plural ones.

Rule 1 : If —*s, —ss, —sh, —ch, —x* and —*z* are the last letters of noun, put —*es* to the end to make them plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Class	Classes	Mass	Masses
Kiss	Kisses	Toss	Tosses
Miss	Misses	Bus	Buses
Brush	Brushes	Dish	Dishes
Bush	Bushes	Watch	Watches
Bench	Benches	Match	Matches
Branch	Branches	Tax	Taxes
Box	Boxes	Topaz	Topazes

But, in case of Stomach (*Pronounced as Stomak),* Monarch *(Pronounced as Monark)* only —*s* is needed at their end to make them *plural.*

Stomach	Stomachs
Monarch	Monarchs

Rule 2 : If there is —*O* in the end of a noun, put —*es* to the end for plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Hero	Heroes	Zero	Zeroes
Volcano	Volcanoes	Mango	Mangoes
Mosquito	Mosquitoes	Echo	Echoes
Potato	Potatoes	Buffalo	Buffaloes
Negro	Negroes	Cargo	Cargoes
Bingo	Bingoes		

There are some exceptions where only —*s is* needed for a plural one in —*o* ending nouns.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Photo	Photos	Piano	Pianos
Dynamo	Dynamos	Canto	Cantos
Quarto	Quartos	Momento	Momentos
Solo	Solos	Stereo	Stereos

Rule 3 : If there are double vowels to the end of a noun, put only —*s* to the end of that noun for plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Radio	Radios	Ratio	Ratios
Studio	Studios	Portfolio	Portfolios
Cuckoo	Cuckoos	Bamboo	Bamboos

Rule 4 : If *–y* is the last letter of a noun and that *–y* is preceded by a consonant, then change *–y* into *–ies* for the plural forms.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Spy	Spies	Baby	Babies
History	Histories	Lady	Ladies
Fly	Flies	Sky	Skies
Story	Stories	City	Cities
Army	Armies	Pony	Ponies

Rule 5 : If there are double vowels to the end of a noun, put only —*s* to the end of that noun for plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Lay	Lays	Bay	Bays
Ray	Rays	Prey	Preys
Key	Keys	Storey	Storeys
Tray	Trays	Day	Days
Clay	Clays	Play	Plays

Rule 5 : If —f or —fe are the last letters of a noun, then change —f or —fe into —ves.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Knife	Knives	Life	Lives
Wife	Wives	Thief	Thieves
Leaf	Leaves	Loaf	Loaves
Calf	Calves	Handkerchief	Handkerchieves
Wolf	Wolves	Shelf	Shelves
Self	Selves		

Yet, there are some exceptions to this rule, such as :

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Proof	Proofs	Roof	Roofs
Chief	Chiefs	Reef	Reefs
Gulf	Gulfs	Belief	Beliefs
Grief	Griefs	Brief	Briefs
Serf	Serfs	Dwarf	Dwarfs
Hoof	Hoofs	Strife	Strifes

Rule 6 : It is found that a few nouns form their plural by changing the inside vowel of the singular form.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Man	Men	Woman	Women
Tooth	Teeth	Goose	Geese
Mouse	Mice	Louse	Lice
Foot	Feet		

Rule 7 : There are a few nouns that form their plural by adding —en to the singular.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Ox	Oxen	Child	Children

Rule 8 : There are some nouns which have their singular and plural forms alike.

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Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Swine	Swine	Sheep	Sheep
Deer	Deer	Trout	Trout
Salmon	Salmon	Pair	Pair
Dozen	Dozen	Score	Score
Gross	Gross	Stone (unit)	Stone
Hundredweight			
Hundredweight			
Hundred	Hundred		
Thousand	Thousand		

For example :

Twenty hundredweight$_1$, make one ton.

The boy gave me five hundred$_2$ rupees. (When used after numerals)

The car cost me eighty thoudand$_3$ rupees. (When used after numerals)

Rule 9 : There are some nouns which are only used in the plural.

(a) Names of instruments which have two parts forming a kind of pair.

For example,

Ballows, spectacles, scissors, tongs, pincers etc.

(b) Names of certain articles of dress.

For example,

Trousers, breeches, drawers etc.

(c) Names of diseases

For example,

Measles, mumps etc.

(d) Names of games.

For example,

Draughts, billiards etc.

(e) Certain other nouns.

For example,

Annals, thanks, proceeds (of a sale), tidings, environs, nuptials, obsequies, assets, chattels, odds, amends, seals, shambles, vegetables, troops, particulars, aborigins, alms, ashes, arrears, dregs, eaves, earnings, sweepings, etc.

Rule 10 : There are some plural forms of nouns which are actually singular.

For example,

Innings, mathematics, news, civics, politics, physics, ethics, economics, mechanics, summons etc.

For example,

Mathematics is an easy subject.

(Mathematics is singular number)

If plural looking subjects are particularised or possessed, they become as plural nouns.

My Mathematics are strong.

↓

Possessed

↓

Plural number

The politics of our state are dirty.

↓

particularised

↓

plural number

The summons was issued by the magistrate.

↓

singular number

Rule 11 : The following nouns are always used in singular number.

For example,

Scenery, machinery, poetry, stationery, sultry, jewellery, crockery, luggage, baggage, breakage, haltage, percentage, knowledge, postage, wastage, furniture, information, traffic, coffee, dust etc.

Rule 12 : Certain Collective Nouns, though singular in form, are always used as plurals.

For example,

Poultry, cattle, vermin, people, gentry etc.

Rule 13 : In Compound Nouns, we make their plural forms only by adding —s to the main word.

Singular	Plural
Father-in-law	Fathers-in-law
Daughter-in-law	Daughters-in-law
Mother-in-law	Mothers-in-law
Commander-in-chief	Commanders-in-chief
Step-daughter	step-daughters
Maid-servant	Maid-servants
Looker-on	Lookers-on
Passer-by	Passers-by
Man-of-war	Men-of-war
Coat-of-mill	Coats-of-mill

Now, look at these examples :

Singular	Plural
Man killer	Man killers
Chief Minister	Chief Ministers
Woman hater	Woman haters
Cupful	Cupfuls
Handful	Handfuls
Drawback	Draw backs

Rule 14 : Nouns borrowed from other languages in English have their special rules to change them into plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Datum	Data	Ditum	Dita
Erratum	Errata	Bacterium	Bacteria
Referendum	Referenda	Momorandum	Memoranda
Agendum	Agenda	Medium	Media
Sanatorium	Sanatoria	Criterion	Criteria
Phenomenon	Phenomena	Oasis	Oases
Thesis	Theses	Hypothesis	Hypotheses
Analysis	Analyses	Crisis	Crises
Index	Indice / Indices		
Apparatus	Apparatus	Series	Series
Innings	Innings	Species	Species

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Rule 15 : Some —*um* ending Latin nouns take only —*s* in plural form.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Harmonium	Harmoniums	Quorum	Quorums
Forum	Forums	Premium	Premiums
Pendulum	Pendulums		
Stadium	Stadiums		

Rule 16 : Noun + Proposition + the same noun remain always singular in use.

For example,

Village after village —*correct*
Match after match —*correct*
Row upon row —*correct*
Word for word. —*correct*

But,

Villages after villages —*wrong*
Matches after matches —*wrong*
Rows upon rows —*wrong*
Word for words —*wrong*

Rule 17 : The digits, verbs, pronouns and abbreviations take their plural form in the following ways :

Singular	Plural
70	70's
21	21's
shall	shall's
will	will's
if	if's
what	what's
who	who's
M.A.	M.A.s [not M.A.'s]
B.A.	B.A.s [not B.A.'s]
M.L.A.	M.L.A.s [not M.L.A.'s]

Rule 18 : Some nouns have two meanings in the singular but only one in plural.

	Singular	Plural
Light	1. *radiance* 2. *a lamp*	Lights : *Lamps*
Practice	1. *habit* 2. *exercise of a profession*	Practices : *habits*
Powder	1. dust 2. *a dose of medicine in fine grains like dust*	Powders : *doses of medicine*
People	1. *nation* 2. *men and women*	Peoples : *nations*

Rule 19 : Some nouns have two forms for the plural, each with a somewhat different meaning.

Singular	Plural
Brother	Brothers : *sons of the same parent* Brethren : *members of a society of a community.*
Cloth	Cloths : *kinds or pieces of cloth*. Clothes : *garments*.
Die	Dies : *stamps for coining*. Dice : *small cubes used in games*.
Fish	Fishes : *taken separately*. Fish : *collectively*
Genius	Geniuses : *persons of great talent* Genii : *spirits*
Index	Indexes : *tables of contents to books* Indices : *signs used in algebra*
Penny	Pennies : *number of coins.* Pence : *amount in value*

Rule 20 : Some nouns have one meaning in the singular and more than one in the plural.

Singular	Plural
Colour : *hue*	Colours : 1. *hues* 2. *the flag of a regiment*.
Custom : *habit*	Customs : 1. *habits* 2. *duties levied on imports*.
Effect : *result*	Effects : 1. *results* 2. *property*
Manner : *method*	Manners : 1. *methods* 2. *correct behaviour*
Moral : *a moral lesson*	Morals : 1. *moral lessons* 2. *conduct*
Number : *a quantity*	Numbers: 1. *quantities* 2. *verses*
Pain : *suffering*	Pains : 1. *sufferings* 2. *care, exertion*
Premise : *proposition*	Premises : 1. *propositions* 2. *buildings*.
Quarter : *fourth part*	Quarters : 1. *fourth part*. 2. *lodgings*
Spectacle : *a sight*	Spectacles: 1. *sights*. 2. *eye-glasses*
Letter : 1. *letter of the alphabet* 2. *epistle*	Letters : 1. *letters of the alphabet* 2. *epistles* 3. *literature*
Ground : 1. *earth* 2. *reason*	Grounds : 1. *enclosed land attached to house* 2. *reasons* 3. *dregs*

Rule 21 : Some nouns change their meaning when we make them plural.

Singular	Plural
Air : *atmosphere*	Airs : *affected manners*
Alphabet : *letter*	Alphabets : *longuages*
Advice : *counsel*	Advices : *information*
Abuse : *bad language*	Abuses : *languages*
Compass : *extent, range*	Compasses : *an instrument for drawing circles*
Force : *strength*	Forces : *military forces*
Good : *benefit, well-being*	Goods : *merchandise*
Physic : *medicine*	Physics : *natural science*
Practice : *habit*	Practices : *traditions*
Iron : *a kind of metal*	Irons : *fetters*
Light : *radiant*	Lights : *lamps*
Respect : *regard*	Respects : *compliments*
Work : *duty*	Words : *creations*

Rule 22 : (a) Abstract Nouns have no plural.

For example,

Hope, charity, love, kindness, happiness, hatred etc.

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When such words do appear in the plural, they are used as common nouns.

For example,

Kindnesses = acts of kindness.

Provocations = instances or cases of provocation.

(b) There are also some names of substances or materials which are never used in plurals. They are called Material Nouns.

For example,

Copper, iron, tin, wood etc.

But, when these words are used in the plural, they become Common nouns and also, their meanings are changed.

For example,

Coppers — copper coins.

Irons — fetters.

Tins — cans made of tin.

Woods — forests.

CASE

There are four kinds of CASE :

1. Nominative 2. Accusative
3. Possessive 4. Dative

If Noun or Pronoun is used as the subject, it is called Nominative case.

For example,

She is reading.
↓
Nominative

Mohan is walking
↓
Nominative

If noun or pronoun is used as the object, it is called Accusative case.

For example,

I like her.
↓
Accusative

That is Anjali.
↓
Accusative

If the possession or the relation of noun is expressed, it is called Possessive Case.

For example,

Rahul's book.
↓
possession

Sharukh's brother.
↓
relation

If Noun or pronoun is called or addressed, it is called Dative case.

For example,

John, read mindly.
↓
Dative

Come here, Seema.
↓
Dative

But, before reading Noun and Case, we should study the case of Pronoun.

Nominative	Accusative	Possessive
We	us	our/ours
I	me	my/mine
He	him	his
She	her	her/hers
You	you	your/yours
They	them	their/theirs
Who	whom	whose

1. After *let* pronouns are used in Accusative Case.

For example,

Let we read thoroughly. —wrong
Let us read thoroughly. —correct
Let them, her and we go there. —wrong
Let them, her and us go there. —correct

2. After preposition pronoun is used in Accusative Case.

For example,

There is a nice relation between she and I. —wrong
There is a nice relation between her and me. —correct

3. After than pronoun should be used in Nominative case.

For example,

Ram is better than her. —wrong
Ram is better than she. —correct
But, Ram runs faster than she/her —correct
[As helping verb is not used in comparative degree]

4. After if, pronoun is used in Nominative Case.

For example,

If I were him I would have gone. —wrong
If I were he I would have gone. —correct.

Use of the Possessive Case

1. To the end of a singular Noun we put —'s (apostrophe) for Possessive Case :

For example,

Rajiv's book, Meena's mother, President's bodyguard.

2. —*s* ending plural nouns take only (')

For example,

Boys' hostel., Girls' school.

But,

Women's college, Men's competition, Children's park

3. In compound nouns, we use possessive with the last term.

For example,

Commander-in-chief's order
Mother-in-law's house
Father-in-law's problem
Engineer-in-chiefs' office
Brother-in-law's wife.

4. If possessive is used before than, it should be used after than.

For example,

Ravi's sister is more beautiful than Karan. —wrong
Ravi's sister is more beautiful than Karan's. —correct.

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Kareena's husband is more handsome than Karishma. — wrong

Kareena's husband is more handsome than Karishma's. — correct

Rohan's brother is more intelligent than Mohan. —wrong

Rohan's brother is more intelligent than Mohan's. —correct

5. If possessive is used before as it should also be used after as.

For example,

Dolly's sister is as beautiful as Sony. —wrong

Dolly's sister is as beautiful as Sony's. —correct

6. If two Nouns are closely related, we are to use possessive with the last Noun.

For example,

Kapoor and son's shop.

Choudhury and grand son's shop.

But,

Keats' and Shelley's poems.

Smith's and Adam's definations.

[These two nouns are not closely related.]

7. If there is too much sound of hiss, ses, sus etc., of the last syllable of a noun, we use only (').

For example,

Moses' death, Jesus' love,Consciences' sake, For justices' sake, For goodness' sake.

8. Possessive is also used with some personified phrases.

For example,

At death's door, Fortune's favour,The soul's prayer, God's mercy, India's heroes, Nature's laws, At duty's call.

9. The Possessive can also be used to show — time, distance, weight, edge etc.

For example,

A week's leave.	A mule's distance.
A kilo's weight.	A bat's edge.
A day's match.	A stone's throw.

In a year's time.

A foot's length.	A month's holiday.

10. Possessive can too be used to indicate — school, shop, clinic, church, house, college, hospital, theatre etc.

For example,

Sonia reads in St.Columbu's. [in St.Columbus school]

Kamia went to barber's. [the shop of barber]

Kavita went to doctor's. [the clinic of doctor]

To-night I dine at my uncle's. [house of uncle]

Anand was educated at Xavier's. [Xavier school)

11. The following phrases are also commonly used.

For example,

A boat's crew.	At his wit's end.
At his finger's end.	For mercy's sake.
To his heart's content.	

GENDER

What is gender ?

In grammar, there is a classification of a Noun or Pronoun as Masculine or Feminine. Therefore, gender is the sexual classification in grammar. Gender comes from Latin genus, meaning kind or sort.

We know that living beings are either the *male* or the *female* sex.

A	B	A	B
Boy	Girl	Tiger	Tigress
Actor	Actress	Man	Woman
Hero	Heroine	Cock	Hen
Lion	Lioness	Brother	Sister

The words in the first column under A are the names of all *male* animals.

And, the words in the second column under B are the names of all *female* animals.

A noun that denotes a *male* animal is said to be of the Masculine Gender.

A noun that denotes a *female* animal is said to be of the Feminine Gender.

Besides, *Masculine Gender* and *Feminine Gender,* there is a gender which is said to be the Common Gender. In this gender, a noun that denotes *either a male or a female* is included.

For example,

parent, child, pupil, servant, friend, thief, relation, enemy, cousin, orphan, student, person, baby, guardian, monarch, infant, neighbour, tutor etc.

A noun that denotes a thing that is *neither male nor female* is said to be of Neuter Gender.

[*Neuter means neither, i.e. neither male nor female.*]

For example,

Book, pen, table, chair, room, wall, tree, paper, ball, sword, radio, telephone, bag, cloth, cigarette, music, key, bus, auto, motor, song etc.

Masculine Gender is often applied to objects remarkable for strength, violence, sublimity and superiority.

For example,

Death, time, winter, summer, the sun, fear, love etc.

Feminine Gender is often applied to objects remarkable for beauty, gentleness gracefulness, fertility, softness, sweetness and weakness etc.

For example,

The moon, the earth, spring, liberty, autumn, nature, charity, church, hope, justice, mercy, peace, religion, spring, truth, viture, names of countries, locomotive engines, cars, ships and of arts and sciences.

FORMATION OF FEMININE NOUNS FROM THE MASCULINE

There are *three* ways of forming the *feminine* from the *masculine.*

(1) *By using a different word.*

For example,

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Father	Mother	Brother	Sister
Husband	Wife	Boy	Girl
Uncle	Aunt	Pappa	Mamma
Nephew	Niece	Man	Woman

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King	Queen	Gentleman	Lady
Sir	Madam	Son	Daughter
Clock	Hen	Boar	Sow
Stag	Hind	Swan	Nymph
Widower	Widow	Fox	Vixen
Beau	Bettle		
Bachelor	Maid, Spinster		
Horse (or Stallion)	Mare		
Hart	Roe	Ram	Ewe
Wizard	Witch	Gander	Goose
Earl	Countess	Drone	Bee
Drake	Duck	Bullock	Heifer
Colt	Filly	Buck	Doe
Dog (or Hound)	Bitch	Bull (or Ox)	Cow
Monk (or Frian)	Nun	Bride groom	Bride
Lad	Lass		

(2) *By adding a syllable (—ess, —ine, —trix, —a, etc.*)

For example,

Masuline	Feminine	Masuline	Feminine
Lion	Lioness	Heir	Heiress
Host	Hostess	Poet	Poetess
Priest	Priestess	Mayor	Mayoress
Patron	Patroness	Peer	Peeress
Benefactor	Benefactress	Conductor	Conductress
Negro	Negress	Enchanter	Enchantress
Instructor	Instructress	Founder	Foundress
Waiter	Waitress	Traitor	Traitress
Seamster	Seamstress	Templer	Temptress
Songster	Songstress	Preceptor	Preceptress
Murderer	Murderess	Sorcerer	Sorceress

(3) By substituting a feminine word for a masculine in compound words.

For example,

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Peacock	Peahen	Grandfather	Grandmother
Billy-goat	Nanny-goat	Cock-sparrow	Hen-sparrow
Foster-father	Foster-mother		
Jack-ass	Jenny-ass	Czar	Czarina
Viceroy	Vicereine	Testator	Testatrix
Executor	Executrix	Prophet	Prophetess
Shepherd	Shepherdess	Steward	Stewardess
Viscount	Viscountess	Manager	Manageress
Jew	Jewess	Baron	Baroness
Author	Authoress	Signor	Signora
Count	Countess	Giant	Giantess
Don	Donna	Hero	Heroine
Signor	Signora	Sultan	Sultana
Administrator	Administratrix		

Again, —ess is added after dropping the vowel of the masculine ending.

For example,

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Abbot	Abbess	Duke	Cuchess
Emperor	Empress	Actor	Actress
Hunter	Huntress	Master	Mistress
Marquis	Marchioness	Prince	Princess
Tiger	Tigress	Votary	Votaress
He-ass	She-ass	Land-lord	Land-lady
Man-servant	Maid-servant	Milk-man	Milk-maid
School-master	School-mistress		
Washer-man	Washer-woman		
Step-son	Step-daughter		
Buck-rabbit	Doe-rabbit		
Man-kind	Woman-kind		
Bull-calf	Cow-calf		
He-bear	She-bear		
Great-uncle	Great-aunt		

Note : 1. *Some Masculine Nouns are used in the Common Gender.*

For example,

Actor, Advocate, Author, Chairman, Doctor, Hound, Lawyer, Man, Painter, Poet, Teacher, Tutor, Hunter

2. *Some Feminine Nouns are used in the Common Gender.*

For example,

Cow, Duck, Bee

3. *Some Feminine Nouns* have no corresponding *Masculine* forms.

For example,

House-wife (mistress of the house)

Virgin (an unmarried woman)

Flirt (woman pretending to make love)

Virago (a turbulent woman)

Dowager (widow with late husband's property)

Siren (an enticing woman)

Brunette (a dark-complexioned woman)

Prude (a woman of a affected modestry)

4. *Some Masculines* have no corresponding *Feminines*.

For example,

Captain, Judge, Knight, Squire, Parson

PRONOUN

Pronoun is the word that is used for a Noun. Pronoun makes our language stylistic and saves us from repeating the same Noun. [Pronoun actually means *For-a-Noun*].

For example,

Ashi is absent, because Ashi is ill.

But, we can say :

Ashi is absent because she is ill.

↓

Pronoun

KINDS OF PRONOUN

Pronouns are of nine kinds :

1. Personal Pronoun.
2. Reflexive Pronoun.
3. Demonstrative Pronoun.
4. Relative Pronoun.
5. Interrogative Pronoun.
6. Possessive Pronoun.
7. Reciprocal Pronoun.
8. Universal Pronoun.
9. Pronouns denoting number or amount.

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1. PERSONAL PRONOUN

Personal Pronoun includes — We, I, She, He, It, They, You, Thou, Thee etc. They all stand for three Persons, i.e.,

(i) the person speaking
(ii) the person spoken to
(iii) the person spoken of

We and *I* are used for First Person. *He, she* and *it* are used for Third Person while *you*, *thou* and *thee* are used for Second Person. *Thou* and *thee* are out of use now. *They* can be used for mankind, animal, bird, non-living in Plural.

They are boys.	mankind
They are tables.	non-livings
They are dogs.	animals

Use of Pronoun It

(1) *It* is used for time and weather.

For example,

It is fine.	It is winter.
It is ten o'clock.	It is morning.
It is July.	It was Monday.
It is ten p.m.	

(2) *It* is used for things without life.

For example,

Here is your book take it away.

(3) *It* is used for a young child, unless we clearly wish to refer to the sex.

For example,

It is a baby.
It is an infant.
When I saw the child it was crying.
The baby has torn its clothes.

Again,

Who is it at the gate?

[When referred to mankind if its sex is unknown]

(4) *It* is used for animal, bird and non-living.

For example,

It is an ox.
It is a crow.
It is a chair.

(5) *It* is used to refer to some statement going before.

For example,

He is telling what is not true; as he knows it.
He deserved his punishment; as he knew it.

(6) *It* is used for natural incidents.

For example,

It is raining.
It is thundering.
It was an earthquake.
It snows.

(7) *It* is used as a provisional and temporary subject before the verb *to be* when the real subject follows.

For example,

It is easy to find fault.
It is doubtful whether he will come.
It is certain that you are wrong.

(8) *It* is used to give emphasis to the Noun or pronoun following.

For example,

It is a silly fish that is caught twice with the same bait.
It was you who began the quarrel.
It is an ill wind that blows for nobody good.
It was at Versailles that the treaty was made.
It was I who first protested.

FORMS OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

The *three* difference forms of Personal Pronouns are:

First Person

	Singular	*Plural*
Nominative	I	We
Possessive	my, mine	our, ours
Accusative	me	us

Second Person

	Singular	*Plural*
Nominative	thou	you
Possessive	thy, thine	your, yours
Accusative	thee	you

Third Person

	Singular			*Plural*
	Masculine	*Fermine*	*Neuter*	*All Genders*
Nominative	he	she	it	they
Possessive	his	her, hers	its	their, theirs
Accusative	him	her	it	them

2. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

Reflexive Pronouns are formed by adding - *self* to Personal Pronouns of the Singular Number and - *selves* to Personal Pronouns of the Plural Number.

For example,

Myself — I hurt myself.
Yourself — You will hurt yourself.
Himself — He hurt himself.
Herself — She hurt herself.
Itself — The horse hurt itself.
Ourselves — We hurt ourselves.
Yourselves — You will hurt yourselves.
Themselves — They hurt themselves.

Use of Reflexive Pronouns

(1) Reflexive Pronoun is used when the doer accents on his action or skill.

For example,

I shall myself do this work.
We will ourselves solve this problem.

(2) We use reflexive pronoun if the doer has to face both action and result.

For example,

She cut her finger herself.
I cook myself at present.

(3) After these words, we generally use reflexive pronoun :

Avoid, avail, pride, enjoy, absent etc.

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For example,

Ram avoids of the chance — Wrong.
Ram avoids himself of the chance.
— Correct.
Yukta prides on her beauty. — Wrong
Yukta prides herself on beauty — Correct

3. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

A Pronoun that points out (demonstrates) some Nouns instead of which it is used, is called a *Demonstrative Pronoun*.

(1) *This* and *that* are used for Singular Nouns while *these* and *those* are used for Plural Nouns.

For example,

The people of India are poorer than that of England. — Wrong.
The people of India are poorer than those
↓ ↓
Plural Noun those.
of England. — Correct
The flower of India is sweeter than those of Italy. — wrong.
The flower of India is sweeter than that of
↓ ↓
Singular Noun that
Italy. — Correct.

(2) *These* and *those* should not be used before *kind of* and *sort of*.

For example,

These kind of people are poor. — Wrong.
This kind of people are poor. — Correct
Those sort of people are rich. — Wrong
That sort of people are rich. — Correct

But,

These kinds of pens are costly.— Crorect
Those sorts of books are useful.— Correct

(3) When two nouns have been mentioned in a clause or sentence going before, *this* is a substitute for the latter and *that* for the former.

For example,

Both health and wealth are necessary i.e., *this* (wealth) gives us opportunities; and *that* (health) gives us energy for work.

(4) *This* or *that* is also used as a substitute for a clause or a sentence going before.

For example,

You neglect your studies and *this* is bad of you.
Johny never cared for his health and *that* rained him.

(5) *One* and its plural form *ones* are Demonstrative Pronouns when they are used as substitutes for nouns.

For example,

I lost my pen, but I have got *one* (=a pen) from my father.
The books that you sent me are not good *ones* (=books).

(6) *Such* is a Demonstrative Pronoun when it is used as a substitute for a Noun.

For example,

I am a party to this case and as *such* (=a party) I cannot help you.

4. RELATIVE PRONOUN

A Relative Pronoun is one which relates to (refers to) some other Noun or Pronoun, called its antecedent, and which has the force of Conjunction.

[The Noun or Pronoun for which the Relative Pronoun stands, is called its antecedent]

For example,

I met a man. He gave me a letter.
I met the man who gave me a letter.
John read the book. It was lent to him.
John read the book which was lent to him.
The pen is lost. You gave me the pen.
The pen that you gave me is lost.

Each of these three little words, who, which and that is really two parts of speech in one. Each stands for a Noun and at the same time, joins two sentences together like a conjunction. In other words, it does at once the work of a Pronoun and that of a Conjunction.

Uses of Relative Pronoun

(1) *Who* and *whom* are used for mankind in Nominative and in Accusative Cases positively.

For example,

These are the boys *who* help me.
She is the girl *who* teaches me.
Meena is the girl *whom* I love.
They are the students *whom* I teach.

(2) *Whose* is used for all in Possessive Case.

For example,

He is the boy *whose* name is Raju.
This is the table *whose* colour is blue.
This is the animal *whose* tail is long.

(3) *Which* is used for all except mankind.

For example,

This is the bird *which* can fly.
This is the animal *which* gives us milk.
This is the music system *which* is costly.

(4) *That* is used after all, none, some etc.

For example,

All *that* glitters is not gold.
None *that* has come is honest.
Some *that* are fancy items are sold.

(5) *Everything* and *anything* are followed by *that*.

For example,

I replied *everything that* was asked.
He can do *anything that* is required.

(6) We use only *that* if Noun is not used after Superlative Adjective.

For example,

This is the best what I can do. — Wrong.
This is the best *that* I can do. — Correct

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But,

She is the best girl who has attracted me.
— Correct.

He is the best boy that has passed.
↓ ↓
Superlative Noun
— Correct

(7) If Noun is used after *such* or for example, they are followed by *as* not *that*.

For example,

Such boys will be rewarded *as* are laborious.
↓ ↓ ↓
Such Noun as

As many *girls* have been selected *as*
↓ ↓ ↓
Such Noun as
are intelligent.

But,

Such was the condition that / as was the treatment. — Correct.

The Special Rules of Relative Pronoun

(1) No use of *and* and *but* before Relative Pronoun.

For example,

Ram is the boy and who has helped me. — Wrong
Ram is the boy who has helped me. — Correct
She is the girl but who has deceived me. — Wrong
She is the girl who has deceived me. — Correct

(2) No use of Possessive Case with the antecedent of Relative Pronoun.

For example,

It is Reena's pen who is my friend. — Wrong
It is the pen of Reena who is my friend. — Correct

But,

It is Leela's book which is new. — Correct
↓ ↓ ↓
Noun Noun P.Pronoun

(3) No use of Personal Pronoun after Relative Pronoun if it is defined before relative pronoun.

For example,

Sanjay who is here he is my friend. — Wrong
Sanjay who is here is my friend. — Correct
Salman who is intelligent he is laborious. — Wrong
Salman who is intelligent is laborious. — Correct

5. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

Who is there? (person)
Which of them did it, Mary or Maratha? (person)
Which of the books do you like most? (thing)
What has happened to you? (thing)

The pronoun who, which and what are used in asking questions and are therefore called *Interrogative Pronouns.*

Who is used for the persons of whom the speaker is ignorant.

For example,

Who went there?
[We expect the answer to be the name of a person]
Who goes there?
Who spoke?
Who is knocking at the door?
Who made the highest score?
Who says so?
Whose is this umbrella?
Whom do you see?

Which is used for both persons and things, but refers to one or more out of a known number.

For example,

Which of the boys met you? (person)
Which is your friend? (person)
Which are your books? (things)
Which of the boys saw him? (person)
Which will you choose? (thing)
Which of you has done this? (person)
Which of these pens is yours? (things)
Which of the pictures do you like best? (thing)
Which will you take? (thing)

What applies to thing and persons of which the speaker is ignorant.

For example,

What do you want? (thing)
What have you found? (thing)
What did you say? (thing)
What was it all about? (thing)
What are the marks on your cheek? (thing)
What is sweeter than honey? (thing)
What is he? (person)
What are you? (person)

But,

Who is he? [What is his name and family?]

Thus,

Who inquires about the name or parentage of the person spoken about.

Which inquires about a particular person from among a group of persons.

What inquires about the profession or social position of the person spoken about.

Uses of Interrogative Pronoun

(1) *Do, did* and *does* should not be used after *who* in general sense.

For example,

Who does help you at present? — Wrong
Who helps you at present? — Correct
Who did take your pen? — Wrong
Who took your pen? — Correct

(2) *Where, why* and *when* are also used as interrogative pronouns.

For example,

Where do you live at? — [place]
Why are you angry? — [reason]
When did he arrive here? — [time]

(3) *Whenever, whatever, whosoever* are called semi-interrogative pronouns.

For example,

Whenever I go out she meets me. — [time]
Whatever is the matter I shall help him.
— [reason]
Whosoever is guilty will be punished.
— [person]

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6. POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

Our, your, her, their etc. are called possessive adjectives.

And,

Mine, thine, hers, ours, yours and *theirs* etc. are called possessive pronouns.

Note : *Noun is not used after possessive pronoun*.

For example,

Your watch is new but mine watch is old.
— wrong

Your watch is new but mine is old. — correct

Her pen is unique but mine pen is ordinary.
— wrong

Her pen is unique but mine is ordinary. — correct

Use of Possessive Pronouns

(1) When a verb comes in between a Noun and a pronoun.

For example,

Yours is the gain, *mine* the loss.

(2) When the Noun is understood.

For example,

I have got my pen, where is *yours*?

[Yours = your pen]

(3) When the pronoun is preceded by *of*.

For example,

This book of *mine* was stolen.

7. RECIPROCAL PRONOUN

Reciprocal Pronoun includes :

Each other

and one another

Each other is used for two, while

One another is used for more than two.

For example,

The two boys love each other.
↓ ↓
two each other

The five girls hate one another.
↓ ↓
five one another

But, now-a-days, both *each other* and *one another* are used for two or more than two.

For example,

The six boys love each other. — correct

The two girls hate one another. — correct

8. UNIVERSAL PRONOUN

(1) *Universal Pronoun* includes *anybody, somebody, nobody, everybody, someone, everyone* etc. which indicate singular nouns.

For example,

Anybody has helped him.

Somebody opposes him.

Everybody loves song.

Nobody knows God.

(2) *Universal Pronoun* also includes *all, both, some, many* etc. which indicate plural nouns.

For example,

All are lazy here.

Both have done their job.

Some have required.

Many were there.

9. NOUNS DENOTING NUMBER OR AMOUNT

(a) Indefinite Pronoun

The Indefinite Pronoun are those that have no actual relationship with a Noun in their own or a neighbouring sentence, but which stand generally for a Noun.

Ex. : one, none, some, all, any, many, both etc.

For example,

One should be careful of one's
health (= any man and every man)

One cannot be too careful of *one's* purse.
(not *his*)

None was allowed to get in.

None of his answers are correct.

Any and *all* are used in both numbers.

For example,

Do (or does) *any* of your know him?

Any of these is (or are) long enough.

All that glitters is not gold.

All of us are ready.

Both, some, many and *few* are plural.

For example,

Both of them were absent.

Some of my friends are here.

Few were chosen and *many* were dismissed.

(b) Distributive Pronoun

Each, everyone, either and neither are *Distributive Pronouns*, as they separate are person or thing from a group of persons or things : they always take singular verbs while other pronouns referring to them must also be singular.

For example,

Each of them was a scholar.

Everyone of them was busy.

Either of the two boys was required but *neither* of them was ready.

For example,

Let each of us go there in our turn. — wrong

Let *each* of us go there in his turn. — correct

Everyone of them have separate room to sleep.
— wrong

Everyone of them has a separate room to sleep in. — correct

ADJECTIVE

An Adjective is a describing word that adds something to the meaning of a Noun.

For example,

Harish is a *clever* boy.
↓
Adjective

Here, *clever* shows what kind of boy Harish is; or, we may say, *clever* describes the boy—Harish.

I do not like *that* girl.
↓
Adjective

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Here, *that* points out which girl is meant.

He gave me *ten* oranges.

↓

Adjective

Here, *ten* shows how many oranges he gave me.

KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are of the following kinds:

(1) Adjective of quality
(2) Adjective of quantity
(3) Adjective of number.
(4) Demonstrative Adjective
(5) Distributive Adjective
(6) Emphasizing Adjective
(7) Interrogative Adjective
(8) Possessive Adjective
(9) Proper Adjective
(10) Relative Adjective
(11) Exclamatory Adjective

(1) ADJECTIVE OF QUALITY

These Adjectives show the kind or quality of a person or a thing.

For example,

The Ganges is a *holy* river.
Calcutta is a *large* city.
He is an *honest* man.

(i) In using Adjectives of Quality, we first use ordinal then cardinal.

For example,

She has read the three first Chapters.—*wrong*
She has read the first three Chapters.—*correct*
I have read the four last stanzas. —*wrong*
I have read the last four stanzas. —*correct*.

(ii) One or two Adjectives can be used before or after Nouns.

A black and white film
↓ ↓ ↓
Adj Adj Noun
A film black and white
↓ ↓ ↓
Noun Adj Adj

But,

(iii) The following Adjectives are used only predicatively.
sleep, awake, afraid, ashamed, alike, alone etc.

For example,

Ram is an alone boy. —*wrong*
Ram is alone. —*correct*
Ravi is an ashamed boy. —*wrong*
Ravi is ashamed. —*correct*

(2) ADJECTIVE OF QUANTITY

Adjectives of quantity show how much of a thing is meant.

For example,

All, any, enough, half, little, much, no, whole, some etc.

For example,

He drank much milk.
I want *some* paper.
I drank a *little* milk.

(i) *Some* is used in affirmative sentence while *any* is used in negative sentence.

For example,

He has not some problems. —*wrong*
He has not any problems. —*correct*
She has any money with her. —*wrong*
She has some money with her. —*correct*

(ii) *Many* is used before countable noun while *much* is used before uncountable noun.

For example,

The accident caused many damages. —*wrong*
The accident caused much damages. —*correct*
She met much people there. —*wrong*
She met many people there. —*correct*

(iii) *Many* a *much* should not be used objectively. Use a large number of, a large amount of, a great deal of, plenty of etc. instead of much or many.

For example,

She asked me many questions. —*wrong*
She asked me a large number of questions. —*correct*
Mohan drank much water —*wrong*
Mohan drank plenty of water —*correct*

(iv) *Few* and *little* cannot be used for the sense of *a few* and *a little.*

For example,

Few persons were there to help me —*wrong*
A few persons were there to help me —*correct*
After a long journey she got little tired —*wrong*
After a long journey she got a little tired —*correct*

Note : The meaning of *few* and *little* is *nothing.* Always, use *hardly / any* in such cases.

For example,

Bill has hardly any money to give me.
He has hardly any books to give me.

(v) *A few* or *a little* cannot be used at the place of *the few* and *the little.*

For example,

I gave him books a few I had —*wrong*
I gave him books the few I had —*correct*
She gave me money a little she had —*wrong*
She gave me money the little she had —*correct*

(3) ADJECTIVE OF NUMBER

Adjectives of number (or Numeral Adjectives) are those that show how many are meant or in what order :

For example,

five, fifth, one, first, all, few, many, some etc.

There are two kinds of *Adjectives of number* those which show exactly how many persons or things there are, or in what order in a series any of them stands, are called *Definite Numerals :* four, fourth, nine, ninth etc.

(i) Those Adjectives of Number which do not show what the exact number is, are called Indefinite Numerals: all, few, many more, sever all, some etc.

For example,

All men must die.
Few cats like cold water.
Many boys were present.
Some rose are white.

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(ii) The *Definite Numerals* are again divided into *two classes*:

(a) Adjectives of Number which show *how many* are called Cardinals and,

(b) Those which show *in what order* a person or thing stands, are called Ordinals.

One, two, three, four, five etc. —*(Cardinals)*

First, second, third, fourth, fifth etc. — *(Ordinals)*

For example,

I have two hands.

Wednesday is the fourth day of the week.

(iii) The same adjective may be an *Adjective of Number* or an *Adjective of Quantity* according to sense.

For example,

Number	Quantity
I lost *some* books.	I drank *some* milk.
More boys are wanted for the job	I want *more milk.*

(iv) *Many followed* immediately by *a/an takes a singular noun and a singular verb, but if preceded by* a with *great* or *good* following, it takes a plural verb,

For example,

Many a man *was* present there.

A great *many* boys *were* present there.

(4) DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE

Demonstrative Adjectives point out which person or thing is meant.

For example,

This book is mine *that* book is yours.

These trees are tall, *those* trees are short.

This boy is stronger than Jay.

That boy is laborious.

These mangoes are sweet.

Note :*A demonstrative adjective and the noun qualified by it, must be of the same number.*

For example,

This kind of book is rare (Not these kind)

(5) DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVE

The Indefinite Numeral Adjectives- *each, every, either* and *neither* when used with Nouns to show that persons or things are taken separately, either one at a time or several at a time in separate lots, are called *Distributive adjectives.*

(i) Each and *Every*

Each may be used both as pronoun and adjective but, *every* is used only as an adjective.

Each is used with two or more than two things but, *every is* used with more than two things.

For example,

Each pen costs a shilling.

or, Each of the pens costs a shilling.

Every pen cost a penny.

Everyone of the *ten* boys is industrious.

(ii) *Either* and *Neither*

Either means:

(a) one of two

or, (b) each of two (i.e. *both*)

For example,

You can choose *either* party (one party or the other)

Either side scored a goal (each of the two sides)

Neither is the negative form of *either and* means *neither the one nor the other.*

For example,

Neither party won the game.

Neither of the two girls is lazy.

But,

Neither of the three boys is intelligent.—*wrong*

None of the three boys is intelligent. —*correct*

(For example, *Neither* is used with *two*).

(6) EMPHASIZING ADJECTIVE

Adjectives used with Nouns for the sake of emphasis, are called *Emphasizing Adjectives.*

For example,

I saw this very book.

↓

Emphasizing Adj.

(7) INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE

The Interrogative Pronouns what, which and whose, if used with Nouns in asking questions are called *Interrogative Adjectives.*

For example,

What kind of manner is this?

What manner of man is he ?

(8) POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

Adjectives formed from Pronouns in the *Genitive* (Possessive) case are called *Possessive Adjectives.*

For example, *My, your, his, her, its and their.*

For example,

My mother is coming.

Your time is up.

(9) PROPER ADJECTIVE

Proper adjectives are formed from Proper Nouns

For example,

Proper noun	Proper adjective
India	Indian
China	Chinese
Japan	Japanese

(10) RELATIVE ADJECTIVE

The Relative Pronouns which and what when used as Adjectives, are called *Relative Adjectives.*

For example,

I gathered *what* information I could.

I was ill, *which fact* caused my absence.

(11) EXCLAMATORY ADJECTIVE

What nonsense !

What a pity !

What an idea !

What in the sentences above is used as an *exclamatory adjective.*

(What and *what a/what aware* used in exclamations.*)*

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FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

(i) Many *adjectives* are formed from *Nouns.*

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
Gold	Golden	Silk	Silken
Gift	Gifted	King	Kingly
Boy	Boyish	Dirt	Dirty
Fool	Foolish	Storm	Stormy
Care	Careful	Pardon	Pardonable
Play	Playful	Laugh	Laughable
Hope	Hopeful	Venture	Venturesome
Trouble	Troublesome	Outrage	Outrageous
Courage	Courageous	Glory	Glorious
Shame	Shameless/shameful		
Envy	Envious	Man	Manly

(ii) Some *adjectives* are formed from *Verbs.*

Verb	Adjective	Verb	Adjective
Cease	Ceaseless	Talk	Talkative
Tire	Tireless	Move	Moveable

(iii) Some *adjectives* are formed from other *Adjectives.*

Adjective	Adjective	Adjective	Adjective
White	Whitish	Black	Blackish
Sick	Sickly	Tragic	Tragical
Whole	Wholesome	Three	Threefold

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES (DEGREE)

Let us take a few sentences:

1. Sunil's orange is *sweet.*
2. Kavita's orange is *sweeter* than Sunil's.
3. Sanjay's orange is the *sweetest* of all.

In the first sentence, the Adjective *sweet* merely tells us that Sunil's orange has the quality of sweetness, without saying how much of this quality it has.

In the second sentence, the Adjective *sweeter* tells us that Kavita's orange, compared with Sunil's, has more of the quality of sweetness.

And, in the third sentence, the Adjective *sweetest* tells us that of *all* these oranges, Sanjay's mango has the greatest amount or highest degree of the quality of sweetness.

Thus, we see that *Adjectives change* form (sweet, sweeter, sweetest) to show comparison. They are called the three *Degrees of Comparison.*

In order to know Adjectives at length, it is essential to know the degrees of comparison.

There are three kinds of degree.

1. Positive Degree.
2. Comparative Degree.
3. Superlative Degree.

In the above sentences, *sweet* is in the Positive degree *sweeter* in Comparative degree and Sweetest is in the Superlative degree.

Structures Used for Making Positive, Comparative and Superlative Degrees

1. Positive : No other .... as + P.F + as + N.

Comparative : N + Aux. Verb + C.F. + than any other...

Superlative : N + Aux. Verb + the + S.F.....

For example,

No other boy in our class is as bad as Mohan. —*Positive*

Mohan is worse than any other boy in our class. *Comparative*

Mohan is the worst boy in our class. —*Superlative*

Note : After the + superlative, no other and than any other, we use Singular Noun.

For example,

The best boys —*wrong*
The best boy — *correct*
No other boys —*wrong*
No other boy —*correct*
Than any other boys —*wrong*
Than any other boy —*correct*

2. Positive : very few..... as + P.F. + as + N

Comparative : N + Aux. Verb + C. F + than most other.....

Superlative : N + Aux. Verb + one of +the +S.F.....

For example,

Kolkata is one of the busiest cities of India. —*Superlative*

Very few cities of India are as busy as Kolkata. —*Positive*

Kolkata is busier than most other cities of India. —*Comparative*

Note : There is no use of singular Noun after — *one of, very few* and *than most other.*

For example,

One of the best girl —*wrong*
Very few girl —*wrong*
Than most other girl —*wrong*
One of the best girls —*correct*
Very few girls —*correct*
Than most other girls —*correct*

THE RULES OF DEGREES

1. After the following Latin adjectives we use 'to', instead of than in comparative degree:

superior, junior, senior, prior, interior, interior, minor etc.

For example,

Ram is junior to me. —*correct*
Nayna is senior to Meena. —*correct*

2. There is no use of more or most before the following Adjectives:

Unique, universal, absolute, supreme, right, round, square, perfect, changeable etc.

For example,

He is the unique person of my village. —*correct*

3. There is no use of superlative degree for two.

For example,

Soma is the more beautiful of the two.
He is better of the two.

4. *'Much' cannot* be used before positive adjective.

For example,

Munna is a very intelligent boy.

5. No use of 'very' before Comparative Adjective.

For example,

Rani is much better than Reena.

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6. Both very and much can be used before Superlative Adjective.

For example,

Anil is the very best boy of his class. —*correct*

Sekhar is much the best boy of our school.

7. The same form of degree will be used before and after and

For example,

Ram is the best and tallest. —Superlative

Shyam is better and taller. —Comparative

Indu is good and tall. —Positive

8. Fewer/Less

Fewer is used before countable noun while *less* is used before uncountable noun.

For example,

No *fewer* than five persons died.

No less than half of the work has been done.

9. Former/Latter/Later

Former is used for the first out of two *Latter* is used for the second out of two. And *later* is used for time.

For example,

Of Ajay and Nikhil, the *former* is the more intelligent.

Of iron and gold, the *latter* is the more precious.

The death of Rajib was *later* than the death of Indira

10. Latest/Last

Latest refer to time and, *last* refer to position.

For example,

I have not heard the *latest* news.

Can you say me the *latest proceedings* of the meeting?

The *last* chapter is carelessly written.

Ours is the *last* house in the street.

11. Elder/Older; Eldest/ Oldest

Elder and *eldest* are used only of persons, confined to members of the same family.

While, *older and oldest* are both used of persons and things for the members of different families.

For example,

John is my *elder* brother.

Alter is my *eldest son*.

My sister is *elder* to me.

Gandhi was older to Nehru.

He is *older* than his sister.

Harry is the *oldest* boy in the eleven.

This is the *oldest* temple in Calcutta.

Again, *old* is used in all three degrees while *elder* is used in Comparative and eldest in Superlative degree.

For example,

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
old	older	oldest
—	elder	eldest

12. Farther/Further

Farther means more distant one advanced, while *further means* additional.

For example,

Delhi is *farther* from the equator than Colombo.

After this he made no *further remarks*.

I must have a reply without *further delay*.

13. Nearest / Next

Nearest denotes distance ; and *next* denotes position.

For example,

Mumbai is the seaport *nearest* to Europe.

Time's shop is *next to* Police Station.

My uncle lives in the *next quarter.*

FORMATION OF COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

* Most Adjectives of *one syllable*, and some of more than one, form their Comparative degree by adding *-er* and the Superlative Degree by adding *-e st* to the Positive.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Small	Smaller	Smallest
Sweet	Sweeter	Sweetest
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Bold	Bolder	Boldest
Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest
Kind	Kinder	Kindest
Young	Younger	Youngest
Great	Greater	Greatest
Old	Older	Oldest

* When the last letter in the Positive Degree ends in *-e*, only *-r and -st* are added to their Comparative and Superlative degrees respectively.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Wise	Wiser	Wisest
Noble	Nobler	Noblest
Able	Abler	Ablest
Large	Larger	Largest
Brave	Braver	Bravest
White	Whiter	Whitest
Fine	Finer	Finest

* When the Positive Form ends in *-y*, preceded by a consonant, the *-y* is changed into *-i* before adding *-er* and *-east.*

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Easy	Easier	Easiest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Merry	Merrier	Merriest
Wealthy	Wealthier	Wealthiest

* When the Positive Form is a word of one syllable and ends in a single consonant, preceded by a *short vowel,* this consonant is doubled before adding *-er* and *-east*

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Fat	Fatter	Fattest
Sad	Sadder	Saddest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Red	Redder	Reddest

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* Adjectives of more than two syllables, and many of those with two, form the Comparative by using the adverb *more* with the Positive Form and the Superlative by using the adverb *most* with the positive from.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Splendid	More splendid	Most splendid
Difficult	More difficult	Most difficult
Proper	More Proper	Most Proper
Learned	More learned	Most learned
Industrious	More industries	Most industries
Courageous	More courageous	Most courageous

* The Adjectives whose Comparative and Superlative degrees are not formed from the Positive Degree.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Little	Less	Least
Much	More	Most
Many	More	Most
Late	Later	Latest
Old	Older	Oldest
Far	Farther	Farthest
Nigh	Nigher	Next
Fore	Former	Formost
In	Inner	Innermost
Up	Upper	Upmost
Out	Outer	Utmost

CORRECT USE OF SOME ADJECTIVES

1. Some, any

Some is used to express quantity or degree in affirmative sentences while, *any* is used to express the same in negative or interrogative sentences.

For example,

I shall buy *some books*.

I shall not buy *any* books.

Have you bought *any books?*

But, *some* is also used in questions which actually express – commands or requests.

For example,

Will you please lend me *some money*?

Bring me *some sweet* to eat.

2. Each, every

Each and *every* are similar in meaning, but *every* is a stronger word than *each.*

Each is used in speaking of two or more things. *Each is* used only when the number in the group is limited and definite.

Every is used in speaking of more than two things. *Every* is also used when the number is indefinite.

For example,

Every seat was taken.

Five girls were seated on *each bench*.

Every one of these chairs is broken.

Leap year falls in *every* fourth year.

He can to see us *every* five days.

It rained *every* day during my vaction.

3. Little, a Little and the little

Little means not much (i.e. hardly any).

Thus, *Little has* a negative meaning.

For example, There is *little hope* of his recovery.

He showed *little concern* for his cousin.

He has *little* influence with his old followers.

He showed *little mercy* to the culprit.

He has *little appreciation* of good poetry.

A little means some though not much. It has a positive meaning.

For example,

There is *a little* hope of his arrival.

A little thought would have saved the situation.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

The little means not much, but all what is.

For example,

The little information he had might lead him to conclusion.

The little knowledge of astrology that he had possessed stood him in great stead.

4. Few, a few and the few

Few means *not many, hardly any.*

Few has a negative meaning.

For example,

Few persons can keep a secret.

Few people are so rockless as gamblers.

Few college in India have scientific libraries.

Few men are free from faults.

Few men reach the age of a hundred years.

A few means some. It has a Positive meaning and is apposed to 'none'.

For example,

A Few of the members were present in the meeting.

A few words of love will cheer her up.

A few Europeans have their offices in Delhi.

A few days rest is all that is needed.

A few words spoken in earnest will convince line.

When I met him *after a few* years, he looked old and haggard.

It is a question of spending *a few rupees.*

The few means not many, but all there are.

For example,

The few friends that he has are all very poor.

The few poems he has written are all of great excellence.

The few remarks that he made were very suggestive.

The few days that are left to him he spends in solitude.

The few clothes they had were all tattered and torn.

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VERB

A Verb is a word that tells or asserts something about a person or thing. *Verb comes from the Latin 'verbnum' meaning a word.*'

A Verb may tell :

(i) What a person or thing *does*.

For example,

The man *laughs*. The car *moves*.

Neena *sings*.

(ii) What is *done* to a person or thing.

For example,

The door is *shut*. The glass is *broken*.

Ram is *scolded*.

(iii) What a person or thing *is*.

For example,

I *feel* sorry. Man *is* mortal.

Robin *is* dead.

A *Verb* often consists of more than one word.

For example,

Boys *were running*.

He *has worked* his sum.

The purse *has been found*.

I *have done* my duty.

Principal And Auxiliary Verbs

Ray *worked* hard. Children *like* games.

I *want* a pen.

Boys *help* themselves.

In these sentences, each of the verbs expresses its full meaning without the help of any other Verb.

They are called *Principal Verbs*.

Look at the following sentences :

See that I *may* go there.

I *shall* go there.

He *will* go there.

You *did* not go there.

In each of the above sentences, we have two verbs - *may go*, *shall go*, *will go* and *did go*. The Principal Verb is go. Each of the other verbs - *may*, *shall*, *will* and *do* gives a new meaning to the Principal Verb go. All of them help the Verb go by giving it different meaning in each sentence. They are *Helping verbs* or *Auxiliary verbs*.

Thus, a Verb that helps another Verb in forming its tenses is called a *Helping* or *Auxiliary Verb*.

The verbs : *be* (*am*, *is*, *are*, *was*, *were*), *have*, *has*, *had*, *do*, *does*, *did*, *shall*, *will* and *may* are used both as Auxiliary Verbs and Principal Verbs.

For example,

Verb	Auxiliary	Principal
	I *am* going.	I *am* glad.
Be	Tom *is* writing.	Tom *is* ready.
	You *are* loved.	You *are* right.
	I *was* reading	Bob *was* late.
	They *were* coming.	They *were* said.
	I *have* seen him.	I *have* a hat.
Have	Doll *has* left.	She *has* to go.
	I *had* seen it before.	I *had* breakfast there.
	We *do* not see air.	*Do* your duty.
Do	What *does* he want?	Who *did* it?
	I *do* believe you.	He *did* his part well.
Shall	I *shall* go.	He *shall* get his dues tomorrow.
		You shall do your work.
Will		He *will* go.
		I will help you.
		God *willed* other.
	May God save us.	He *may* pass the test.
May	You *may* go.	Work hard that you *may* succeed.

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Look at the sentences

I love, Tom saw, You lost

The meaning is not clear and the sentences are also not complete. We do want to know *what* I love, *what* saw and *what* you lost. The Verb *love*, *saw* and *lost* require some other word put after each of them to make the meaning clear and to complete the sentences.

So, if we put in these words :

I *love* my parents.

Tom *saw* a tiger.

You *lost* a pen.

the meaning gets clear and also, the sentences are complete.

Thus, verbs like love, see and lose which take another word to make their sense complete are called *Transitive Verbs*.

Trans means *across* or *over*; *itive* means *passing* or *going*. Therefore, *Transitive* means *passing over.*

In the sentence above, *I love my parents*, the action of loving passes across from myself *to parents*. This is why we call *love* a transitive Verb. Similarly, the verbs *see* and *lose* are also *transitive verbs*.

Thus, A Transitive Verb is a verb that denotes an action which passes over from the door or subject to an object.

Intransitive Verbs

Look at the sentences

The boy *runs*. The bird *sings*.

The dog *barks*.

The verbs *runs*, *sings* and *barks* tell us what the subject does. No other word is required to make sense here.

Thus, An Intransitive Verb is a Verb that denotes an action which does not pass over to an object, or which expresses a *state* or *being*.

Intransitive means *not transitive*.

For example,

He ran a long race. [Action].

The baby sleeps. [State].

There is a flaw in this diamond. [Being]

USAGE OF VERBS

1. Most verbs can be used both as transitive and as intransitive verbs.

	Used Transitively	Used Intransitively
(a)	I *feel* a severe pain in my teeth.	How do you *feel*.
(b)	The ox *kicked* the man.	The ox never *kicks*.

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(c) He *spoke* the truth. — He spoke haughtily.
(d) The ant *fought* the wasps. — Some ants are very fierce.
(e) The shot *sank* the ship. — The ship *sank* rapidly.
(f) The dirver *stopped* the bus. — The bus *stopped* suddenly.
(g) *Ring* the bell. — The bell *rang* loudly.

2. Most transitive verbs take a single object. But such transitive verbs as *give*, *offer*, *ask*, *promise*, *tell etc*. Take two objects after them — an Indirect object. Which denotes the *person to whom* something is given or *for whom* something is done, and a Direct object which is usually the name of some *thing*.
   For example,
   His mother gave *him* (Indirect) a *chocolate* (Direct).
   She told *me* (Indirect) a *story* (Direct).
3. But sentences where the subject and the object both refer to the *same* person, the Verb is said to be used *reflexively*.
   For example,
   The man killed himself.
   The boy did himself. — They love themselves.
4. Sometimes, though the Verb is used *reflexively*, the object is not expressed.
   For example,
   The bubble burst (itself).
   The guests made (themselves) enjoy.
   Please keep (yourselves) quiet.
   With these words she turned (himself)
   The Indians feed (themselves) chiefly on rice.
5. There are certain verbs which can be used reflexively are also as ordinary transitive verbs.
   For example,
   Do not *forget* her name.
   I *forget* her name.
   Acquit yourself as man.
   The magistrate *acquitted* him of the charge against him.
   I *enjoy myself* sitting along.
   He *enjoys* good health.
   His talk does not *interest* me.
   He *interested himself* in his friend's welfare.

Finite And Infinite Verbs

Look at the sentences :

(i) They always *find* fault with me.
(ii) They always try *to find* fault with me.

In the first sentence, the Verb *find* has *they* for the subject. The Verb *find* is limited by person and number. We, therefore, call it a Finite Verb.

In the second sentence, *to find* names the action denoted by the Verb find and is used without mentioning the subject. It is therefore not limited by person and number as a Verb that has a subject and is therefore, called Non-finite Verb or only infinitive.

INFINITIVES

There are different forms of infinitive according as it is used in the active or passive voice in relation to present or past time :

From	Active Voice	Passive
Present Indefinite	To love	To be loved
Present Continuous	To be loving	
Past Perfect	To have loved	To have been loved
Present Perfect Continuous	To have been loving	

Let us take a few examples :

(a) To *err* is human.
(b) Birds love to *sing*.
(c) *To respect* our parents is our duty.
(d) He refused to *obey* the orders.
(e) Many men desire to *make* money quickly.

In the first sentence, the infinitive, like a Noun, is the subject of the Verb *is*.

In the second sentence, the infinitive like a Noun, is the object of the Verb *love*.

In the third sentence, the infinitive like a Noun, is the subject of the Verb *is*.

In the fourth sentence, the infinitive like a Noun, is the object of the Verb *refused.*

In the fifth sentence, the infinitive like a Noun, is the object of the Verb *desire*.

Again, the word *to* is frequently used with the infinitive, but is not an essential part or sign of it.

Thus, after certain verbs like : *bid*, *let*, *make*, *need*, *dare*, *see*, *hear*, *etc*. we use the infinitive without *to*.

For example,

Bid him *go* there. — I *bade* him *go*.
Let him *sit* there. — I will not *let* you *go*.
Make him *stand*. — I *made* him *run*.
We *need* not *go* today. — You *need* not *do* it.
You *dare* not *do* it. — I *saw* him *do* it.
I *heard* him *cry*.

The infinitve without *to* is also used after the verbs *shall*, *will*, *do*, *did*, *should*, *would*, *may*, *might*, *must*, *can* and *could*.

For example,

You shall do it [You shall be compelled *to do* it].
I will play. [I am determined *to play*].
He may go. [He is at liberty *to go*.
He is permitted *to go*.]
You must go. [You are commanded *to go*.]
I can swim. [I am able *to swim*.]

The infinitive without to is also used after *had better*, *had rather*, *would rather*, *sooner than*, *rather than* etc.

For example,

You had better ask permission.
I had rather *play* than *work*.
I would rather *die* than *suffer* so.

Uses of the Infinitive

1. Infinitive may be used like a Noun as a subject of a Verb.

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For example,
To *err* is human. To *find* fault is easy.

2. Infinitive may be used like a Noun as the object of a transitive Verb.
For example,
I do not mean *to read*.
He likes *to play* cards.
3. Infinitive may be used like a Noun as the complement of a Verb.
For example,
His greatest pleasure is *to read*.
Her duty is *to practise* daily.
4. Infinitive may be used like a Noun as the object of a preposition.
For example,
He had no choice but *to obey*.
The party is about *to begin*.
5. Infinitive may be used like a Noun as an objective complement.
For example,
I saw him *go*. I made him *sing*.
6. Infinitive is also used to qualify a Verb, usually to express purpose.
For example,
We eat *to live*.
He called *to see* my brother.
7. Infinitive is used to qualify an Adjective.
For example,
The pupils are anxious *to learn*.
He is too ill *to do* any work.
8. Infinitive is used to qualify a Noun.
For example,
The house is to let.
This is not the time to play.
9. Infinitive is also used to qualify a sentence.
For example,
To tell the truth, I quite forgot my promise.
I did this all for you, to make you happy.
10. Infinitive is again used as an Adverb of Purpose.
For example,
You are slow to move.
I come to buy Caesar.

PERSON AND NUMBER

There are three persons in Verb.
(i) The First Person (ii) The Second Person
(iii) The Third Person
For example,
(a) I read. (b) You read. (c) He reads.

In the first sentence, *I read*, the subject is of the First Person, therefore the Verb is also of the First Person.

In the second sentence, *You read*, the subject is of the second Person, Therefore the Verb is also of the Second Person.

In the third sentence, *He reads*, the subject is of the Third Person, therefore the Verb is also of the Third Person.

Thus. we see that the Verb takes the same Person and its subject or, that the Verb agrees with its subject and Person.

The Verb has two Numbers.
(i) The Singular, (ii) The Plural
For example,
(a) He listens. (b) They listen.

This is because of the difference in Number of the subjects.

Therefore,

In the first sentence *He listens*, we find the Subject is singular and so, the Verb is singular.

In the next sentence *They listen*, we find the subject is plural and so, the Verb is also plural.

Thus, we see that the Verb takes the same Number as its subject or, that the Verb agrees with its subject in Number.

Rules to Which Verb Agrees :

1. The Verb must agree with its subject in Number and Person, i.e. the Verb must be of the same Number and Person as its subject.
For example,
I *am* here. I *was* there.
I *play* badminton. I *have* a racket.
2. If the subject is of the Singular Number, Third Person, the Verb must be of the Singular Number, First person.
For example,
He *is* here. He *was* there.
He *plays* badminton.
He *has* a racket.
3. If the subject is of the Plural Number, Third Person, the Verb must be of the Plural Number, Third Person.
For example,
They *are* here.
They *were* there.
They *plays* badminton.
They *have* rackets.

Thus, the setting of Persons in both the Numbers (Singular and Plural) is in the following way :
(in the Verb to be)

	Singular	*Plural*
First Person :	I am	We are
Second Person :	You are	You are
Third Person :	He/She/it is	They are

Subject - Verb Agreement

The Verb agrees with the subject in Number and Person. The followings are the norms which follow the agreement :

1. When two or more singular subjects are connected by *and*, they take a Verb in the Plural.
For example,
He and his friend *have* arrived.
Fire and water *do* not agree.
Plato and Aristotle *were* Greek Philosophers.
2. If two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing, the Verb must be singluar.
For example,

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The philosopher and critic *is* dead.
The captain and adjutant *was* present.

3. If two subjects together express one idea, the Verb remains in singular.
For example,
The horse and carriage *is* at the door.
Slow and steady *wins* the race.
4. If the singular subjects are preceded by *each* or *every*, the Verb usually is used in the singular form.
For example,
Every man, woman and children *was* lost.
Every father and mother *was* present at the meeting.
5. Two or more singular subjects connected by *or*, *nor*, *either----or*, *neither----nor* take a Verb in the singular.
For example,
No nook or corner *was* left undiscovered.
Neither he nor I *was* there.
Neither blame nor praise *seems* to affect him.
6. When the subjects joined by *or*, *nor* are of different numbers, the Verb must be plural, and the plural subject must be placed next to the Verb.
For example,
Neither the Principal nor the teachers *were* present.
Either the girl or his parents *have* erred.
Neither Sushil nor his attendants *were* hurt.
7. When the subjects joined by *or*, *nor* are of different Persons, the Verb agrees in Persons with the one nearest to it.
For example,
Either he is mistaken or I am.
He is not to blame, nor are you.
8. When subjects differing in Number or Person, or both are connected by *and*, the Verb must always be in the plural.
For example,
My mother and I *have* lived here for five years.
You and she *are* birds of the same feather.
You and I have done our duties.
9. A collective Noun takes a Singular Verb when the collection is thought of as a whole; a Plural Verb when the individuals of which it is composed are thought of.
For example,
The army *was* large.
The army *were* given gurard of honour.
Parliament *has* elected its speaker.
The majority *is* against any compromise.
10. Some nouns which are plural in form but singular in meaning, take a singular Verb.
For example,
The news *is* true.
The wages of sin *is* death.
Mathematics *is* a branch of study in every school.
11. Some nouns which are singular in form but plural in meaning, take a Plural Verb.
For example,
Ten dozen *cost* one hundred rupees.
Twelve pair of socks *cost* ninety rupees.
12. When a plural Noun comes between a singular subject and its Verb, the Verb is often wrongly made to agree with the nearest plural Noun instead of with the real subject.
For example,
Each of the brothers *is* clever.
Each of the participantgs *was* given a prize.
Neither of the man *was* very tall.
A variety of pleasing objects *charms* the eye.
The quality of the oranges *was* not good.
13. The words joined to a singular subject by with, together with, in addition to or as well as etc. are parenthetical and therefore do not affect the number of the Verb.
For example,
The minister, with his loyals *has* arrived.
Sheena as well as Rose, *deserves* praise.
Justice, as well as mercy, *allows* it.
14. The Verb *to be* takes the same case after it as before it.
For example,
He said to them, it is *I* and be not afraid.
15. When the subject of the Verb is a Relative Pronoun care should be taken to see that the Verb agrees in numbers and person with the antecedent of the Relative Pronoun.
For example,
She is one of the best mothers that *have* ever lived.
He, who *is* my friend, should stand by me.
You, who *are* my brother, should not worry me.
I, who *am* your your friend, will save you in danger.

PARTICIPLE

A participle is that form of the Verb which partakes of the nature both of a Verb and of an Adjective.

For example,

Hearing the song, the girl woke up. Here, *hearing* qualifies the Noun *girl* as an Adjective does.

Therefore, *learning* partakes of the nature of both a Verb and an Adjective and is called *participle*.

There are the two kinds of participle :

1. Present Participle
2. Past Participle

1. Present Participles are those which end in-ing and represent an action as going on or incomplete or imperfect.
For example,
We met a girl *carrying* a bunch of flowers.
The blind man, *thinking* all was safe, attempted to cross the road.
Loudly *knocking* at the door, he demanded admission.
2. Past Participles are those forms of Verbs which represents a completed action or state of the thing spoken of.
For example,
Deceived by his girl, he lost all hope.
Time *misspent* is time lost.
We saw a few trees, *ladden* with fruit.
Driven by hunder, he stole a piece of cake.

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Note : The Past Participle usually ends in *-ed*,*-d*,*-t*, *-en*, *-n* etc.

The participles are used as simple qualifying adjectives in front of a Noun and are thus called *Participial Adjectives*.

For example,

A *rolling* stong gathers no moss.

He played a *losing* game.

A *burnt* child dreads the fire.

He wears a *worried* look.

Education is the most *pressing* need of our country.

A *lying* witness ought to be punished.

Thus, we recall that :

(1) A Participle is a Verbal Adjective.

(2) A Participle may govern a Noun or Pronoun, like a Verb.

(3) A Participle may be modified by an Adverb, like a Verb.

(4) A Participle may qualify a Noun or Pronoun, like an Adjective.

(5) A participle may be compared, like an Adjective.

Forms Of Different Participles In Active and Passive Forms

Active	Passive
Present : caring	Present : being cared
Perfect : having cared	Perfect : having been cared
	Past : cared

Uses of Participles

(1) The Continuous Tenses (Active Voice) are formed from the Present Participle with tenses of the Verb *be*.

For example,

I am caring.

I was caring.

I shall be caring

(2) The Perfect Tenses (Active Voice) are formed from the Past Participle with tenses of the Verb *have*.

For example,

I have cared. I had cared.

I shall have cared.

(3) The Passive Voice is formed from the Past Participle with tenses of the Verb *be*.

For example,

I am cared. I was cared.

I shall be cared.

(4) Participles that qualify Nouns or Pronouns may be used also as attributively, predicatively and absolutely with a Noun or Pronoun going before.

For example,

A *rollong* stone gather no moss.

A *lost* opportunity never returns.

The man seems *worried*. (Modifying the subject).

He kept me *waiting*. (Modifiying the object).

The sea *being smooth*, we went for sail.

Jack *having arrived*, we were freed from anxiety.

GERUND

A Gerund is that form of the Verb which ends in *-ing* and has the force of a Noun and a Verb.

For example,

Hunting deer is a favourite sport in India.

I like *writing* poetry.

In these sentences, the Gerund, like a Noun, is the subject of a Verb, but like a Verb, it also takes an object, thus, showing it has also the force of a Verb.

Again,

He is fond of collecting stamps. In this sentence, the Gerund like a Noun as governed by a Preposition, but like a Verb, it also takes an object.

Both the Gerund and the infinitive have the force of a Noun and a Verb and also their usages are same. Thus, in many sentences, either of them may be used without any special difference in meaning.

For example,

To see is *to beleive*.

Seeing is *believing*.

To give is better than *to receive*.

Giving is better than *receiving*.

Uses of Gerund

The Gerund has the force of a Noun and a Verb. It is thus a Verbal-Noun and may be used as :

(1) Subject of a Verb

For example,

Seeing in *believing*

Hunting deer is a favourite sport in India.

(2) Object of a Transitive Verb

For example,

Stop talking.

Children love *making* noise.

I like *writing* poetry.

(3) Object of a Preposition.

For example,

I am tired of *waiting*.

He is fond of *fishing*.

He was punished for *telling* a lie.

(4) Complement of a Verb.

For example,

Writing is *learning*.

What I most dislike is *smoking*.

(5) Absolutely.

For example,

Playing cards being his aversion, we did not play bridge.

Moreover, the Persent Participle has the force of an Adjective and a Verb. It is called a Verbal Adjective.

For example,

Walking along the road, he noticed a big elephant.

Seeing, he believed.

Strong And Weak Verbs

Verbs are divided into two kinds :

1. Weak Verbs 2. Strong Verbs

Let us take a few verbs and see their past tense and past participle.

For example,

Verbs	Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
play	play	play*ed*	play*ed*
like	like	lik*ed*	lik*ed*
learn	learn	learn*t*	learn*t*

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The conjugation of these verbs shows that their Past Tense and Past Participle are formed by adding the suffiz *-ed*, *-d* or *-t* to their Present Tense form. They are called weak verbs, because they cannot form their Past Tense and Past Participle without the help of the suffixes *-ed*, *-d* or *-t*.

On the other hand, when a Verb in the Present Tense forms its Past Tense and Past Participle by changing or shortening its inside vowel, it is called a strong Verb.

For example,

Verbs	Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
come	come	came	come
sing	sing	sang	sung
see	see	saw	seen
take	take	took	taken
speak	speak	spoke	spoken
write	write	wrote	written

Note : Weak Verbs are also called Regular verbs; while, strong verbs are Irregular Verbs.

We can detect a weak Verb from a strong Verb by :

(i) finding the absence of *-d* or *-t* in the Present Tense of the Verb.

For example,

Present Tense	Past Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense
believe	believed	think	thought
sell	sold	bring	brought
work	worked	owe	ought
tell	told	burn	burnt
teach	taught	catch	caught
flee	fled	buy	bought
seek	sought		

(ii) Finding the Verbs ending in *-d* which this *-d* to *-t* in the Past Tense.

Present Tense	Past Tense
bend	bent
send	sent
spend	spent
lend	lent
build	built
rend	rent

(iii) Finding the Verbs ending in *-d* or *-t* which simply shorten the vowel sound in the Past Tense.

Present Tense	Past Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense
speed	sped	lead	led
feed	fed	flee	fled
free	freed	shoot	shot
meet	met	read	read

(iv) finding the Verbs ending in -d or -t which have the same form for the Present and Past Tense.

Present Tense	Past Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense
spread	spread	split	split
shut	shut	cut	cut
hit	hit	let	let
put	put	thrust	thrust
bet	bet	burst	burst
cast	cast	cost	cost
hurt	hurt	rid	rid
set	set	shed	shed

Some weak verbs their Past Tense and Past Participle in *-t* after shortening their long inside vowel.

Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
deal	deal*t*	deal*t*
dream	deam*t*	dream*t*
dwell	dwel*t*	dwel*t*
feel	fel*t*	fel*t*
keep	kep*t*	kep*t*
kneel	knel*t*	knel*t*
mean	mean*t*	mean*t*
creep	crep*t*	crep*t*
sleep	slep*t*	slep*t*
smell	smel*t*	smel*t*
spell	spel*t*	spel*t*
sweep	swep*t*	swep*t*

Weak Verb Suffixes : their addition and Pronunciation

Most weak verbs add -ed (pronounced d, id or t) in their Past Tense and Past Participle.

1. -ed pronounced -t : weak Verbs ending in df, h, k, p, s, ss and sh sounds add the suffix -ed in the Past Tense and Past Participle.

f :	puff - puff*ed* (*puft*)	rebuff - rebuff*ed* (*uft*)
	cough - cough*ed* (*cuft*)	laugh - laught*ed* (*luft*)
	bluff - bluff*ed* (*bluft*)	stuff - stuff*ed* (*stuft*)
h :	march - march*ed* (*t*)	search - search*ed* (*t*)
	reach - reach*ed* (*t*)	touch - touch*ed* (*t*)
	attach - attach*ed* (*t*)	enrich - enrich*ed* (*t*)
	patch - patch*ed* (*t*)	perch - perch*ed* (*t*)
	preach - preach*ed* (*t*)	watch - watch*ed* (*t*)
k :	talk - talk*ed* (*t*)	pack - pack*ed* (*t*)
	kick - kick*ed* (*t*)	lurk - lurk*ed* (*t*)
	shock - shock*ed* (*t*)	burk - burk*ed* (*t*)
	peck - pecked (*t*)	wink - wink*ed* (*t*)
	risk - risk*ed* (*t*)	walk - walk*ed* (*t*)
	blink - blink*ed* (*t*)	wreck - wreck*ed* (*t*)
	bask - bask*ed* (*t*)	suck - suck*ed* (*t*)
	cork - cork*ed* (*t*)	work - work*ed* (*t*)
	shriek - shriek*ed* (*t*)	
p :	harp - harp*ed* (*t*)	heap - heap*ed* (*t*)
	jump - jump*ed* (*t*)	help - help*ed* (*t*)
	reap - reap*ed* (*t*)	gasp - gasp*ed* (*t*)
	trap - trap*ed* (*t*)	trip - trip*ed* (*t*)
	carp - carp*ed* (*t*)	leap - leap*ed* (*t*)
	camp - camp*ed* (*t*)	pump - pump*ed* (*t*)
	clasp - clasp*ed* (*t*)	grasp - grasp*ed* (*t*)
s :	pass - pass*ed* (*t*)	mass - mass*ed* (*t*)
	miss - miss*ed* (*t*)	address - address*ed* (*t*)
	dismiss - dismiss*ed* (*t*)	cross - cross*ed* (*t*)
	discuss - discuss*ed* (*t*)	express - express*ed* (*t*)
	canvass - canvass*ed* (*t*)	confess - confess*ed* (*t*)
		impress - impress*ed* (*t*)
	toss - toss*ed* (*t*)	
Sh :	dash - dash*ed* (*t*)	wish - wish*ed* (*t*)
	banish - banish*ed* (*t*)	brush - brush*ed* (*t*)
	push - push*ed* (*t*)	rush - rush*ed* (*t*)
	wash - wash*ed* (*t*)	blush - blush*ed* (*t*)
	flash - flash*ed* (*t*)	abolish - abolish*ed* (*t*)
	relish - relish*ed* (*t*)	crash - crash*ed* (*t*)
	demolish - demolish*ed* (*t*)	

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x : tax - tax*ed* (*t*) fix - fix*ed* (*t*)
vex - vex*ed* (*t*) mix - mix*ed* (*t*)
box - box*ed* (*t*) coax - coax*ed* (*t*)

2. The suffix - *ed* pronounced *d* :

(i) open - open*ed* (*d*) cover - cover*ed* (*d*)
listen - listen*ed* (*d*) howl - howl*ed* (*d*)
long - long*ed* (*d*) enter -enter*ed* (*d*)
inform - inform*ed* (*d*) turn - turn*ed* (*d*)
order - order*ed* (*d*) pardon - pardon*ed* (*d*)
cordon - cordon*ed* (*d*) reform - reform*ed* (*d*)
return - return*ed* (*d*) govern - govern*ed* (*d*)

(ii) A weak Verb ending in a semi-vowel (*w* or *y*) preceded by a vowel, adds *-ed* (pronounced *d*) in its Past Tense and Past Participle.
For example,
bow - bow*ed* (*d*) pray - pray*ed* (*d*)
survey - survey*ed* (*d*) row - row*ed* (*d*)
stay - stay*ed* (*d*) enjoy - enjoy*ed* (*d*)
cow - cow*ed* (*d*) bray - bray*ed* (*d*)
bay - bay*ed* (*d*) employ - employ*ed* (*d*)
parley - parley*ed* (*d*) convey - convey*ed* (*d*)
destroy - destroy*ed* (*d*) allay - allay*ed* (*d*)
betray - betray*ed* (*d*) journey - journey*ed* (*d*)
Exception :
lay - laid (pronunciation *leid*)
pay - paid (pronunciation *peid*)
say - said (pronunciation sed)

3. -ed pronounced id : Weak verbs ending in *-d* on *-t* add *-ed* in their Past Tense and Past Participle.
depend - depend*ed* (*id*) add - add*ed* (*id*)
end - end*ed* (*id*) accept - accept*ed* (*id*)
paint - paint*ed* (*id*) fold - fold*ed* (*id*)
head - head*ed* (*id*) need - need*ed* (*id*)
exist - exist*ed* (*id*) trust - trust*ed* (*id*)
mend - mend*ed* (*id*) intend - intend*ed* (*id*)
remind - remind*ed* (*id*) guard - guard*ed* (*id*)
assist - assist*ed* (*id*) insist - insist*ed* (*id*)
resist - resist*ed* (*id*) report - report*ed* (*id*)
import - import*ed* (*id*) consult - consult*ed* (*id*)
insult - insult*ed* (*id*) doubt - doubt*ed* (*id*)
point - point*ed* (*id*) reject - reject*ed* (*id*)
scold - scold*ed* (*id*) raid - raid*ed* (*id*)

4. Suffix - *ied* (pronunced (*id*)) for final y.

(i) A weak Verb ending in *y* preceded by a consonant adds *-ed* in Past Tense and Past Participle after *y* is changed into *i*.
For example,
accompany - accompan*ied* (*id*)
bury - bur*ied* (*id*) carry - carr*ied* (*id*)
hurry - hurr*ied* (*id*) marry - marr*ied* (*id*)
pity - pit*ied* (*id*) envy - envi*ed* (*id*)
tarry - tarr*ied* (*id*) worry - worr*ied* (*id*)
study - studi*ed* (*id*) ferry - ferr*ied* (*id*)
fancy - fanci*ed* (*id*) sully - sulli*ed* (*id*)

(iii) y replaced by -ied pronounced -aid.
For example,
cry - cr*ied* (*aid*) try - tr*ied* (*aid*)
apply - appl*ied* (*aid*) defy - def*ied* (*aid*)
fry - fr*ied* (*aid*) ply - pl*ied* (*aid*)
supply - suppl*ied* (*aid*) reply - repl*ied* (*aid*)
satisfy - satisf*ied* (*aid*) fortify- fortif*ied* (*aid*)
dignify - dignif*ied* (*aid*)

5. The suffix *-d* pronounced d, t or id

(i) care - care*d* (*d*) dare - dare*d* (*d*)
live - live*d* (*d*) blame - blame*d* (*d*)
dine - dine*d* (*d*) agree - agre*d* (*d*)
argue - argue*d* (*d*) amuse - amuse*d* (*d*)
please - please*d* (*d*) graze - graze*d* (*d*)
arrive - arrive*d* (*d*) cure - cure*d* (*d*)
move - move*d* (*d*) issue - issue*d* (*d*)
receive - receive*d* (*d*) praise - praise*d* (*d*)
love - love*d* (*d*) chang - change*d* (*d*)
advise - advise*d* (*d*)

(ii) The suffix *-d* pronounced *t*
For example,
choke -choke*d* (*t*) joke - joke*d* (*t*)
hope - hope*d* (*t*) type - type*d* (*t*)
like - like*d* (*t*) wake - wake*d* (*t*)
pipe - pipe*d* (*t*) cope - cope*d* (*t*)
wife - wife*d* (*t*) poke - poke*d* (*t*)
rebuke - rebuke*d* (*t*)

(iii) The suffix - *d* pronounced *-ie*
For example,
hate - hate*d* (*id*) excite - excite*d* (*id*)
state - state*d* (*id*) quote - quote*d* (*id*)
promote - promote*d* (*id*) hesitate - hesitate*d* (*id*)
recite - recite*d* (*id*) taste - taste*d* (*id*)

6. A weak Verb ending in a single consonant with only one vowel beforeit doubles the final consonant when the suffix *-ed* is added in making its past tense and past participles (*-ed* is pronounced *d*, *t* or *id*).

(i) beg - begg*ed* (*d*) clap - clapp*ed* (*d*)
rub - rubb*ed* (*d*) stop - stopp*ed* (*d*)
tan - tann*ed* (*d*) trip -tripp*ed* (*d*)
fit - fitt*ed* (*d*) lag - lagg*ed* (*d*)
rob - robb*ed* (*d*) sob - sobb*ed* (*d*)
drop - dropp*ed* (*d*) jam - jamm*ed* (*d*)
tarry - tarri*ed* (*d*) ram - ramm*ed* (*d*)
flap - flapp*ed* (*d*) sin - sinn*ed* (*d*)
grin - grinn*ed* (*d*) plan - plann*ed* (*d*)
bar - barr*ed* (*d*) ban - bann*ed* (*d*)
gut - gutt*ed* (*d*)

(ii) In such a Verb consists of more than one syllable with the accent on the last syllable, the same rule holds good.
For example,
compel - compell*ed* (*d*) control - control*ed* (*d*)
excel - excell*ed* (*d*) admit - admitt*ed* (*d*)
allot - allott*ed* (*d*) omit - omitt*ed* (*d*)
Exception :
ca'ncel -cancell*ed* (*d*) tra'vel - travell*ed* (*d*)

(iii) The foregoing rule of doubling the consonant does not hold good it there are two vowels before it .
For example,
boil - boile*d* (*d*) coin - coine*d* (*d*)
beam - beame*d* (*d*) claim - claime*d* (*d*)
avail - availe*d* (*d*) contain - containe*d* (*d*)

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soil - soil *ed* (*d*) prevail - prevail*ed* (*d*)
retain - retain*ed* (*d*) loot - loot*ed* (*d*)
clean - clean*ed* (*d*) join - join*ed* (*d*)
scream - scream*ed* (*d*)

(iv) *-ed* pronounced *d*, *t*, *id* : Weak Verbs ending in more than one consonant add *-ed* in the Past Tense and Past Participle.

For example,

call - call*ed* (*d*) climb - climb*ed* (*d*)
arm - arm*ed* (*d*) push - push*ed* (*d*)
touch - touch*ed* (*d*) lift - lift*ed* (*d*)

Past Tense and Past Participle

	Past Tense	*Past Participle*
Bear :	He *bore* the song in his memory.	She *has borne* twins.
Beat :	He *beat* his opponents.	They *have beaten* him.
Begin :	He *began* to weep.	We *have begun* to write.
Bid :	He *bade* me go away.	I *was bidden* to go.
Bind :	We *bound* his hands.	I *was bound* to do it.
Bite :	A mad dog *bit* him.	A snake *his bitten* him.
Burst :	He *burst* into tears.	The bubble *has burst*.
Choose:	We *choose* this book.	They *have chosen*
Cost :	It *cost* him his life.	It *has cost* me nothing.
Deal :	He *dealt* his rice.	John *has dealt* him a blow.
Draw :	He *drew* his sword.	He *has drawn* a pic ture.
Drink :	We *drank* a cup of milk.	We *were drunk* with joy.
Drive :	I *drove* a car.	He *has driven* out his guest.
Eat :	I *ate* a loaf.	He *has eaten* rice.
Fall :	Sam *fell* ill.	He *has fallen* foul of me.
Feel :	We *felt* a shock.	he *has felt* for me
Find :	We *found* him in.	He *was found* a job.
Forget :	I *forgot* his name.	I *have* not *forgotten* you.
Freeze :	The river *frozen* in winter.	Water *is frozen* by cold.
Get :	I *got* a prize.	I *have got* a headache.
Go :	I *went* home.	he *has gone* to law.
Grow :	He *grew* angry.	I *have grown* wiser.
Hide :	He *hid* his face from me.	It *was hidden* in a box.
Hurt :	This *hurt* me much.	I *have hurt* by let.
Know :	I *knew* him.	He *was known* to me.
Lead :	Who *let* the boys?	He *has led* his party to victory.
Lose :	I *lost* my keys.	He *has lost* his job.
Mean :	He *meant* no harm.	I *was meant* for this.
Ring :	I *rang* him up on the phone.	Who *has rung* the bell?
Rise :	They *rose* in arms.	The sun *has risen*.
Run :	He *ran* a race.	I *have run* into debt.
Seek :	He never *sought* honour.	Fortune *has sought* him
Send :	I *sent* him to jail.	I *have sent* for him.
Set :	I *set* my dog on him.	He *has set* out on a tour.
Shake :	The lion *shook* his mane.	It *has shaken* my faith.
Shoe :	Who *shot* my horse?	I *have shod* it.
Shoot :	He *shot* at the tiger.	The tiger *was shot* dead.
Shrink :	He *shrank* from the scene.	The linen *has shrunk*.
Sing :	She *sang* so sweetly.	Often *have* I *sung* your praise.
Sink :	The *boat* sank.	He *has sunk* a tube-well in his compound.
Sit :	I *sat* down to read.	He *has set* for the test.
Slay :	He *slew* his rival.	The soldier *was slain* in battle.
Sleep :	I *slept* soundly.	He *has slept* long.
Sow :	he *sowed* many seeds.	He must reap what he *has sown*.
Spend :	He *spent* his time in vain.	I *have spent* my all.
Spin :	He *span* out a nice story.	The top *was spun* by me.
Spread :	The news *spread* quickly.	We *have spread* this news.
Spring :	He *sprang* from a high family.	You *have sprung* a sur prise.
Stand :	He *stood* the test well.	I *have stood* up for truth.
Steal :	He *stole* my watch.	He *has stolen* trash.
Stick :	He *stuck* at nothing.	A bone *has stuck* in may gullet.
Sting :	The remark *stung* me.	He *was stung* by a bee.
Strike :	He *struck* a blow on my face.	It *has* never *struck* me.
Strive :	He *strove* hard to win.	I *have striven* to beat him.
Swear :	he *swore* to help me.	He *was sworn* to stop.
Swing :	I *swam* across the river.	Who *has swum* the channel?
Take :	I *took* rest here.	He *has taken* my pen.
Tear :	He *tore* the letter.	I *was torn* to pieces.
Throw :	He *threw* stones at me.	He *was thrown* over overboard.
Use :	I *used* your pen.	He is not *used* to hard work.
Wear :	His patience *wore* out at last.	He *has worn* a new coat.
Weave :	He *wave* a sheet of cloth.	The story *was* skilfully woren.
Weep :	She *wept* bitter tears.	I *have long* wept to see.

Past Participle forms like - bounden, clove, drunken, gotten, graven, hewn, hidden, motten, shorn, shrunken, stricken and sunken etc. are used as Adjectives only.

For example,

Verbs	*Verbs used as Adjectives*
Tom was *bound* to work.	It is your *bounden* duty.
The rock was *cleft* in two.	The cow has *cloven* feet.
We were *drunk* with a new spirit.	Harold was found in a *drunken* state.
I have *got* a prize.	I have ill-*gotten* wealth.
He *hid* himself in a bush.	John found a *hidden* trea-sure.

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The woolen coat has *shrunk*.	The river was in a *shrunken* state.
We have *sunk* a tube-well.	The ship foundered on a *sunken* rock.
The snow has *melted*.	Streams of *molten* lava came out.

ADVERB

An Adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a Verb, an Adjective or another Adverb.

For example,

Sunita runs slowly.
↓
Verb

Shela is very beautiful.
↓ ↓
Adverb Adjective

Sita reads quite clearly.
↓ ↓
Adverb Adverb

KINDS OF ADVERB

Adverbs may be divided into the following classes :

(1) ADVERB OF TIME

Adverbs of Time includes *today*, *yesterday, late, ago, now, then, soon, before, daily, already, formerly, lately, never, since* etc.

For example,

He will write a letter *today*.
I went there *yesterday*.
I have not seen him *since* 1988.

(2) ADVERB OF FREQUENCY

Adverbs of Frequency includes *again, never, ever, often, seldom, once, twice, frequently, always* etc.

For example,

The postman called *again*.
I have *never* seen the Taj.
He *often* makes mistake.

(3) ADVERB OF PLACE

Adverb of Place includes *here, there, everywhere, in, out, up, backward, away, within* etc.

For example,

Come *here* Go *there*.
The pet dog followed his master *everywhere.*
The doctor is *out*.

(4) ADVERB OF MANNER

Adverb of Manner includes *clearly, slowly, soundly, bravely, thus, so, well, hard, agreeably* etc.

For example,

Seema writes *clearly*.
Slowly the old man was laid down.
The man slept *soundly*.

(5) ADVERB OF DEGREE OR QUANTITY

Adverbs of Degree or Quantity includes *any, quite, rather, pretty, partly, too, enough, altogether, no better, so, fully, almost, very* etc.

For example,

Is there is *any* news of hijackers?
You are *quite* wrong in this matter.
I am *rather* busy.
She sings *pretty* well.
His answer is *partly* right.

(6) ADVERB OF AFFIRMATION AND NEGATION

Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation includes *surely, certainly, not* etc.

For example,

Surely you have committed a mistake.
He will *certainly* come here.
I do *not* know him.

(7) ADVERB OF REASON

Adverb of Reason includes *therefore*, *hence* etc.

For example,

The boy *therefore* went to his home.
Therefore the answer is 2000.

(8) RELATIVE ADVERB

Relative Adverbs includes *when, how, where* and *why* etc.

For example,

When did he arrive?
That was the time *when* I was at home.

(9) INTERROGATIVE ADVERB

The Adverbs *when, how* and *where* are used in asking questions and are therefore called *Interrogative Adverbs*.

For example,

When did you go to bed yesterday?
How did you come inside the gate?
Where did you get the money?

(10) EXCLAMATORY ADVERB

The adverbs *why* and *how* are used in exclamations and so, are called *Exclamatory Adverbs.*

For example,

How wonderful the scenary is!
Why, where is the miller?

In a nutshell,

Adverbs of Time is one which show *when*.
Adverbs of Frequency is one which show *how often*.
Adverbs of Place is one which show *where*.
Adverbs of Manner is one which show *how* or in what *manner*.

Adverbs of Degree or Quantity show *how much* or *in what degree* or *to what extent*.

Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation *affirms* and *negates* the expression.

Adverbs of Reason show us the *cause* or *affect.*

Relative Adverbs show the point of *time, place* and *manner*.

Interrogative Adverbs are used in asking questions which also point out *time, place* and *manner* in their answers.

Exclamatory Adverbs are used to express *exclamations.*

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

Adverbs are formed in various ways by adding our changing the adjectives by the use of suffix or prefix.

1. Adverbs of Manner are formed from Adjectives by adding - *ly.*

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For example,

clever	—	cleverly
wise	—	wisely
kind	—	kindly
foolish	—	foolishly
quick	—	quickly
beautiful	—	beautifully

2. When the Adjective ends in *–y* preceded by a consonant, we change *–y* into *–i* and add *–ly*.

For example,

heavy	—	heavily
happy	—	happily
ready	—	readily

3. When the Adjective ends in *–le*, we simply change *–e* into *–y* in making adverbs.

For example,

single	—	singly
double	—	doubly

4. Some Adverbs are made up of a Noun and a qualifying Adjective.

For example,

beautiful	meanwhile
meantime	sometime
otherwise	midway
yesterday	

5. Some Adverbs are compounds of *on* and a Noun.

For example,

ahead	—	on head
asleep	—	on sleep
abroad	—	on broad
away	—	on way
afoot	—	on foot
abed	—	on bed

6. Some Adverbs are also compounds of some Preposition and a Noun.

For example,

to-day	to-morrow	overboard
besides	betimes	

7. Some Adverbs are compounds of a Preposition and an Adjective.

For example,

abroad	along	aloud
anew	beyond	below
behind		

8. Some Adverbs are compounds of a Preposition and an Adverb.

beneath	before
within	without

9. Again, a few Adverbs are also derived from the Pronouns : the/that, he, who.

ADVERBS

Pronouns	*Place*	*Motion to*	*Motion from*	*Time*	*Manner*
The	there	thither	thence	then	thus
He	here	hither	hence	—	—
Who	where	whither	whence	when	how

10. The Adverbs : *the, there, here, where, hither, thence,* and *hence* are compounded with Preposition.

For example,

thereby	
therefrom	
therein	
thereon	
thereof	there
thereto	
therewith	
hereafter	
hereby	
herein	here
hereupon	
herewith	
whereof	
wherefore	where
wherein	
whereon	
hitherto	hither
thenceforth	thence
thenceforward	
henceforth	hence
henceforward	

11. We also find sometimes two Adverbs that go together after joined by Conjunction — and

For example,

(a) Out and out

He is *out and out* an honest person.

↓

beyond all comparison

(b) Over and over

She reads Keats *over and over.*

↓

repeatedly

Off and on

He works *off and on* on his project.

↓

irregularly

(c) Once and again

I warned him *once and again* of his impending danger. ↓

repeatedly

(d) Out and away

Her role in the film is *out and away*, the best.

↓

beyond all comparison

(e) Over and above

Over and *above* being hard-working, he is honest.

↓

besides

(f) Again and again

I asked him *again and again* if he has

↓

more than once

POSITION OF ADVERBS

1. Adverbs of manner like : well, fat, quickly, carefully, calmly etc. are generally placed after the verb or after the object if there is one.

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For example,
It is raining *heavily*. The bus is moving *slowly*.
He speaks Spanish *well*. She does her work *carefully*.

2. Adverbs or Adverbial Phrases of place and of time like : here, there, everywhere, on the wall etc. and now, then, yet, to day, next Wednesday respectively are usually placed after his verb or after the object if there is one.

For example,
He will come *here*. I searched *everywhere*.
Put the scenary *there*. I met her *yesterday*.
They are to be married *next week*.

3. When there are two or more Adverbs after a Verb, the normal order is — Adverb of Manner, Adverb of Place, Adverb of Time.

For example,
She sang *well in the concert*.
We would *go there tomorrow evening*.
He spoke *earnestly at the meeting last night*.

4. Adverbs of Frequency like : always, never, often, rarely, usually, generally, and also some other adverbs like : almost, already, hardly, nearly, just, quite etc. are normally put between the subject and the verb if the verb consists of only one word; if there is more than one word in the verb, they are put after the first word.

For example,
His wife *never* cooks.
He has *never* seen a lion.
I have *often* told her to write neatly.
We *usually* have dinner at nine.
My cousin has *just* gone out.
I *quite* agree with you.

5. If the Verb is am/are/is/wFor example, these Adverbs are placed after the Verb.

For example,
I am *never* late for school.
He is *always* at home on holidays.
We are *just* off from work.

6. The Adverbs : *always, already, usually, sometimes* etc. are usually put before an auxiliary or the single verb *be*, when it is stressed.

For example,
"Veenu has come late again."
"Yes, she *always* does come late."
"When will you write the letter?"
"But I *already* have written it."
"Will you be free on Sundays?"
"I *usually* am free on Sundays."
"Do you eat meat?"
"Yes, I *sometimes* do."

7. The auxilliaries *have to* and *used to* prefer the adverb in front of them.

For example,
I *often* have to go to school on foot.
He *always* used to agree with me.

8. When an adverb modifies an adjectives or another adverb, the adverb usually comes before it.

For example,
Sham is a *rather* lazy boy.
The cat was *quite* dead.
The picture is *very* interesting.
Do not speak *so* fast.

9. The Adverb *enough* is always placed after the word which it modifies.

For example,
Is the box heavy *enough*?
He was rash *enough* to interrupt.
He spoke loud *enough* to be heard.

10. *Only* should be placed immediately before the word it modifies.

For example,
I worked *only* two sums.
He has slept *only* three hours yesterday night.

SOME IMPORTANT ADVERBS

1. INTRODUCTORY 'THERE'

There is an Adverb of Place (Demonstrative Adverb) but when the subject of the verb is indefinite, the sentence is introduced with a *there* which has no meaning except as a mere introductory word.

For example,
There is no doubt about it.
There were guards at the gate.
There has been no rain in this month.
There is no denying the fact.
There lived a hermit in the wood.
There goes our friend Tom.
There shines the moon in all her glory.

2. QUITE *AND* VERY

The adverb quite means *completely, perfectly* and is not used in the sense of very except with past participles.

For example,
I am *quite* (very) tired.
This road is *very* (not quite) dangerous.

3. TOO *AND* VERY

Too means *beyond proper limit* and it should not be used unless any *limit* is intended though the limit may be understood.

For example,
This glass is *too* small (for my purpose).
I missed the train as I started
too late (to catch the train).

The *limit* is often expressed by an explanatory phrase with *to* or *for.*

For example,
James was *too* busy *to* come here.
Stephen was *too* strong *for* his opponent.

Too is often confused with very by many who forget the necessary element of limit in the former.

For example,
It is *very* hot today (not too hot).
It is *too* hot to walk out (not very hot).

4. VERY *AND* MUCH

(i) Very qualifies present participles as well as Adjectives in the Positive Degree.

For example,
This book is *very* interesting.
You are *very* fat.

(ii) Much *qualifies* past participles as well as Adjectives and Adverbs in the Comparative Degree.

For example,
I am *much* indebted to you.
My lot is *much* harder than yours.

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You left *much* earlier than usual.
I am *much* surprised at his conduct.
(iii) Both *much* and very are used with the Superlative Degree of Adjectives but the article is placed before very and after much.
For example,
Kiran is the *very* best boy of his class.
Jahar is *much* the best boy of his class.

5. VERY MUCH : TOO MUCH : MUCH TOO

(i) Very much means *enough* and is used before Adjectives and Participles.
For example,
I am *very much* sorry for you.
I am *very much* obliged to you.
(ii) Too much qualifies Nouns while much too qualifies Adjectives.
For example,
Mr. Dutta gave you *too much* indulgence.
The weather is *too much* cloudy.

6. ONLY

The following sentences show that the meaning of a sentence varies according to the placing of the Adverb.
I have *only* taken tea (and done nothing more).
I have taken tea *only* (no other thing).
I *only* have taken tea (and none else).
I have *only* a son (and no other child).
I have a son only (and no daughter).
Tom *only* agreed to accept this offer.
(and did nothing).
Tom agreed *only* to accept this offer.
(and not to do anything else).
Tom agreed to accept this offer *only*.
(and no other offer)
Tom agreed to accept *only* this offer.
(and nothing else).
Only too means very.
For example,
I am *only too* glad to meet you (very glad).

7. ENOUGH

Enough means just the opposite of too. While too means beyond proper limit, enough means that the proper limit has been reached and not exceeded.
For example,
Any pen is good *enough* for me.
[i.e., is as good as I wish it to be]
We walked far *enough* today.
[i.e., as far as it was proper for us]
* Enough is sometimes used in the sense of very.
For example,
I was bad *enough* to wait so long.

8. SINCE

Since as an Adverb is used in the following senses :
(a) *From then up to now :*
For example,
I saw the Taj five years ago and have remembered it ever *since*.
They said that they had been careful ever *since*.
(b) *Between then and now :*
For example,
He left last year and has never written to me *since*.
He resigned his post and has remained unemployed *since*.
(c) *From now* :
For example,
I saw him long *since.*
* Since, as a conjunction, means *from which time* and is used after a noun or a phrase denoting *a period of time* and not a *a point of time*.
For example,
It is now five years *since* I visited the Taj.
A year has gone by *since* he left us.
* Again, Since as a preposition, means from and is used after a verb in the Present or Past Perfect Tense and before a noun or a phrase denoting *a point of time.*
For example,
I has been absent *since* Frinday last.
I had been suffering *since* the 09th of December last.

9. BEFORE

(a)As an adverb, Before means on a former occasion.
For example,
I remember to have seen you *before*.
(b) As a preposition, before is used with a noun or a phrase denoting a point of time and never a period of time.
For example,
You must come back by 5 P.M.
I shall join you *before* your departure.
(c) As a conjunction, Before introduces an adverbial clause of time if the verb in the Principal clause is in the Future Tense.
For example,
I shall reach home *before* it is too late.

10. LITTLE *AND* A LITTLE

Little, as an adverb, is used in a negative sense to mean almost not.
For example,
He cared *little* for his future.
[i.e., He did not care for his future].
A little is used in an affirmative sense to mean slightly or somewhat.
For example,
We felt *a little* disturbed.
↓
Slightly
or
Somewhat

PREPOSITION

A Preposition is a word placed before a Noun or a Pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it in regard to something else.
For example,
There is someone *in* the room.
↓
Preposition
She is fond *of* honey
↓
Preposition
The horse jumped *off* the wall.
↓
Preposition

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KINDS OF PREPOSITION

Preposition are of different kinds.

(1) Simple Prepositions

Simple Prepositions include *at, by, for, from, in, on, of, off, to, through, up, with, out, till,* etc.

Of these, *at, by, with, in* and *on* are used after verbs *indicating rest* in a place.

For example,

Moni is *at* Darjeeling.
I sat *by* John.
I was *in* the garden.
The keys were *with* me.
The book was *on* the table.

To, from, of, through and *up* are used after verbs indicating motion.

For example,

I went *to* London.
Tom came *from* his house.
You came *of* a high family.
We went *through* the field.
Jack and Jill went *up* the hill.
Let us start *for* school.

(2) Compound Prepositions

Compound Prepositions include *above, across, along, amidst, around, about, among, amongst, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, into, inside, outside, undereath, within, without, etc.*

Compound Prepositions are generally formed by prefixing preposition to a Noun, Adjective or an Adverb.

For example,

above = on + by + up
across = on + cross
into = in + to

(3) Participial Prepositions

Participial Prepositions include *barring, concerning, considering, during, expecting, judging, notwithstanding, regarding, respecting* etc. are the present participles of verbs. These participles have acquired the character of prepositions, no longer needing the prop of a noun to cling to.

For example,

Barring accident, the mail will arrive in time.
↓
expecting,
apart from.

Concerning yesterday's murder, many persons were
↓ arrested.
about

Considering the quality, the price is too high.
↓
taking into account

Notwithstanding the resistance offered by him, he
↓ was arrested.
in spite of

Touching this matter, I have not as yet made up my
↓ mind.
with regard to

(4) Double Prepositions

Double Prepositions include *from behind, from beyond, from within etc.* where, often two prepositions are used with the same object.

For example,

The mischief was done *from behind* the screen.
The news came *from beyond* the Atlantic.
Somebody shouted *from within* the room.

(5) Disguised Prepositions

Disguised Prepositions include *ahunting, ashore* (a = on), *o'clock* (o' = of), once *a* week, two rupees *a* day (a = on)

For example,

We jumped overboard at 3 *o' clock* and swam *ashore.*

(6) Detached Prepositions

Detached Prepositions are those which are far removed from their objects.

For example,

Whom did you speak *to*?

(7) Phrasal Prepositions

Phrasal Preposition or Phrase Prepositions are the groups of words which are used with the force of a single preposition.

For example,

Jack succeeded *by means of* hard labour.
↓
by

James failed *on account of* his negligence.
↓
for

The object to a Preposition may also be a Descriptive adverb, an Adverbial phrase or a Noun clause.

(a) Adverbs as objects to a Preposition
John is by *for* the best boy of his class.
He will have reached home by *then.*
Much might happen between *now* and *then.*
He left *at once* to come back before *now*.
From *here to there* is a long distance.

(b) Adverbial phrases as objects to a Preposition
The ship suddenly came to view from *beyond the horizon.*
He did not reach till *long after midnight.*

(c) Noun clauses as objects to a Preposition
He informed me of *what had happened there.*
It depends on *whether you can go or not.*

A list of Phrasal Prepositions

according to	agreeably to
along with	away from
because of	by dint of
by means of	by reason of
by virtue of	by way of
conformably to	for the sake of
in accordance with	in addition to
in (on) behalf of	in case of

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in comparison to	incompliance with
in consequence with	in consequence of
in course of	in favour of
in front of	in lieu of
in order to	in place of
in reference to	in regard to
in spite of	instead of
in the event of	on account of
owing to	with a view to
with an eye to	with regard to
with reference to	

Several words are used sometimes as Adverbs and sometines as Prepositions. A word is a *preposition, when it governs a noun or pronoun and it is an Adverb,* when it does not.

For example,

Adverb : Go and run *about.*
Preposition : Don't loiter *about* the street.
Adverb : He could not do *before.*
Preposition : I came the day *before* yesterday.
Adverb : Has he come *in?*
Preposition : Is he *in* his room?
Adverb : The wheel came *off.*
Preposition : The driver jumped *off* the cabin.
Adverb : Let us move *on.*
Preposition : The pen lies *on* the table.
Adverb : His brother arrived soon *after.*
Preposition : *After* a mouth he returned.
Adverb : Take his parcel *over* to the post-office.
Preposition : The king rules *over* a vast empire.
Adverb : I have not seen him *since.*
Preposition : I have not slept *since* day before yesterday.

The object to a Preposition is a Noun or a Pronoun. Sometimes the object to a Preposition is an Adverb of Time or Place.

For example,

I, will be done by *then.*
↓
that time

Since *then*, she did not come here.
↓
that time

Come away from *there.*
↓
that place

He must have reached there by *now.*
↓
this time

How far is it from *here*?
↓
this place

Sometimes the object to a Preposition is an Adverbial phrase.

For example,

Each article was sold at *over a shilling.*
The noise comes from *across the river.*
I sold my car *under its half cost.*
He swore from dawn till *far into the night.*
He did not see her till a *few days ago.*

A clause can also be the object to a Preposition.

For example,

Pay careful attention to *what I am going to say.*
There is no meaning in *what you say.*

The object to a Preposition, when it is a relative pronoun is sometimes omitted.

For example,

He is the man I was looking for.
(*Whom* is understood here)
These are the good rules to live by.
(*Which* is understood here)

RELATIONS EXPRESSED BY PREPOSITIONS

(1) Time

For example,

After his death. *At* an early age.
Arrived *before* me. *Behind* time.
By three o' clock. *During* the whole day.
For many years. *From* January 1, 2000.
In the morning.
Sat watching far on *into* the night.
Lived *under* the Britishers.
On Wednesday. *Pending* his return.
Since yesterday. Lasted *through* the night.
Throughout the year. Wait *till* tomorrow.
Fifteen minutes *to* one p.m.
Towards evening. *Until* his arrival.
Rise *with* the sun. *Within* a month.

(2) Place

For example,

Went *about* the world. Ran *across* the road.
Leaned *against* the wall. Fell *among* thieves.
Quarrelled *among* themselves.
At death's door. *Athwart* the deck.
Stood *before* the door. Stood *behind* the curtain.
Lies *below* the surface. Sat *beside* me.
Plies *between* Delhi and Jaipur.
Stand *by* me.
Rains comes *from* the clouds.
In the sky. Fell *into* a ditch.
Lies *near* the heart. Calcutta is *on* the Hooghly.
The cliff hangs *over* the sea.
Tour *round* the world. Marched *through* the town.
Came *to* the end of the road.
Put pen *to* paper. Travelled *towards* Goa.
Lay *under the table.* Climbed *up* the ladder.
Lies *upon* the table. *Within* the house.
Stood *without* the gate.

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(3) Agency, instrumentality

For example,

Sell goods *at* auction. Sent the parcel *by* post.
Was stunned *by* a blow. Was destroyed *by* fire.
Heard is *through* a friend. Cut it *with a knife.*

(4) Manner

For example,

Dying *by* inches. Fought *with* courage.
Worked *with* enthusiasm. Won *with* ease.

(5) Cause, Reason, Purpose

For example,

Laboured *for* the good of humanity.
Died *of* fever. The very place *for* a picnic.
Did it *for* our good. Suffers *from* pain.
Died *from* fatigue. Does it *from* perversity.
Reached *through* fear of an ambush.
Concealed it *through* shame.
Lost his purse *through* negligence.
Shivers *with* fever. Took medicine *for* cold.

(6) Possession

For example,

There was no money *by* him.
The church *of* Bethlehem.
A man *of* means.
The boy *with* grey hair.

(7) Measure, Standard, Rate, Value

For example,

He charges interest *at* nine p.c.
Stories like these must be taken *at* what they are worth.
Cloth is sold *by* the meter.
I am taller than you *by* five inches.
It was one *by* the tower-clock.

(8) Contrast, Concession

For example,

After every effort, he failed.
For one enemy he has a hundred friends.
For all his wealth he is not content.
With all his faults, I adore him.

(9) Inference, Motive, Source or Origin

For example,

From what I know of him, I hesitate to trust him.
The knights were brave *from* gallantry of spirit.
He did it *from* gratitude.
Light emanates *from* the sun.
From labour health, from contentment springs.
This is quotation *from* Shakespeare.
His skill comes *from* practice.

SOME IMPORTANT PREPOSITIONS

Since and For

Since is used before a *point of time,* while *for* is used before a *period of time.*

For example,

Monica has been here *since* Monday last.
I did not see you *for* a long time.

Since and From

Both *Since* and *from* are used before *a point of time* but *since* is preceded by a verb in the *perfect tense*, while *from* can be *used with any tense.*

For example,

John *has started* rowing *from*
(or *since*) Monday Last.
John *started* rowing *from* yesterday
(Not *since*).
John *starts* rowing *from* today (not *since*).
John *will start* rowing *from* tomorrow.
(Not *since*)

Before, By and Within

Before, and *by* are used with *a point of time,* while *within* is used with a *period of time.*

For example,

You must reach here *before* (or *by*) 8 o' clock.
(not *within*)
Henry came back *within* an hour (not *before*).

Note : There is a distinction in use between *before* and *by*.

By means *not after the specified limit or time* while *before* means *any time within specified* limit of time.

For example,

You must come back *by* 5 p.m. (not after 5 p.m.)
You must come back before 5 p.m. (any time before the clock strikes five)

In and Within

In means *at the end of,* while *within* means *before the end of.*

For example,

The game will end *within* in an hour (before the hour is passed).
The game will end *in* an hour (at the end of, and not exceeding an hour).

In and Into

In refers to *a position already inside anything* and *into* refers to *a movement towards the inside of anything.*

For example,

John was *in* the garden.
Mary went *into* in garden.

In and At

In refers to *a much wider space or time* than *at.*

For example,Come *at* 8 o' clock in the morning.
The Taj is at Agra *in* India.

In and After

In is used about *the future time*, while *after* is used *about the past.*

For example,

Fred will come *in* a few minutes (not *after*).
Arthur left *after* an hour (not *in*).

On and At

On is used before a *particular date* or *day* and *at* before a *particular hour.*

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For example,

I shall come *on* Friday *at* 5 o' clock.

Between and Among

Between is used about *two persons* or *things,* while *among* is used for referring to *more than two persons or things.*

For example,

Divide the mango *between* Ram and Sham.

Distribute all the chocolates *among* the pupils.

The money was divided not *between* his two sons only *but* among all his defendants.

Beside and Besides

Beside means *by the site of* while, *besides* means *in addition to.*

For example,

Besides my son, my cousin also sat *beside* me.

By and With

By is used with the *doer* or agent, while *with* is used *before the instrument with which a person does a thing.*

For example,

The tiger was not shot *by* me.

The tiger was shot *with* a rifle.

Except and Excepting

The use of the participle *excepting* formed from the verb of except (= to exclude) is often confused with that of the preposition *except (= without).*

For example,

All the boys *except* John went there

(Preposition = without).

All the boys *not excepting* John went there (Participial preposition = not excluding).

All the boys went there, John *not being excepted* (verb).

There are also a few special prepositions like :

(a) Than

Than is usually a conjunction, but is sometimes used as a preposition.

For example,

I cannot accept less *than* fifty rupees for this article.

I speak of Keats, *than* whom there is none greater as a poet.

(b) But

As a rule *but* is a conjunction. When used as a preposition, *but* means *except, with the exception of*.

For example,

What can he do *but* die?

All our ambitions death defeats, *but* one.

None *but* the brave deserves the award.

She returned all her gifts *but* one.

All is lost *but* honour.

(c) *A* is sometimes used as weakened form of the preposition *on.*

For example,

The house is *a* building.

I meet her once *a* week.

Rice is twenty rupees *a* kg.

His wages are thirty rupees *a* day.

PREPOSITION

Nouns Followed by Preposition 'of'

Abhorrence of	Assurance of
Charge of	Distrust of
Doubt of	Experience of
Failure of	Observance of
Proof of	Result of
Want of	

Adjectives Followed by Preposition 'of'

Accused of	Acquitted of
Afraid of	Apprehensive of
Apprised of	Assured of
Aware of	Bereft of
Bought of	Cautious of
Certain of	Characteristic of
Composed of	Confident of
Conscious of	Convinced of
Covetous of	Defrauded of
Deprived of	Desirous of
Devoid of	Diffident of
Distrustful of	Dull of
Easy of	Envious of
Fearful of	Fond of
Greedy of	Guilty of
Heedless of	Ignorant of
Informed of	Innocent of
Irrespective of	Lame of
Lavish of	Negligent of
Productive of	Proud of
Regardless of	Sanguine of
Sensible of	Sick of
Slow of	Subversive of
Sure of	Suspicious of
Tolerant of	Vain of
Void of	Weary of
Worthy of	Beware of

Verbs Followed by Preposition 'of'

Acquit of	Beware of
Boats of	Complain of
Despair of	Die of
Disapprove of	Dispose of
Divest of	Dream of
Heal of	Judge of
Repent of	Taste of

Nouns Followed by Preposition 'for'

Affection for	Ambition for
Anxity for	Apology for
Appetite for	Aptitude for
Blame for	Candidate for
Capacity for	Compassion for
Compensation for	Contempt for
Craving for	Desire for
Esteem for	Fitness for

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Fondness for
Guarantee for
Leisure for
Liking for
Match for
Motive for
Need for
Opportunity for
Partiality for
Passion for
Pity for
Predilection for
Pretext for
Relish for
Remorse for
Reputation for

Adjectives Followed by Preposition 'for'

Anxious for
Celebrated for
Conspicuous for
Customary for
Designed for
Destined for
Eager for
Eligible for
Eminent for
Fit for
Good for
Grateful for
Notorious for
Penitent for
Prepared for
Proper for
Qualified for
Ready for
Sorry for
Sufficient for
Useful for
Zealous for

Verbs Followed by Preposition 'for'

Atone for
Canvass for
Care for
Clamour for
Feel for
Hope for
Mourn for
Pine for
Start for
Stipulate for
Sue for
Wish for
Yearn for

Verbs Followed by Preposition 'on'

Comment on
Decide on
Deliberate on
Depend on
Determine on
Dwell on
Embark on
Encroach on
Enlarge on
Impose on
Insist on
Intrude on
Resolve on
Subsist on
Trample on

Nouns Followed by Preposition 'to'

Access to
Accession to
Allegiance to
Alternative to
Antidote to
Antipathy to
Approach to
Assent to
Attachment to
Attention to
Concession to
Disgrace to
Dislike to
Encouragement to
Enmity to
Exception to
Incentive to
Indifference to
Invitation to
Key to
Liniency to
Likeness to
Limit to
Menace to
Obedience to
Objection to
Obstruction to
Opposition to
Postscript to
Preface to
Reference to
Repugnance to
Resemblance to
Sequel to
Submission to
Supplement to
Temptation to
Traitor to

Adjectives Followed by Preposition 'to'

Abhorrent to
Acceptable to
Accessible to
Impertinent to
Incidental to
Inclined to
Indebted to
Indifferent to
Indispensable to
Indulgent to
Inimical to
Insensible to
Injured to
Irrelevant to
Favourable to
Hurtful to
Immaterial to
Impervious to
Indigenous to
Liable to
Limited to
Lost to
Loyal to
Material to
Natural to
Necessary to
Obedient to
Obliged to
Offensive to
Opposite to
Painful to
Partial to
Peculiar to
Pertinent to
Pledged to
Preferable to
Prejudical to
Profitable to
Prior to
Prone to
Reduced to
Related to
Relevant to
Repugnant to
Responsible to
Restricted to
Sacred to
Sensitive to
Serviceable to
Subject to
Suitable to
Suited to
Supplementary to
Tantamount to
True to

Verbs Followed by Preposition 'to'

Accede to
Adapt to
Adhere to
Allot to
Allude to
Appologize to
Appoint to
Ascribe to
Aspire to
Assent to
Attain to
Attend to
Attribute to
Belong to
Conduce to
Conform to
Consent to
Contribute to
Lead to
Listen to
Object to
Occur to
Prefer to
Pretend to
Refer to
Revert to
Stoop to
Succumb to
Surrender to
Testify to
Yield to

Adjectives Followed by Preposition 'in'

Absorbed in
Abstemious in
Accomplished in
Accurate in
Assidous in
Backward in
Bigoted in
Correct in

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Defective in
Deficient in
Experienced in
Deligent in
Enveloped in
Fertile in
Foiled in
Honest in
Implicated in
Interested in
Involved in
Lax in
Proficnet in
Remiss in
Temperate in
Versed in

Verbs Followed by Preposition 'in'

Involve in
Persist in
Acquiesce in
Dabble in
Delight in
Employ in
Enlist in
Excel in
Fall in
Glory in
Increase in
Indulge in
Persevere in

Nouns Followed by Preposition 'with'

Acquaintance with
Alliance with
Bargain with
Compromise with
Conformity with
Enmity with
Intercourse with
Intimacy with
Relations with

Adjectives Followed by Preposition 'with'

Acquainted with
Afflicted with
Beset with
Busy with
Compatible with
Compliant with
Consistent with
Contemporary with
Contended with
Contrasted with
Conversant with
Convulsed with
Delighted with
Deluged with
Disgusted with
Drenched with
Endowed with
Fatigued with
Fired with
Gifted with
Infaturated with
Infected with
Infested with
Inspired with
Invested with
Overcome with
Popular with
Replete with
Satiated with
Satisfied with
Touched with

Verbs Followed By Preposition 'with'

Associate with
Bear with
Clash with
Coincinde with
Comply with
Condone with
Condole with
Cope with
Correspond with
Credit with
Deluge with
Disagree with
Dispense with
Fill with
Grapple with
Expostulate with
Intrigue with
Meddle with
Part with
Quarrel with
Remonstrate with
Side with
Sympathisize with
Vie with
Trifle with

Verbs Followed By Preposition 'from'

Abstrain from
Alight from
Cease from
Debar from
Derogate from
Desist from
Detract from
Deviate from
Differ from
Digress from
Dissent from
Elicit from
Emerge from
Escape from
Exclude from
Preserve from
Prevent from
Prohibit from
Protect from
Recoil from
Recover from
Refrain from

Nouns Followed By Preposition 'from'

Respite from
Inference from
Abstinence from
Cessation from
Deliverance from
Descent from
Digression from
Escape from
Exemption from

We now present a list of some Nouns and Appropriate Prepositions.

A LIST OF NOUNS & APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS

1. Abstinence from wine.
2. Ability for or in some work.
3. Abundance of wealth.
4. Accession to the throne.
5. Access to a person or place.
6. Accomplice with a person in a crime.
7. Accusation of forgery.
8. In accordance with some rule.
9. Affinity with something.
10. Adherence to a rule.
11. Affection for somebody.
12. Affinity between two things.
13. Alliance with a person or state.
14. Allusion to something.
15. Alternative to a method/something.
16. Analogy of one thing with another.
17. Analogy between things.
18. Animosity against somebody.
19. Antidote against infection.
20. Antidote to some poison.
21. Apprehension of danger.
22. Approach to (step towards) anything.
23. Arrival in a country.
24. Arrival at a place.
25. Assault on a person or thing.
26. Attack (vt+) somebody.
27. Attack (n/c) on a country.
28. Attraction to or towards a thing.
29. Authority over a person.
30. Authority on a subject
31. Aversion to a person or thing.

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32. Candidate for a post.
33. Care for somebody's safety.
34. Care for his health.
35. Charge of murder.
36. Charge with theft.
37. Claim on or against somebody.
38. Claim to property.
39. Compact with a person.
40. Comment on something.
41. Comparison of somebody with somebody.
42. By/in comparison with.
43. Compassion for somebody.
44. Competition with somebody.
45. Competition for something.
46. Complicity in a crime.
47. Compliance with a request.
48. Condemnation to death.
49. Confidence in somebody.
50. Conformity with anyone's views.
51. Conformity to rule.
52. Compensation for a loss.
53. Connection with a person or thing.
54. Connivance at anyone's fault.
55. Consciousness of guilt.
56. Consideration for somebody.
57. Contact with somebody/something.
58. Contempt for a person or thing.
59. A contrast with a person.
60. A contrast to a person or thing.
61. Controversy on or about something.
62. Contribution to a fund.
63. Contribution towards some project.
64. Conversation with somebody.
65. Decision on some case.
66. Decision of some dispute.
67. Decline of an empire.
68. Decline in moral/price.
69. Degradation from rank.
70. Delight in music / in something.
71. Descent from ancestors.
72. Desire for wealth.
73. Desirous (Adj.) of something.
74. Disgust at meanness.
75. Dislike to a person or thing.
76. Distaste for mathematics/something.
77. Doubt of or about a thing.
78. Duty to a person.
79. Encroachment on /upon one's rights.
80. Engagement with somebody.
81. Entrance into a place.
82. Enmity with somebody.
83. Esteem for somebody.
84. Exception to a rule.
85. (Make) an exception of somebody or something.
86. Excuse for a mistake.
87. Failure of electricity.
88. Failure of somebody in something.
89. Faith in somebody or something.
90. Familiarity with a person or thing.
91. Freedom from care.
92. Freedom of action.
93. Glance at a person or thing.
94. Glance over a wide surface.
95. Gratitude for a thing.
96. Gratitude to a person.
97. Grief at an event.
98. Grief for a person.
99. Guess at the truth /something.
100. Harmony with anything.
101. Hatred of or for somebody.
102. Hatred of a thing.
103. Heir to some property.
104. Heir of somebody.
105. Hindrance to something.
106. Hint at some reward.
107. Hope for better a luck.
108. Hostility to a person or cause.
109. Identity with somebody/something.
110. Immersion into water.
111. Implication in this crime.
112. Implication on someone.
113. Imputation against somebody.
114. Incentive to a worker.
115. Inclination for sport/something.
116. Indifference to help others.
117. Indulgence to a beautiful woman.
118. Influence over or with somebody.
119. Influence on decision of wife.
120. Inquiry into circumstances/a case.
121. Insight into something somebody's character.
122. Intercession with a superior.
123. Intercession for a friend.
124. Jurisdiction in a lawsuit.
125. Justification of or for crime.
126. Key to understanding of the problem.
127. Liability to an illness.
128. Libel against his character.
129. Liking for non-vegetarian /something.
130. Longing for luxury / something.
131. Lust for life / something.
132. Malice against an enemy.
133. Neglect of duty.
134. Neglect of doing a thing.
135. Nomination of a member.
136. Nomination to a position.
137. Opportunity for going abroad / doing something.
138. Partnership in a thing.
139. Power over a person.

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140. Precaution against infection.
141. Preface to a book.
142. Preference for something.
143. Preparation for examination/something.
144. Proof against somebody.
145. Proof of guilt.
146. Qualification for a post.
147. Quarrel with somebody/something.
148. Readiness in responding.
149. Readiness for journey.
150. Reference to a person or thing.
151. In regard to that matter.
152. Regard for a person.
153. Relation between two things.
154. Relation with somebody.
155. Remonstrance against somebody's conduct.
156. Remonstrance with somebody.
157. Reply to a query / a person.
158. Request for a thing.
159. Resemblance to a person or thing.
160. In respect of some quality.
161. Rivalry with a person.
162. Rival in something.
163. Search for a after wealth.
164. In search of wealth /a job etc.
165. Share in the property /something.
166. Share with somebody.
167. Sin against God./ mankind/humanity.
168. Sympathy with or for somebody.
169. Temptation to evil.
170. Temptation in diet.
171. Trespass against the law.
172. Warrant for somebody's arrest.
173. With a view to.
174. Witness of or to a case.
175. Wonder at his behaviour/something.

SOME VERBS & APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS

1. Abound in or with something.
2. Accrue to somebody.
3. Accure from something.
4. Accuse somebody of cheft.
5. Acquit a person of all charges/all complicity.
6. Acquit a person in a crime.
7. Adapt to new surroundings.
8. Adhere to a plan / a rule / a principle.
9. Agree to a proposal.
10. Agree with a person.
11. Agree on some matter.
12. Aim at a target.
13. Aim at doing something.
14. Alight from a bus/a train etc.
15. Allude to a fact.
16. Answer to a description.
17. Answer for misconduct/something.
18. Apologise to somebody.
19. Apologise for something.
20. Appeal to the judge/something.
21. Appeal against a sentence.
22. Appeal for mercy/something.
23. Apply to a person.
24. Apply for some post/something.
25. Appoint to a post.
26. Argue with a person for or against a point.
27. Arrive at a conclusion.
28. Arrive at a station/a place.
29. Arrive in a country.
30. Ask for assistance.
31. Ask of or from somebody.
32. Associate with a group.
33. Blame a person for something.
34. Blush at one's own mistake.
35. Blush for somebody who is at fault.
36. Border on a place.
37. Borrow of or from a friend/somebody.
38. Break the news of somebody's death.
39. Break through restraint.
40. Break ill news to a friend/to somebody.
41. Break (dissolve partnership) with somebody.
42. Bring a thing to light.
43. Bring a thing under notice.
44. Burst upon (sudenly invade) a country.
45. Burst into laughter.
46. Burst into tears.
47. Call on a person.
48. Call for (demand, require) something.
49. Call something in (order or request the return of).
50. Canvass for (support) votes.
51. Care for (attach value to) to a person or thing.
52. Care about (feel interest, anxiety or sorrow) something.
53. Challenge a man to combat /fight.
54. Charge a man with a crime.
55. Charge payment to a person.
56. Coincide with one's opinion.
57. Come about (happen).
58. Come across (to meet suddenly).
59. Come after somebody (follow).
60. Come into fashion.
61. Come by something (obtain by effort).
62. Come of a rich family.
63. Commence with a thing.
64. Communicate a thing to somebody.
65. Communicate with somebody.
66. Compare somebody with somebody.
67. Compare something with something (similar).
68. Compare to (dissimilar things).
69. Compensate for loss.
70. Compete with somebody for a prize/something.
71. Complain to somebody.
72. Complain against somebody.

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73. Complain of/about something.
74. Conceal facts from somebody.
75. Concede to some demand.
76. Concur with a person.
77. Concur in an opinion.
78. Condemn a person to death.
79. Conform to a norm.
80. Conform with one's opinion.
81. Congratulate somebody on his success.
82. Consult with (discuss with) one's friends.
83. Consult a person/a lawyer/a map/a dictionary (take advice, get information etc.)
84. Contribute to a fund.
85. Converse with a person about a thing.
86. Cope with situation.
87. Correspond with a person (write).
88. Correspond to something (agree).
89. Cure a man of a disease.
90. Cure (n/u) for a disease.

CONJUNCTION

A Conjunction is a word which joins together sentences and sometimes words.

For example,

Meenu *and* Rishi are good friends.

↓

Conjunction

She must weep *or* she will die.

↓

Conjunction

God made man *and* man made inventions.

↓

Conjunction

Our boat is small *but* the sea is great.

↓

Conjunction

Conjunctions are of two kinds. :

(i) Co-ordinating

(ii) Sub-ordinating

For example,

Shelly *and* Keats were great poets.

John *and* Henry are brothers.

In these sentences, the conjunction *and* joins two words.

Again,

John came here *and* sat down.

Smith is poor *but* honest.

Here, the conjunction *and* joins two Independent or co-ordinate clauses or sentences (John came here + John sat down), while the conjunction *but* joins two similar clauses or sentences (smith is poor + Smith is honest). *And* and *but* are both co-ordinating conjunctions. All clauses joined by *and, but, or* and *nor* are co-ordinate clauses.

Therefore,

A conjunction that joins two words or two co-ordinate clauses or sentences is called a *Co-ordinating Conjunction*.

Let us take an example,

Smith is honest *though* poor.

(Smith is honest *though he is poor*).

Here *he is poor* is a subordinate clause dependent for its full meaning on the main clause *Smith is honest* to which it is joined by the conjunction *though*.

Though is a Subordinating conjunction. All clauses introduced by Subordinating conjunctions are Subordinate clauses.

Hence,

A conjunction that joins a Dependent or Subordinate clause to the main or co-ordinate clause of a complex sentence, is called a *Subordinating Conjunction*.

List of Subordinating Conjunctions :

After	Although
As	Before
If	Least
Though	Till
Unless	Where
Until	Whether
While	Whither
Why, etc.	

Co-ordinate conjunctions are of four different kinds :

(i) Copulative or Cumulative Conjunctions only add something to what has been already stated : also, and, as well, For example, further, too, well, now, no less than, not only .... but also.

For example,

We carried not a line *and* we raised not a stone.

(ii) Adversative conjunctions contrast one idea to another : but, however, nevertheless, whereFor example, while, only, still and yet are all adversative conjunctions.

For example,

Our hoards are little *but* our hearts are great.

(iii) Alternative Conjunctions offer a choice between two thoughts : or, nor, either ... or, neither ... nor, otherwise etc.

For example,

Do *or* die.

Neither a borrower *nor* a lender be.

Speak out the truth, *else* (*otherwise*) you will suffer.

(iv) Illative conjunctions expresses a relation of cause and effect between the clauses joined by them : for, therefore, them, so, etc.

For example,

We must go now; *for* it is already late.

Subordinating Conjunctions are of the following kinds :

(i) Those denoting *apposition* : that

For example,

John gave me his word *that* he would help me.

(ii) Those denoting *cause* : since, For example, because, etc.

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For example,
I trust him *since* he is honest.

(iii) Those denoting *effect* : that
For example,
You lie so often *that* nobody trusts you.

(iv) These denoting *purpose* : that
For example,
Work hard *that* you may succeed.

(v) Those denoting *condition* : as if, if, if not, in case, provided that, unless, whether, etc.
For example,
If you come, I will go.

(vi) Those denoting *concession* : although, though
For example,
Charles was intelligent *though* not industrious.

(vii) Those denoting *manner* : as
For example,
I spoke *as* I liked.

(viii) Those denoting *comparison* : For example, then +
For example,
It is not as bad *as* you think.
Mary is taller *than* her sister.

(ix) Those denoting *time* : after, before, are, since, while, till and until.
For example,
I came to Calcutta *before* you were born. *After* I had departed, no one did any work.

Use of Conjunctions

1. *Not only .... but also* is used before those words which it stresses.
For example,
He is not famous in his state but also in his country. — *Wrong*
He is famous not only in his state but also in his country. — *Correct*

2. *Neither* is followed by *nor* while *either* is followed by *or*
For example,
She is neither intelligent or laborious. — *Wrong*
She is neither intelligent nor labourious. — *Correct*
But,
He is neither good at Physics nor at Chemistry. — *Wrong*
He is good neither at Physics nor at Chemistry. — *Correct*

3. *Both* is followed by *and*
For example,
Both Mohan or Ram goes there. — *Wrong*
Both Mohan and Ram go there. — *Correct*
Again,
Both Sohan as well as Prem is good. — *Wrong*
Both Sohan and Prem are good. — *Correct*

4. *Though* and *although* are followed by *yet*
For example,
Though he is poor but he is honest. — *Wrong*
Though he is poor yet he is honest. — *Correct*
Although she is beautiful but she is gentle. — *Wrong*
Although she is beautiful yet she is gentle.—*Correct*

5. *Even if* is followed by *but*
For example,
Even if he is hungry yet he cannot beg. — *Wrong*
Even if he is hungry but he cannot beg. — *Correct*

6. *That* cannot be used to express interrogative or imperative expression.
For example,
She asked me that what my name was. — *Wrong*
She asked me what my name was. — *Correct*
She said that to bring a chair. — *Wrong*
She said to bring a chair. — *Correct*

7. *Wheather* is followed by *or no* or *not*.
For example,
Can you say whether he is ill or not. — *Correct*
Again,
I cannot say that she is going to Bombay. — *Wrong*
I cannot say whether she is going to Bombay. — *Correct*

8. *When* is used when two actions take place one by one, if two actions are simultaneous, use *while*.
For example,
When I was on the road I saw a girl. — *Wrong*
While I was on the road I saw a girl. — *Correct*
While I reached there she had gone out. — *Wrong*
When I reached there she had gone out. — *Correct*

9. *Lest* is followed by should, it is negative do not use another negative with it.
For example,
Work hard lest you may fail. — *Wrong*
Work hard lest you should fail. — *Correct*
Run fast lest you should not miss the train. — *Wrong*
Run fast lest you should miss the train. — *Correct*

10. *No sooner* is followed by *than*, just after no sooner we use helping verb.
For example,
No sooner did he go out then she came. — *Wrong*
No sooner did he go out than she came. — *Correct*
No sooner I did reach there than he started. — *Wrong*
No sooner did I reach there than he started. — *Correct*

11. *Other* is followed by *than*.
For example,
He has other work that to do. — *Wrong*
He has other work than to do. — *Correct*

12. *Until* is used for time while *unless* is used for condition. They are negatives. So do not use any other negative with them.

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For example,
Until you labour you cannot pass. — *Wrong*
Unless you labour you cannot pass. — *Correct*
Until he does not come I shall wait for him. — *Wrong*
Until he comes I shall wait for him. — *Correct*

13. *Scarcely, hardly,* and *barely* are followed by *when*. After scarcely, hardly etc. we use helping first then subject.
For example,
Hardly had he gone out than he reached. — *Wrong*
Hadly had he gone when he reached. — *Correct*
Scarcely I had reached there when she went out. — *Wrong*
Scarcely had I reached there when she went out. — *Correct*
14. *So* and *so that* are used for cause and purpose. *So that* cannot be used in negative.
For example,
He is ill so he wants to take rest.
Or, He is ill so that he wants to take rest.
But,
He is ill so that he cannot go there. — *Wrong*
He is ill so he cannot go there. — *Correct*
15. *Nothing* is followed by *but*.
For example,
Nothing can be said that is required. — *Wrong*
Nothing can be said but is required. — *Correct*
16. After these verbs : *treat, regard, describe, present, portray, define, depict, etc.* we use *as* before noun.
For example,
Do not treat a servant a servant. — *Wrong*
Do not treat a servant as a servant. — *Correct*
She regards me her brother. — *Wrong*
She regards me as her brother. — *Correct*
17. *Such* is followed by *as*
For example,
Such boys are good that believe in me. — *Wrong*
Such boys are good as believe in me. — *Correct*

TENSE

Tense is that form of a Verb which shows the *time* and *state* of an action and an event. *[Tense comes from Latin tempus, meaning time.]*

Let us take *three* sentences.

1. I *sing* this song to please you.
2. I *sang* the song in her very presence.
3. I *shall sing* another song for her tomorrow.

In the *first* sentence, the Verb *sing* refers to present time.
In the *second* sentence, the Verb *sang* refers to past time.
In the *third* sentence, the Verb *shall sing* refers to future time.

Thus, a Verb may refer to :
(i) Present time (ii) Past time
(iii) Future time

(i) A Verb that refers to *present time* is said to be in the *present tense.*
For example
I go. I run. I sleep. I write. I walk.

(ii) A Verb that refers to *past time* is said to be in the *past tense.*
For example
I went I ran I slept I wrote I walked

(iii) a Verb that refers to *future time* is said to be in the future tense.
For example
I shall go. I shall run.
I shall sleep. I shall write.
I shall walk.

There are *three* main tenses :
(1) The Present Tense (2) The Past Tense
(3) The Future Tense

Each of these *three* tenses has been sub-divided into four forms under the following heading :

Present Tense	*Past Tense*	*Future Tense*
(1) Simple Present / Present Indefinite Tense	*(1)* Simple Past / Past Indefinite Tense	*(1)* Simple Future / Future Indefinite Tense
(2) Present Continuous Tense	*(2)* Past Continuous Tense	*(2)* Future Continuous Tense
(3) Present Perfect Tense	*(3)* Past Perfect Tense	*(3)* Future Perfect Tense
(4) Present Perfect Continuous Tense	*(4)* Past Perfect Continuous Tense	*(4)* Future Perfect Continuous Tense

TABLE OF TENSES OF VERB TO GIVE

		Simple	*Continuous*	*Perfect Continuous*	*Perfect*
Present	Active Passitve	I give. I am given.	I am giving. I am being given.	I have given. I have been given.	I have been giving.
Past	Active Passive	I gave. I was given.	I was giving. I was being given.	I had given. I had been given.	I had been giving.
Future	Active Passive	I shall give. I shall be given.	I shall be giving.	I shall have given. I shall have been given.	I shall been giving.

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Uses of Tenses

THE PRESENT TENSE

(1) *Present Indefinite Tense*

The Present Indefinite or Simple Present Tense is used :

(i) To express a habitual action.

For example,

The cock *crows* every morning.
I *get up* everyday at 6.o' clock.
He *goes* to school everyday.

(ii) To express general truths

For example,

The earth *is* round.
Slow and steady *wins* the race.
The sun *sets* in the west.

(iii) In exclamatory sentences beginning with *here* and *there* to express what is actually taking place in the present.

For example,

Here *comes* the tram!
There *goes* the ball!
There he *goes!*

(iv) In vivid narrative, as substitute for the Simple Past.

For example,

The officer now *comes* forward and *tells* the staff to complete all the work by 6 pm.
Immediately the minister *hurries* to the capital.
Sachin now *makes* quick *runs* to save the follow on.

(v) To indicate a future event that is part of a plan or arrangement.

For example,

We *leave* for Delhi next Wednesday.
We *go* to Bangkok next week.
When *does* the school *reopen?*

Simple Past is also used to introduce quotations.

For example,

Rousseau says, "Every man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains today."

Simple Past is used instead of the Simple Future Tense, in clauses of time and of condition.

For example,

I shall sing till you *sleep.*
If it *rings,* I shall pick up the receiver.

(2) *Present Continuous Tense*

The Present Continuous Tense is used :

(i) For an action going on at the time of speaking.

For example,

He *is reading.*
The boys *are playing* cricket.

(ii) For a temporary action which may not be actually happening at the time of speaking.

For example,

I am reading 'Romeo Juliet'.
He is reading 'Illyus and the Oddyssey'.
[in both the cases, none is reading at this moment].

(iii) For an action that is planned or arranged to take place in the near future.

For example,

I *am going* to the party tonight.
My father *is arriving* day after tomorrow.

Exception : The following Verbs are not generally used in the continuous form.

For example,

(a) Verbs of Perception, like : see, hear, smell, notice, recognize.

(b) Verbs of Appearance, like : appear, look, seem.

(c) Verbs of Emotion, like : want, wish, desire, feel, like, love, hate, hope, refuse, prefer.

(d) Verbs of Thinking, like : think, suppose, believe, agree, consider, trust, remember, forget, know, understand, imagine, mean, mind.

(e) have, own, possess, belong to, contain, consist of, be etc.

(3) Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect Tense is used :

(i) To indicate complete activities in the immediate past.

For example,

He *has* just finished the work.
The train *has* just started.

(ii) To express past actions whose time is not given and not definite.

For example,

I *have* never *known* him to be pessimistic.
Mr. John *has been* to Europe.

(iii) To describe past events when we think more of their effect in the present than of the action itself.

For example,

I *have finished* my homework. (and now I am free).
Mohan *has drunk* all the milk. (there is no milk in the port)

(iv) To denote an action beginning at some time in the past and continuing upto the present moment.

For example,

I *have known* him for a long time.
He *has been* ill since last week.
We *have lived* here for five years.

(4) Present Perfect Continuous Tense

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used for an action which began at some time in the past and is still continuing.

For example,

I *have been watering* the plants since 5 o' clock.
He *has been fishing* for two hours.
They *have been playing* for several hours.

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THE PAST TENSE

(1) Past Indefinite Tense

The Past Indefinite or Simple Past Tense is used :

(i) To indicate an action completed in the past.

For example,

The boy *left* school an hour ago.

I *did* this work a week ago.

The ship *sailed* last week.

(ii) To denote past habits.

For example,

He *practised* many hours every day.

She always *sang* a romantic song.

(2) Past Continuous Tense

The Past Continuous Tense is used :

(i) To denote an action going on at some time in the past.

For example,

The light went out while I *was reading.*

We *were watching* the television all evening.

(ii) With *always, continually etc.* for persistent habits in the past.

For example,

He *was* always *refusing.*

She *was continually* neglecting her duty.

(3) *Past Perfect Tense*

The Past Perfect Tense is used :

(i) To describe an action completed before a certain moment in the past.

For example,

I met him in 1995. I *had seen* him last five years before.

I called him at 5 a.m. I *had found* him got up at 7 a.m.

(ii) When two actions happened in the past and it may be necessary to show which action happened earlier than the other. We use Past Perfect in the event that happened earlier.

For example,

When I reached the station, the train *had started.*

I *had completed* my work before the officer came.

I *had done* my work when Seema came to see me.

(4) Past Perfect Continuous Tense

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense is used for an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued upto that time.

For example,

He *had been serving* the institution for the last one year.

At that time he *had been writing* a short story for three months.

THE FUTURE TENSE

(1) Future Indefinite Tense

The Future Indefinite or Simple Future Tense is used for an action that is still to take place.

For example,

I *shall meet* him tomorrow.

Day after tomorrow *will be* Friday.

(2) Future Continuous Tense

The Future Continuous Tense represents an action as going on at some time in future time.

For example,

I *shall be writing* the letter then.

When I go into the class, the teacher *will be teaching.*

* The Future Continuous Tense is also used for representing future events that are planned.

For example,

I *shall be waiting* for you till 4 pm.

She *will be meeting* me next week.

(3) Future Perfect Tense

The Future Perfect Tense is used to indicate the completion of an action by a certain future time.

For example,

I *shall have done* my homework by that time.

Before you go to meet him, he *will have left* the office.

(4) Future Perfect Continuous Tense

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense indicates an action represented as being in progress over a period of time that will end in the future.

For example,

By next January, we *shall have been living* in Delhi for three years.

When he completes his school, he *will have been studying* at NIIT.

Conjugation of Verb 'To be'

PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

	Singular	*Plural*
1st Person	I am	We are
2nd Person	You are	You are
3rd Person	He/She/It is	They are

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

	Singular	*Plural*
1st Person	I am being	We are being
2nd Person	You are being	You are being
3rd Person	He/She/It is being	They are being

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

	Singular	*Plural*
1st Person	I have been	We have been
2nd Person	You have been	You have been
3rd Person	He/She/It has been	They have been

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

	Singular	*Plural*
1st Person	I have been being	We have been being
2nd Person	You have been being	You have been being
3rd Person	He/She/It has been being	They have been being

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PAST / INDEFINITE TENSE

	Singular	*Plural*
1st Person	I was	We were
2nd Person	You were	You were
3rd Person	He / She / It was	They were

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

	Singular	*Plural*
1st Person	I was being	We were being
2nd Person	You were being	You were being
3rd Person	He / She / It was being	They were being

PAST PERFECT TENSE

	Singular	*Plural*
1st Person	I had been	We had been
2nd Person	You had been	You had been
3rd Person	He / She / It had been	They had been

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

	Singular	*Plural*
1st Person	I had been being	We had been being
2nd Person	You had been being	You had been being
3rd Person	He / She / It had been being	They had been being

FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

	Singular	*Plural*
1st Person	I shall be	We shall be
2nd Person	You will be	You will be
3rd Person	He / She / It will be	They will be

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

	Singular	*Plural*
1st Person	I shall be being	We shall be being
2nd Person	You will be being	You will be being
3rd Person	He / She / It will be being	They will be being

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

	Singular	*Plural*
1st Person	I shall have been	We shall have been
2nd Person	You will have been	You will have been
3rd Person	He / She / It will have been	They will have been

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

	Singular	*Plural*
1st Person	I shall have been being	We shall have been being
2nd Person	You will have been being	You will have been being
3rd Person	He / She / It will have been being	They will have been being

MODAL

Modals are the auxiliaries which express attitudes like permission, possibility, necessity etc. such as :

Can	Could	May	Might	Shall	Should
Will	Would	Must	Ought	Need	Dare

They are also called Modal Auxiliaries.

Uses of Modals

Can, Could

Can is a Principal Verb followed by an Infinitive without 'to'. Its Past tense is *could* but it, has no Past Participle. It means *ability* or *capacity.*

For example,

I *can* help you.

I *can* swim across the river.

Could is used to denote polite request.

For example,

Could you pass me the salt?

Could is often used without reference to past time.

For example,

I think, I *could* help you (can).

Could have denotes a past possibility not fulfilled.

For example,

You *could have done* the sum with a little more attention.

May, Might

May is used in expressing doubt or in asking or giving permission.

For example,

He *may* catch the train (doubt).

May I go out? (asking permission).

You *may* sleep now (permission).

May is used to express possibility in affirmative sentences.

For example,

It *may* rain tomorrow.

He *may* be at home.

May is also used to express a wish.

For example,

May you live long!

May success attend you!

Might is the past tense of *may* and is used to express a degree of dissatisfaction or reapproach.

For example,

He cried aloud so that his friends *might* hear him.

You *might* see me tomorrow.

You *might* pay a little more attention to your appearance.

Might is also used in polite request.

For example,

Might I have your umbrella for a day?

Note : (i) Could and *Might* are used as the past equivalent of *can* and *may.*

For example,

I *could* draw scenery when I was young (ability).

He said I *might / could* sit (permission).

He thought he *might* be at home (possibility).

He wondered if it could be correct. (possibility).

(ii) *Could* and *might* are also used as less positive versions of *can* and *may.*

For example,

I *could* attend the party.

Might / Could I borrow your pen?

It *might* be sunny tomorrow.

(iii) *May not* denotes denial of permission or improbability.

For example,

Outsiders *may not* use the similar gate.

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Shall, Should

Shall is used in the first person to express pure future.

For example

I *shall* do this work.

When *shall* we visit the zoo?

Shall I do it for you?

Tomorrow we *shall* meet our uncle.

Shall is used to express command, desire, promise or threat etc. in second and third person.

For example

Shall you go tomorrow? (desire).

He *shall* not enter my house (command).

You *shall* have a surprise tomorrow (promise).

You shall be punished for unfair means in examination (threat).

Shall he post the letter?

(is it your desire that he will post the letter?)

Shall is also used in the second and third person to ask after the will of the person addressed.

For example

Shall I open the door? (Do you feel like me to open the door).

Which pen *shall* I buy? (What is your suggestion).

Shall the gardener water the plants now?

Should is used as the past equivalents of *shall.*

For example

I expected that I *should* get distinction.

I said that I *should* meet him once.

Should is used in all persons to express duty or obligation.

For example

We *should* obey the laws.

You *should* keep your vows.

Boys *should* obey their teachers.

You *should* get up early.

Should is used to express a supposition that may not be true.

For example

If it *should* rain, they will not visit.

If he *should* see me there, he will be pleased.

Should is to be used in the first person with a Verb like : to like, to care, to be glad, to be pleased etc.

For example

I *should* like to read this poem.

I *should* feel to be pleased with his passing in the examination.

Should is also used in forming the Subjunctive Mood and to form a Subjunctive equivalent.

For example

He ran lest he *should* be caught in rain.

Will, Would

Will is used in the second and third persons to expres pure future.

For example

Tomorrow *will* be Sunday.

You *will* see that I am correct.

Will is used to express volition.

For example

I will (= am willing) to carry your luggage.

I will (= promise to) try to do better the next time.

Will is used to express characteristic habit.

For example

He *will* talk about nothing but politics.

She *will* sit for hours watching the television.

Will is used to express assumption or probability.

For example

This *will* be the magazine you want, I think.

That *will* be the milk-man, I think.

Would is used to express the future in the past i.e., action which was at one time in the past regarded as being still in the future.

For example

He said that he *would* help us.

Would is used as Principal Verbs to express determination.

For example

He *would* cry without any reason.

I *would* buy it thought it was costly.

Note : (i) Should and *Would* are used instead of *shall and* will in making a polite request.

For example

I *should* thank you if you would let me go.

Would you kindly lend me your hat?

(ii) *Should and Would* are used as the past equivalents of *shall* and *will.*

For example

I expected that I should get a prize.

He said he *would* be twenty next year.

(iii) *Should* and *Would* are both used as auxiliary Verbs to express the future in the past i.e, action which was at one time in the past regarded as being still in the future.

For example

I said that I *should* meet him once.

He said that he *would* manage them.

Must, Ought

Must is used to express :

(i) Necessity or Obligation.

For example

We *must* obey our parents.

One *must* do his duty.

(ii) Fixed determination.

For example

I *must* have my way in this matter.

He *must* be fifty now.

Ought is followed by an infinite and it expresses ;

(i) Moral obligation, duty or desirability -

For example

You *ought to* have come in time.

We *ought to* love our parents.

We *ought to* love him.

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You *ought to* know more about this matter.

(ii) Strong probability.

For example

Rakhee *ought to* win the game.

The film *ought to* win a prize.

Note : Ought was originally used in the Past tense, but it is now used only in the Present tense.

Need not, Dare not

Need is commonly used in negatives, which denote necessity or obligation.

For example

He need not go there. (It was not necessary for him to go.)

I need not have bought it. (It was not necessary for me to buy it, but I bought it.)

Dare is generally used in negative sentences, meaning be brave enough to.

For example

He *dare* not take such a step?

He *dared not* do it.

Note : (i) If a Verb is used immediately after a Modal Auxiliary, that Verb must be always in the first form.

(ii) If infinitive is used after a Modal Auxiliary, that infinitive must be a bare infinitive.

Besides the modal auxiliaries, there are also some *special Verbs* or *anomalous* like :

Be Have Do Used

Be used in the formation of the continuous tenses and of the passive voice.

For example

He *is* talking.

I *was* writing.

The door *was* opened.

Have is used in the formation of the perfect tenses.

For example

She *has* done.

She *has been doing.*

Do is used :

(1) To form the negative and interrogative of the present simple and past simple tenses of non-anomalous Verbs.

For example

He *doesn't* talk.

He *didn't* do.

Does she talk?

Did she do?

(2) To avoid repetition of a previous ordinary Verb.

For example

Do you know her? Yes I *do*.

She sings well. Yes, she *does.*

You called him, *didn't* you?

He eats apples and so *do* you.

(3) Do is also used to emphasize the affirmative nature of a statement.

For example

You *do* go there.

I told me not to do, but he *did* do.

(4) Used is followed by the infinitive *to.* Used to is used to express a discontinued habit.

For example

I *used to* live there during 1980s.

There *used to* be a house there. *Used* to is an anomalous Verb.

The Use of Shall and Will

	To express	1st	2nd	3rd
Auxiliary	1. Simple Future in Assertive sentences (Aux. Verbs)	shall	will	will
Examples :	I *shall* go home. You *will* reach late. He *will* go last.			
Auxiliary	2.Simple Future in Interrogative sentences (Aux. Verbs)	shall	will	will
Examples :	*Shall* I go now ? *Will* you go now ? *Will* he see me ?			
Principal	3. (a) Promise, determination (Principal Verbs)	Will	Shall	Shall
Examples :	I *Will* help you. You *shall* have my help. He *shall* have his dues.			
Principal	(b) Threat (Princ. Verbs)	Will	Shall	Shall
Examples :	I *will* dismiss him. If you go, you *shall* be punished. He *shall* not be excused.			
Principal	(c) Command (Principal Verbs)		Shall	Shall
Examples :	You *shall* not go. Monday *shall* be a holiday. Shall he wait ?			

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You called him, *didn't* you?
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	To express	1st	2nd	3rd
Auxiliary	1. Simple Future in Assertive sentences (Aux. Verbs)	shall	will	will
Examples :	I *shall* go home. You *will* reach late. He *will* go last.			
Auxiliary	2.Simple Future in Interrogative sentences (Aux. Verbs)	shall	will	will
Examples :	*Shall* I go now ? *Will* you go now ? *Will* he see me ?			
Principal	3. (a) Promise, determination (Principal Verbs)	Will	Shall	Shall
Examples :	I *Will* help you. You *shall* have my help. He *shall* have his dues.			
Principal	(b) Threat (Princ. Verbs)	Will	Shall	Shall
Examples :	I *will* dismiss him. If you go, you *shall* be punished. He *shall* not be excused.			
Principal	(c) Command (Principal Verbs)	Shall	Shall	
Examples :	You *shall* not go. Monday *shall* be a holiday. Shall he wait ?			

VOICE

Definition :

Voice is the form of the Verb which shows whether the Subject acts or is acted upon.

Example:

Sheila writes an e-mail.

(From this example, we understand that the Subject in the sentence is 'Sheila' who is doing some work.)

An e-mail is written by Sheila.

(Again, from this sentence, we understand that some work is going on with the Subject 'An e-mail'.)

Kinds of Voice

There are *two kinds of voice* :

1. Active Voice – When the Subject of the sentence is the doer or actor, the Verb is Active and said to be in Active Voice.

Examples:

He runs. I did it.
He said this. She helped me.
They did all the work.

2. Passive Voice – When the Subject of the sentence is acted upon, the Verb is Passive and is said to be in Passive Voice.

Examples:

It was done by me.
This was said by him.
The letter was posted.
The thief was arrested.
The sun was covered by cloud.

There is also another kind of Voice called Mid-Voice or Quasi-Passive. The peculiarity of this Voice is that, although it is Active in form, it is Passive in meaning.

Examples:

Candy tastes sweet.
(It means, candy is sweet when tasted.)
Iron feels hard.
(It means, iron is hard when it is felt.)
Oil feels greasy.
(It means, oil is greasy when felt or touched.)

There are certain rules associated with changing the Active Voice into Passive Voice.

RULES FOR CHANGING ACTIVE VOICE INTO PASSIVE VOICE

1. The *Object of the Active* is changed into *Subject of the Passive*.

2. The *Subject of the Active* is changed into *Object of the Passive*.

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3. According to the Subject made in the Passive, there is the usage of the helping Verb. If it is not the helping Verb 'to be', then according to the helping Verb present there, a form of 'to be' is taken into usage.

4. After 'to be' there is the usage of *Verb*^{3}.

5. Preposition 'by' is used before the Object made in the Passive. This (by + Object) is also known as (by + Agent), which is completely optional.

Let us look at that usage of these rules through these examples.

Active: Sekhar called Chandra.

Passive: Chandra was called by Sekhar.

Active: Raja invited Kaushik on his birthday.

Passive: Kaushik was invited by Raja on his birthday.

TENSE AND VOICE

There are eight forms of Tenses used in Passive Voice.

(a) Present Indefinite

The construction of Active Voice here is –

Subject + Verb^1 / Verb^5 + Object

The construction of Passive Voice here is –

Subject^1 + am / is / are + Verb^3 + (by + agent)

Here, S^1 is the Subject of the Passive and (by + Agent) is optional.

Examples:

Active: She loves you.

Subject Verb^5 Object

Passive: You are loved by her.

Subject^1 are Verb^3 by Agent

Likewise,

Active : Hira calls Simpy.

Subject Verb^5 Object

Passive: Simpy is called by Hira.

Subject^1 is Verb^3 by Agent

(b) Present Imperfect

The construction of Active Voice here is –

Subject + am / is / are + Verb (+ing) + Object

The construction of Passive Voice here is –

Subject^1 + am / is / are + being + Verb^3 + (by + agent)

Example:

Active: Sonu is singing a song.

Subject is Verb (+ing) Object

Passive: A song is being sung by Sonu.

Subject^1 is being sung by Agent

Likewise,

Active: They are playing chess.

Passive: Chess is being played by them.

(c) Present Perfect

The construction of Active Voice here is –

Subject + has / have + Verb^3 Object

The construction of Passive Voice here is –

Subject^1 + has / have + been + Verb^3 + (by + agent)

Example:

Active: Seema has bought a nail polish.

Subject has Verb^3 Object

Passive: A nail polish has been bought by Seema.

Subject^1 has been Verb^3 by Agent

Likewise,

Active: Narayan has cheated Pallavi.

Passive: Pallavi has been cheated by Narayan.

Note that, no Passive formation is allowed in Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

(d) Past Indefinite

The construction of Active Voice here is –

Subject + Verb^2 + Object

The construction of Passive Voice here is –

Subject^1 + was / were + Verb^3 + (by + agent)

Example:

Active: The Deccan Chargers won the IPL trophy.

Subject Verb^3 Object

Passive: The IPL trophy was won by the Deccan Chargers.

Subject^1 was Verb^3 by Agent

Likewise,

Active: She sold a jewellery.

Passive: A jewellery was sold by her.

(e) Past Imperfect

The construction of Active Voice here is –

Subject + was / were + Verb (+ing) + Object

The construction of Passive Voice here is –

Subject^1 + was / were + being + Verb^3 + (by + agent)

Example:

Active: Karuna was practising tennis.

Subject was Verb (+ing) Object

Passive: Tennis was being practised by Karuna.

Subject^1 was being + Verb^3 by Agent

Likewise,

Active: Pinki was making a doll.

Passive: A doll was being made by Pinki.

(f) Past Perfect

The construction of Active Voice here is –

Subject + had + Verb^2 + Object

The construction of Passive Voice here is –

Subject^1 + had been + Verb^3 + (by + agent)

Example:

Active: He had called her.

Subject had Verb^3 Object

Passive: She had been called by him.

Subject^1 had been Verb^3 by Agent

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Likewise,

Active: The builder had built a mall.

Passive: A mall had been built by the builder.

Note that, no Passive formation is allowed in Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

(g) Future Indefinite

The construction of Active Voice here is –

Subject + shall / will + Verb1[1] + Object

The construction of Passive Voice here is –

Subject[1] + shall / will + be + Verb[3] + (by + agent)

Example:

Active: She will complete it.

Subject will Verb[1] Object

Passive: It will be completed by her.

Subject[1] will be Verb[3] by Agent

Likewise,

Active: The minister will address the gathering.

Passive: The gathering will be addressed by the minister.

Note that, no Passive formation is allowed in Future Imperfect Tense.

(h) Future Perfect

The construction of Active Voice here is –

Subject + shall / will + have + Verb[3] + Object

The construction of Passive Voice here is –

Subject[1] + will / shall + have + been + Verb[3] + (by + agent)

Example:

Active: She will have bought a laptop.

Subject shall / will + have + Verb[3] Object

Passive: A laptop will have been bought by her.

Subject[1] will have been Verb[3] by Agent

Likewise,

Active: Jack will have completed the project in time.

Passive: The project will have been completed by Jack in time.

Active and Passive of Modal Verbs

The constructions in Active and Passive are as follows.

Active: Subject + modal + Verb[1] + Object

Passive: Subject[1] + modal + be + Verb[3] + (by + agent)

Example:

Active: You can sing this song.

Subject modal Verb[1] Object)

Passive: This song can be sung by you.

Subject[1] can be Verb[3] by Agent

Likewise,

Active: You must finish it.

Passive: It must be finished by you.

t Note that, *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *shall*, *should*, *will*, *would*, *must*, *ought to*, *used to*, *need not*, *dare not*, etc. are Modal Auxiliary Verbs.

Passive of Verbs with two Objects

There are a few Verbs which can take two Objects.

Example:

(i) She gave *me some sweets*.

(ii) You appointed *him manager*.

(iii) We elected *him Chairman*.

(iv) They gave *her offer letter*.

In these sentences above, you will find there are two Objects.

They are:

In sentence (i), 'me' and 'some sweets' are two Objects.

In sentence (ii), 'him' and 'manager' are two Objects.

In sentence (iii), 'him' and 'chairman' are two Objects.

In sentence (iv), 'her' and 'offer letter' are two Objects.

On careful observation of these sentences, you will note that in sentence (i), 'me' is the Indirect Object, while 'some sweets' is the Direct Object. Similarly, in sentences (ii), (iii) and (iv), 'him', 'him' and 'her' are Indirect Objects, while 'manager', 'chairman' and 'offer letter' are Direct Objects, respectively.

Remember a few important facts.

(a) Verbs which take only one Object are called *Mono-Transitive Verbs*.

Examples:

They refused you.

Mono-transitive Verb Object

Kavita likes you.

Mono-transitive Verb Object

(b) Verbs that take two Objects are called *Di-Transitive Verbs*.

Examples:

He gifted me a bracelet.

Di-Transitive Verb Indirect Object Direct Object

The manager offered me an opportunity.

Di-Transitive Verb Indirect Object Direct Object

Remember that, when a Verb is used in the form of Di-Transitive, it takes two Objects as you could see in the examples above. In these Objects, the one which refers to 'thing' or which gives the answer when a question is asked using 'what' is the Direct Object, while the other Object which refers to 'person' or which gives the answer when a question is asked using 'to whom' is called the Indirect Object.

Example:

She gave me a book.

Here, if we ask question as –

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What did she give?

We get the answer as –

A book

Hence, the answer 'A book' is the Direct Object.

Again, if we ask question like –

To whom did she give the book?

We get the answer – Me

Here, 'Me' is the Indirect Object.

(c) There are a few Verbs which act as *Mono* and *Di-Transitive*.

Examples:

She told a fable.
↓ ↓
Mono-Transitive Object

She told me a fable.
↓ ↓
Indirect Object Direct Object

(d) A few Verbs like – *tell, give, appoint, make, promise, elect, make, fetch, offer, present, lend, get, pay, sell, bring, take, teach, promise*, etc. can act both in the form of Mono and Di-Transitive.

Now, look at the sentence which has two Objects and is Passive. You can do so –

(i) By converting *Indirect Object* into *Subject*.

Example:

Active: He lent me some money.

Passive: I was lent some money by him.

(ii) By converting *Direct Object* into *Subject*.

Example:

Active: He lent me some money.

Passive: Some money was lent (to) by him.

Remember that, in order to convert a sentence into Passive having two Objects, generally the Indirect Object is changed into Subject, which is thought of as the best option. But, it is wrong to take for guaranteed that it is incorrect to change Direct Object into Subject. Again, in such cases, the order of selecting the Subject in Passive depends on whom we are giving importance to.

PASSIVE OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. The questions are of *two kinds* – One that gives 'Yes' answer and the other 'No'.

The question that begins with a helping Verb like – *does*, *do*, *did*, *has*, *have*, *is*, *are*, *am*, *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, etc. and the answer of which is generally either Yes or No.

Example:

Question: Are you ready?

Answer: Yes, I am Or, No, I am not

2. Questions with 'Wh' beginning with any of the Interrogative words like – *why*, *who*, *what*, *how*, *when*, *where*, etc. The answer to these question cannot be given in either 'Yes' or 'No', rather they can be answered by using a complete sentence.

Example:

Question: Where do you live?

Answer: I live in East of Kailash.

Look at the rules for Passive of Yes / No questions

(a) To change questions from Active to Passive beginning with *Do / Does*.

Active: Do / Does + Subject + Verb^1 + Object?

Passive: Am / Is / Are + Subject^1 + Verb^3 + by + Agent?

Example:

Active: Does he need some curry?
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Does Subject Verb^1 Object

Passive: Is some curry needed by him?
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Is Subject^1 Verb^3 by Agent

(b) To change questions from Active to Passive beginning with *Did*.

Active: Did + Subject + Verb^1 + Object?

Passive: Was / Were + Subject^1 + Verb^3 + by + Agent?

Example:

Active: Did he entertain you?
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Did Subject^1 Verb^1 Object

Passive: Were you entertained by him?
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Were Subject^1 Verb^3 by Agent

(c) To change questions from Active to Passive beginning with *Have / Has*.

Active: Have / Has / Had + Subject + Verb^3 + Object?

Passive: Have / Has / Had + Subject^1 + been + Verb^3 + by + Agent?

Example:

Active: Has Anuradha sang a song?
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Has Subject Verb^1 Object

Passive: Has a song been written by Anuradha?
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Has Subject^1 been Verb^3 by Agent

(d) To change questions from Active to Passive beginning with *Modal Auxiliary Verbs*.

Active: Modal + Subject + Verb^1 + Object?

Passive: Modal + Subject^1 + be + Verb^3 + by + Agent

Example:

Active: Can you control this situation?
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Modal Subject Verb^1 Object

Passive: Can this situation be controlled by you?
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Modal Subject^1 be Verb^3 by him

(e) Passive of *Wh*-Questions

Here, by making the Passive of questions which answer in Yes / No and before which, Interrogative words are added and made into Wh-Questions.

Example:

Active: Have you broken the glass?

Passive: Has the glass been broken by you?

Now, let us add Interrogative words before these Yes / No questions.

Active: Why have you broken the glass?

Passive: Why has the glass been broken by you?
↓ ↓
Interrogative word Yes / No question

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That is, Interrogative words + Yes / No questions = Interrogative questions

This rule is applicable with Interrogative words like – *why*, *how*, *when*, *where*, *what*, etc.

But, look at the Passive of the question that begins with 'who' or 'whom'.

Active: Who wrote the Sri Sai Satcharitra?

Passive: By whom was the Sri Sai Satcharitra written? Or,

Passive: Who was the Sri Sai Satcharitra written by?

Note that, it is wrong to say – 'Whom was the Sri Sai Satcharitra written by?'

Also remember,

"..if the proposition comes at the end of the sentence or clause, then use who."

Example:

Who is that letter from? (not 'whom')

Who did you give it to? (not 'whom')

– A Remedial English Grammar for Foreign Students by F.T. Wood

Again, look at these sentences.

Active: *Whom* have you invited to dinner?

Passive: *Who* has been invited by you to dinner?

PASSIVE OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

Imperative sentence is used to express – *order*, *request*, *suggestion*, etc. The sentence in an Imperative sentence begins with its Principal Verb.

Example:

Do it at once.

Save my child, please.

Or,

Please, save my child.

Look at the forms of this type.

(a) Passive of a sentence stating 'order'.

Active: $Verb^1$ + Object

Passive: Let + $Subject^1$ + be + $Verb^3$

Example:

Active: Blow the horn.

↓ ↓

$Verb^1$ Object

Passive: Let the horn be blown.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Let $Subject^1$ be $Verb^3$

Likewise,

Active: Bring a garland of rose.

Passive: Let a garland of rose be brought.

(b) Passive of a sentence that states 'suggestion' or 'advice'.

Active: $Verb^1$ + Object

Passive: $Subject^1$ + should + be + $Verb^3$

Example:

Active: Help the poor people.

↓ ↓

$Verb^1$ Object

Passive: The poor people should be helped.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

$Subject^1$ should be $Verb^3$

Likewise,

Active: Love the unprivileged.

Passive: The unprivileged should be loved.

Likewise,

Active: Refrain from the seven deadly sins.

Passive: The seven deadly sins should be refrained from.

(c) Passive of the sentence that expresses 'request'.

In the sentence that expresses 'request' in the Active Voice, $Verb^1$ + Object is used. But, there is the usage of 'please', 'kindly', etc. which are used in the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

Example:

(i) Please, help that blind man cross the road.

(ii) Kindly, vacate the room as soon as possible.

(iii) Do it for me, kindly.

(iv) Send a mail at the earliest, please.

Let us see how the Passive of these sentences are made.

As a rule, 'You are requested to' is added to convert them into Passive.

The construction will be – You are requested to + $Verb^1$ + Object

Examples:

(i) You are requested to help that blind man cross the road.

(ii) You are requested to vacate the room as soon as possible.

(iii) You are requested to do it for me.

(iv) You are requested to send the mail at the earliest.

Note that, it is wrong to use – 'You are kindly requested to'. Problems are often created by using 'kindly' before 'requested'.

PASSIVE OF INFINITIVE (TO + $VERB^1$)

Look at the sentences.

A. (i) I am to do it.
(ii) You are to serve her.
(iii) They are to buy a home.
(iv) She was to tell the story.

In these sentences, there is the usage of Infinitive (to + $Verb^1$).

Remember that when there is –

Subject + To be + Infinitive

i.e., Subject + am / is / are / was / were + to + $Verb^1$

its Passive forms along with it. Like –

$Subject^1$ + am / is / are / was / were + to + be + $Verb^3$

Now, following this rule, we can convert the sentences given above as :

(i) It is to be done by me.

(ii) She is to be served by you.

(iii) A home is to be bought by them.

(iv) The story was to be told by her.

B. But, if there a Noun after the Subject and an Infinitive after that Noun, and also the Subject agrees to the Verb, the Passive of this Infinitive cannot be made.

Example:

I have go a work to do.

↓ ↓ ↓

Subject Noun Infinitive

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In this sentence, 'I' is the Subject; 'work' a Noun and 'to do' is the Infinitive used after the Noun. The Subject 'I' is himself the doer of the 'work'. Therefore, the Passive of this Infinitive cannot be made.

Note that, in some of the books, it has been stated that the Passive of 'to be + Infinitive' can be made. Like – 'to read' can be made into 'to be read', which is wrong.

"If the subject of the sentence is the person who has to do the action, the active infinitive is used."

Example:

I have work to do.

It is wrong to say – I have work to be done.

– Practical English Usage by Michael Swan

Likewise, look at the examples below.

I have two shirts to press.

It is wrong to say – 'to be pressed'

I have a poem to write.

It is wrong to say – 'to be written'

C. Infinitive Passive is not allowed if there is a Noun + Infinitive after the Subject and also the action is being done by another person.

Example:

Kalidasa was a scholar to be admired.

It is wrong to say – Kalidasa was a scholar to admire.

Note that, problems are often created in context to this rule.

D. If the Subject of a sentence is a Noun or a Pronoun which does not do any action and rather any action can be performed on them then after those Noun or Pronoun there is the usage of Passive Infinitive and not Active Infinitive.

Examples:

These colours are to be painted.

It is wrong to say – 'are to paint'

The scout is to be guided.

It is wrong to say – 'is to guide'

E. Passive can be done of the construction –

There + To be + Noun + Infinitive

Example:

Active: There is a lot of work to do.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
There To be Noun Infinitive to Verb[1]

Passive: There is a lot of work to be done.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
There To be Noun To be Verb[3]

Likewise, look at the other example.

Active: There are five rhymes to recite.

Passive: There are five rhymes to be recited.

Therefore, after There + To be, there is the usage of Infinitive in both Active and Passive voice.

Passive of 'Have / Has / Had + To + Verb[1]'

Look at the construction.

Active: Subject + have / has / had + to + Verb[1] + Object

Passive: Subject[1] + have / has / had + to + be + Verb[3] + (by + Agent)

Example:

Active: He has to lend some money.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject has to Verb[1] Object

Passive: Some money has to be lent by him.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject[1] has to be Verb[3] by Agent

Likewise,

Active: You have to choose a design.

Passive: A design has to be chosen by you.

Passive of Stative Verbs

There are a few Verbs which instead of stating the action signifies the state of mind or feeling and which also does not make use of 'by' after them and rather takes an Appropriate Preposition.

Example:

Active: I know her.

Passive: She is known to me.

Active: The trick of the magician amused me.

Passive: I was amused by the trick of the magician.

Look at a few Verbs along with the Prepositions used after them.

surprised *at*	amazed *at*
known *to*	startled *at*
vexed *at*	annoyed *with* (somebody)
annoyed *at* (something)	contained *in*
included *in*	embodied *in*
crammed *with*	filled *with*
decorated *with*	ornamented *with*
thronged *with*	moved *by*

Example:

Active: She annoyed me.

Passive: I was annoyed *with her*. (It is wrong to say 'by her')

Active: Your behaviour annoyed me.

Passive: I was annoyed *at your behaviour*. (It is wrong to say 'by your behaviour')

Note that, problems are often created in questions related to the usage of these Prepositions. So try to remember the usage of these Prepositions.

Passive of Verb + Preposition + Object

There are a few Verbs which takes a Preposition after them before taking the Object.

The construction is as under.

Subject + Verb + Preposition + Object

In order to create Passive of this construction, the Preposition is kept intact with that Verb.

Now look at the construction below.

Subject[1] + to be + Verb[3] + Preposition + (by Agent)

Example:

Active: The CBI enquired into the case.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Preposition Object

Passive: The case was enquired into by the CBI.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject[1] To be Verb[3] Preposition by Agent

But, problems are generally created by removing the Preposition after the Verb from such sentences in the Passive Voice.

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Example:

The boy was laughed by most of his friends.

In this sentence, Preposition 'at' should be used after 'laughed'; because 'at' is the Preposition that is followed after 'laughed'.

The correct form of the sentence will be –

The boy was laughed at by most of his friends.

Likewise,

Active: He laughed at the beggar.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Preposition Object

Passive: The beggar was laughed at
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject To be Verb[3] Preposition
by him.
↓ ↓
by Agent

Let us look at a few Verbs that first take a Preposition and then the Object.

look *at* + Object	look *after* + Object
look *down* upon + Object	laugh *at* + Object
smile *at* + Object	ride *at* + Object
mock *at* + Object	fire *at* + Object
travel *by* + Object	driven *by* + Object
came *on* + Object	sing *to* + Object
take *for* + Object	ignorant *of* + Object
written *in* + Object	

NARRATION

Narration means something that is narrated, an account of, detailing an event, etc. The word 'narration' is taken from the word 'narrate', which means 'to give an account or tell something'.

The other synonyms of 'narration' are – *Statement*, *Assertion*, *Declaration*, etc.

Direct Narration states the statement of person, exactly the same, spoken by him or her. This statement is put within inverted commas (" ").

Example:

Sita said, "I have seen Hanuman."

The sentence contains the statement as said by Sita – "I have seen Hanuman", which in Direct Narration.

Indirect Narration states the statement of a person, which we analyse or interpret in our own words or just narrate or summarise the principal motive of the speaker.

Example:

Sonia said that she was late for the meeting.

The sentence focuses the statement of Sonia, which we expressed in our own words. This sentence is said to be in Indirect Narration.

Kinds of Narration

When a speech is quoted in the actual words used by the speaker, it is called the Direct Speech or Narration. But when the speech is reported in the form of a narrative, giving the substance or meaning or the words used by the speaker, without quoting his actual words, it is called the Indirect Speech or Narration.

Example:

Rahul says, "I want to visit Mumbai." – *Direct Speech*

Rahul says that he wants to visit Mumbai. – *Indirect Speech*

Some Important Facts on Narration

1. Look at the following sentence.

Raju said, "I am happy."

The first part of the sentence – 'Raju said' is called Reporting speech / Reporting clause / Reporting verb, etc.

The second part of the sentence – 'I am happy' is called Reported speech / Reported clause / Reported statement, etc.

2. Reported speech can be used at the beginning / end / middle of the sentence.

Examples:

The principal said, "The school shall remain closed for a month."

"Let's go for long drive", he said to his friends.

"Shakespeare", said the teacher, "was a world-famous dramatist".

General Rules of Narration

A. Direct Narration into Indirect Narration

In order to convert Direct Narration into Indirect Narration, there are certain rules which are applicable for all kinds of sentences. These rules are called *General rules*.

1. The inverted commas (" ") used in Direct Narration are removed while changing the sentence into Indirect Narration.

Example:

Direct Narration: She says, "I am late".

Indirect Narration: She says that she is late.

(Here, inverted commas (" ") has been removed.)

2. When the Reporting Verb is in the Present Tense of Future Tense, there is no change in the Verb of the Reported Speech.

Examples:

Direct Narration: He says, "Ruchi goes early".

Indirect Narration: He says that Ruchi goes early.

Direct Narration: Kumar will say, "Prakash is always angry".

Indirect Narration: Kumar will say that Prakash is always angry.

3. When the Reporting Verb is in the Past Tense, a few changes take place in the Tense of the Verb of the Reported Speech.

(a) *Present Indefinite* changes into *Past Indefinite Tense*.

Example:

Direct Narration: You said, "I never go there".

Indirect Narration: You said that you never went there.

(b) *Present Imperfect* changes into *Past Imperfect Tense*.

Example:

Direct Narration: Saroj said, "I am willing
↓ ↓
Past Tense Present Imperfect
to go there".

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Indirect Narration: Saroj said that she
↓
Past Tense
was willing to there.
↓
Past Imperfect

(c) Present Perfect changes into Past Perfect Tense.

Example:

Direct Narration: Manoj said, "I have bought
↓ ↓
Past Tense Present Perfect
a white shirt".
Indirect Narration: Manoj said that he had bought
↓ ↓
Past Tense Past Tense
a white shirt.

(d) *Present Perfect Continuous* changes into *Past Perfect Continuous Tense*.

Example:

Direct Narration: Prayag said to me, "I
↓
Present Tense
have been teaching in this school for six months.
↓
Present Perfect Continuous Tense
Indirect Narration: Prayag said to me that he
↓
Present Tense
had been teaching in this school for six months.
↓
Past Perfect Continuous Tense

(e) *Past Indefinite* changes into *Past Perfect Tense*.

Example:

Direct Narration: You said, "She sent me a mail".
↓ ↓
Past Tense Past Indefinite Tense
Indirect Narration: You said that she had sent
↓ ↓
Past Tense Past Perfect Tense
me a mail.

t Note that, various problems related to these rules are asked in the examinations. Let us look at a few problems.

She told her servant that his work is not up to the mark.

In this Indirect Narration, instead of 'is', 'was' will be used in the sentence. This is because, the Reporting Verb 'told' is in the Past Tense.

Pressed by his students, the principal suddenly said that I am in no way responsible for the quarrel.

In this Indirect Narration, instead of 'I am', it will be 'he was', because the Reporting Verb 'told' is in the Past Tense.

(f) *Past Imperfect* changes into *Past Perfect Continuous Tense*.

Example:

Direct Narration: Megha said, "They were laughing
↓ ↓
Past Tense Past Imperfect
in the class.

Indirect Narration: Megha said that they
↓
Past Tense
had been laughing in the class.
↓
Past Perfect Continuous

(g) Like the various changes, 'can' changes into 'could', 'shall' into 'should', 'will' into 'would', 'may' into 'might'.

Remember that:

(i) The expression in the sentence in Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous Tense does not change at all.

(ii) If there is any Universal Truth or Habitual Truth in the Reported Speech, there is no change in the Reported Speech.

Examples:

Direct Narration: The teacher said, "The sun
↓
Past Tense
is a star".
↓
Present Tense
Indirect Narration: The teacher said that the
↓
Past Tense
sun is a star.
↓
Present Tense

Direct Narration: Mother said, "Cow gives milk".
↓ ↓
Past Tense Present Tense
Indirect Narration: Mother said that cow gives milk.
↓ ↓
Past Tense Present Tense

4. Changes also occur in the Pronouns of the Reported Speech. These changes are according to a formula.

(a) $\frac{S}{1}\ \frac{O}{2}\ \frac{N}{3}$ (This means, according to the First Person *Subject*, according to the Second Person *Object* and in Third Person *No change*.)

Examples:

Direct Narration: *She* said to *me*, "*I* am intelligent but *you* are fool".

Indirect Narration: *She* said to *me* that *she* was intelligent but *I* was fool.

Note that (*I* is First Person which according to the Subject *she* has changed into *she*; while, *you* is Second Person which, according to the Object *me*, has changed into *I*.)

Direct Narration: *You* said to *me*, "*She* is honest".

Indirect Narration: *You* said to *me* that *she* was honest.

Note that (*He* is Third Person, therefore, no change has been in the sentence.)

(b) If 'we' is used for the sake of Universal Truth, then this 'we' is not changed in the Indirect narration.

Examples:

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Direct Narration: *They* said, "*We* breathe in oxygen".

Indirect Narration: *They* said that *we* breathe in oxygen.

In this sentence, 'we' is not changed because, the usage of 'we' is made to refer to Universal Truth.

(c) If any *magazine*, *newspaper*, *periodical*, etc. uses *we* / *our* / *us*, etc. to represent them, then in Indirect Narration they are changed to 'it' or 'its'.

Example:

Direct Narration: The Times of India says, "We are the leader in print media".

Indirect Narration: The Times of India says that it is leader in print media.

In this sentence, 'we' and 'our' are gradually changed into 'it' and 'its'.

(d) If there is no use of Object in the Reporting Verb, but there is the usage of 'you' in the Reported Speech, then this 'you' is changed to Third Person or First Person as per requirement.

Examples:

Direct Narration: He said, "*You* are culprit."

Indirect Narration: He said that *he* was guilty.

Direct Narration: She said, "*You* all are culprit."

Indirect Narration: She said that *they* all were culprit.

Direct Narration: He said, "*You* are culprit".

Indirect Narration: He said that *I* was culprit.

Direct Narration: She said, "*You* all are culprit".

Indirect Narration: She said that *we* all are culprit.

5. When Present Tense is changed into Past Tense in the Reported Speech in Indirect Narration, there are changes in a few words, the list of which is given below.

Now changes into *then*

Come changes into *go* (but not always)

This changes into *that*

Today changes into *that day* (but not always)

These changes into *those*

Tonight changes into *that night* (but not always)

Here changes into *there*

Tomorrow changes into the next day

Hence changes into *thence*

Next day changes into the *following day*

Thus changes into *so*.

Last night changes into the *previous night*

Ago changes into *before*

Note that, if *this* / *here* / *now* / *today* / *come*, etc. are used with those *things* / *places* / *destination*, etc. which were there with the Speaker when he was talking to, no changes take place.

INDIRECT NARRATION OF ASSERTIVE SENTENCES

Let us look at a few problems based on this topic.

The lady said tat she should be away from home tomorrow as Mita's friend would come to visit Mumbai.

In this sentence, instead of 'tomorrow' it should be either 'the next day' or 'on the morrow.'

Again look at these two examples.

Manisha said, "I am responsible for it".

Anurag said to Juhi, "You are punctual".

Rules

(i) *said* remains *said* or can change into *explained* / *remarked*, etc.

said to remains *said to*

said to can also change into *told*

Remember that –

(A) 'Told' is never used without an Object because 'tell' is a Transitive Verb. Problems are generally created by using 'told' without an Object.

Example:

She told that she was depressed.

The usage of 'told' in the sentence is wrong, because there is no Object after it. Instead of 'told', 'said' should be used to make the sentence correct.

(B) After 'said', the usage of Object without 'to' is strictly restricted. In context to this, problems are created by straightway using Object after 'said'.

Example:

She said me that she liked that designer suit.

In this sentence, 'to' should be used after 'said'. That is, instead of 'said me' you should say 'said to me' or just you can use 'told' instead of 'said'.

(ii) Inverted Commas (" ") are removed and 'that' is used after the Reported Speech.

Example:

Direct Narration: Shoma said, "I am going to Kolkata".

Indirect Narration: Shoma said that she was going

↓

that

to Kolkata.

(iii) The Tense of the Verb of the Reported Speech is changed as per requirement in the sentence.

Example:

Direct Narration: Anurag said to Reha, "Juhi is punctual".

Indirect Narration: Anurag said to Reha that Juhi was punctual.

Or,

Indirect Narration: Anurag told Reha that Juhi was punctual.

(iv) Full Stop (.) is used at the end of the sentence.

Example:

Direct Narration: Narayan said to Priya, "I will go and take Roma back".

↓

Full Stop

Indirect Narration: Narayan said to Priya that he will go and take Roma back.

↓

Full Stop

DIRECT NARRATION OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Look at the following sentences.

She said to me, "Are you coming with me?"

He said to me, "Do you go to school?"

You said to me, "What are you planning to do?"

Ranu said to Bhanu, "Why were you late?"

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Priyanka said to Rahul, "Why did you travel by train?"

Now, let us look at the rules.

Rules

(i) 'Say' is changed into – *enquire* (of), *want to know* (*of*), etc.

Example:

Direct Narration: Kaushik said to me, "Who teaches you Maths?"

Indirect Narration: Kaushik wanted to know

↓

'Said' is changed to 'wanted to know'

who teaches me Maths.

(ii) Inverted Commas (" ") are removed from the sentence.

Example:

Direct Narration: Siddharth said to Ajay,

"How did you learn to drive a car?"

Indirect Narration: Siddharth enquired Ajay of how did he learn to drive a car.

(Inverted Commas (" ") have been removed)

(iii) If there is the question in the Reported Speech whose answer can come as "Yes" or "No", we should use 'if' or "whether" before the Reported Speech.

Direct Narration: Piyali said to Raju, "Do you know the arrival time of Mumbai Rajdhani?"

Indirect Narration: Piyali asked Raju *if / whether* he knows the arrival time of Mumbai Rajdhani.

(iv) But if there are 'Wh' – Question (beginning with – *who / what / how / where / when / why*, etc.) then before the Reported Speech i.e., Interrogative word, there will be no usage of any Conjunction.

Example:

Direct Narration: You said to your sister, "What are you writing?"

Indirect Narration: You asked your sister what she was writing.

Note that, problems are generally created in context to this rule, where 'that', 'as to', etc. are put before Interrogative words.

Example:

She asked me that how I got time to practice all these sums.

In this sentence, instead of 'that how I got', you should use 'how I got'; i.e., before the Interrogative word 'how' the usage of 'that' should not occur, which is wrong.

The correct form of the sentence will be –

She asked me how I got time to practice all these sums.

(v) The Reported Speech is changed into Assertive sentence (i.e., the order of Verb + Subject is changed into Subject + Verb).

Example:

Direct Narration: Lali said to me, "What

will you do today?"

↓ ↓

Verb Subject

Indirect Narration: Lali asked me what

I would do this day.

↓ ↓

Subject Verb

Note that, several silly problems are created on this rule to vex students.

Example:

The guard of the company asked me who do I want to meet in the office.

In this sentence, instead of 'who do I want', you should use 'whom I wanted'.

The correct sentence will be –

The guard of the company asked me whom I wanted to meet in the office.

Remember these rules related to the example given above.

(i) In Indirect Narration, the sentence is always in Assertive, therefore, the Assertive of 'do I want' will be 'I want'.

(ii) As the Reporting Verb 'asked' is in the Past Tense, therefore, there will also be the usage of Past Tense in the Indirect Narration. Because of this reason, instead of 'I want' it will be 'I wanted'.

(iii) Instead of 'who' it will be 'whom'; because, 'who' does the work of a Subject and 'whom' Object.

(iv) The sign of Interrogation (?) is replaced with a Full Stop (.) in the sentence.

Example:

Direct Narration: Raja said to me, "Who have you visited in the morning?"

Indirect Narration: Raja asked you whom you had visited in the morning.

Remember that, at the end of the sentence in Direct Narration, there is always the sign of Interrogation (?), while at the end of sentence in Indirect Narration there is always a Full Stop (.).

Now, let us follow these rules to implement their usage and try the first five sentences given at the beginning of this topic.

(i) She asked me if / whether I was coming with her.

Or,

She wanted to know if I was coming with her.

(ii) He asked me if / whether I go to school.

(iii) You asked me / wanted to know what I was planning to do.

(iv) Ranu asked Bhanu why he had been late.

(v) Priyanka wanted to know from Rahul why had he travelled by train.

Remember that, when the Reporting Verb is in the Past Tense and there is the presence of *was / were* in Reported Speech, this *was / were* changes into 'had been'.

Indirect Narration of Imperative Sentences

Look at the instincts of Imperative sentence.

(i) Imperative sentence is used for stating *Order*, *Request*, *Negative Command*, etc.

(ii) Imperative sentence begins with the Principal Verb in the sentence, like – *Go*, *Bring*, *Make*, etc.

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(iii) Imperative sentence also begins with a Negative Command like – *Do not* or *Don't*.

Here are few rules associated with these inferences on Imperative sentence.

Rules regarding Order / Request

(i) According to the meaning of *say / said*, the Verbs also change their forms; like – *ask / asked*, *beg / begged*, *tell / told*, *order / ordered*, *request / requested*, *go / went*, etc.

(ii) Inverted commas (" ") are removed and 'to' is used before the Principal Verb.

(iii) The Pronouns of the Reported Speech are changed as per requirement.

(iv) The usage of *kindly*, *please*, etc. are strictly restricted in Indirect Narration.

Here are the examples on the above laws.

(i) Rakhi said to her assistant, "Bring a glass of water".

(ii) Raveena said to her brother, "Please, bring me an ice cream."

(iii) My father-in-law said to me, "Join my company and become the CEO."

(iv) The teacher said to the children, "Do not walk in the sun."

Rules regarding Negative Command

(a) As per requirement, *say / said* is changed to *ask / asked*, *tell / told*, *remind / reminded*, etc. in the sentence.

(b) Inverted commas (" ") are removed and instead "not + to + Verb[1]" is used. For example, 'do not go' changes into 'not to go', 'do not make' into 'not to make', 'do not sing' into 'not to sing', etc.

Example:

My friend advised me to do not go to Bangalore for joining Yahoo.

In this sentence, the usage of 'to do not go' is wrong. It should be 'not to go'. The correct form of the sentence will be:

My friend advised me not to go to Bangalore for joining Yahoo.

(c) The construction: (*forbid / forbade*) + Object + to + Verb[1] is used.

Example:

Direct Narration: She said to me, "Don't watch this movie".

Indirect Narration:

She forbade me to watch this movie.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
forbade Object to Verb[1]

Again, the construction like – prohibit / prohibited, prevent / prevented + Object + from + Verb (+ ing) is used.

Example:

Direct Narration: You said to your brother, "Stop eating too much".

Indirect Narration: You prohibited / prevented your brother from eating too much. (prohibited / prevented + Object + from + Verb[4])

Now that we have learnt all these rules, let us take a note of those examples given in Indirect Narration under the topic 'Rules Regarding Order / Request.'

(i) Rakhi said to her assistant, "Bring a glass of water".

Rakhi *ordered* her assistant *to bring* her a glass of water.

(ii) Raveena said to her brother, "Please, bring me an ice cream."

Raveena *requested* her brother to *bring* her an ice-cream.

(iii) My father-in-law said to me, "Join my company and become the CEO."

My father-in-law *requested* me *to join his* company and become the CEO.

(iv) The teacher said to the children, "Do not walk in the sun."

The teacher asked the children not to walk in the sun.

Or,

The teacher *forbade* the children to walk in the sun.

Usage of 'Let' in Indirect Narration

Inferences on 'Let'.

(i) The usage of 'Let' is only 'to suggest' and sometimes 'to propose'.

(ii) 'Let' is used to mean 'to allow'.

Here are a few rules on the context when 'let' is used to refer 'to advice' or to 'state a proposal' in Indirect Narration.

Rules

(a) 'say' and 'said' are changed into *propose / proposed*, *suggest / suggested*, etc.

(b) If there is an Object in the Reporting Verb, 'to' is used after *proposed / suggested* to make use of the Object.

Examples:

He suggested to me.
↓ ↓ ↓
suggested to Object

They proposed to you.
↓ ↓ ↓
proposed to Object

(c) After removing the Inverted commas (" "), 'that' is used before the Reported Speech.

(d) Verb[1] is used by joining 'should' after the Subject in the Reported Speech.

Examples:

Direct Narration: He said to his cousin, "Let's go to see the Taj."

Indirect Narration: He proposed to his cousin that he should go to see the Taj.

Direct Narration: We said to the people, "Let's punish the thief."

Indirect Narration: We suggested to the people that we should punish the thief.

Note that, if there is no Object after 'propose' or 'suggest', then directly there is the usage of Verb[4] (Verb + ing).

Example:

Direct Narration: She said, "Let's go to the café."

Indirect Narration: She suggested going to the café.

That is, the constructions will be:

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(i) Subject + propose / suggest + to + object + that + should + Verb1 + ...

Example:

You *proposed* / *suggested* to your friends that you should have exercise in the morning.

(ii) Subject + propose / suggest + Verb (+ ing) + ...

Example:

You *proposed* / *suggested* having exercise in the morning.

Remember that, the construction: propose / suggest + to + Verb[1] is never used.

Therefore, if we say – She proposed to me to have dinner outside – is wrong.

We should say – She proposed to me that we should have dinner outside.

Here are a few rules on the context when 'let' is used to refer 'to allow' in Indirect Narration.

Rules

(a) 'say to' and 'said to' are changed into order / ordered, request / requested, etc. according to the meaning.

(b) The Reported Speech is started by using 'to allow'.

(c) 'To' is used before the Principal Verb.

Examples:

Direct Narration: Radha said to her boss, "Let me go home as I am unwell."

Indirect Narration: Radha requested her boss to allow her to go home as she is unwell.

Direct Narration: The officer said to the guard, "Let the beggar come in."

Indirect Narration: The officer ordered the guard to allow the beggar to come in.

Note that, sometimes, 'let' is used as 'to let' in Indirect Speech.

Example:

Direct Narration: Prakash said to his wife, "Let the children watch television."

Indirect Narration: Prakash ordered his wife to let the children watch television. Or,

Prakash told his wife that the children might be allowed to watch television.

Indirect Narration of Optative Sentences

Look at these sentences.

(i) Father said, "May God bless you."

(ii) Granny said, "May you succeed in the examination."

(iii) They said, "Long live the king."

(iv) We said, "Lord save the earth from evil."

Optative sentences is used to express *wishes*, *desires*, *curses*, etc.

Rules

(a) 'said' is changed into prayed / wished, etc.

(b) Inverted commas (" ") are removed and before the Reported Speech 'that' is used.

(c) Reported Speech (where there is Verb + Subject) is changed into Subject + Verb, i.e. made into Assertive sentence.

(d) As per requirement, 'should' and 'might' are used and alongwith them the usage of Verb[1].

Now following these rules, let us treat those sentences given at the beginning of this topic.

(i) Father prayed that God might bless me.

(ii) Granny wished / prayed that I might succeed in the examination.

(iii) They wished / prayed that the king should live long.

(iv) We wished / prayed that the earth should be saved by God from evil.

INDIRECT NARRATION OF EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

Look at these sentences.

(i) Piyush said, "What a splendid beauty it is!"

(ii) The coach said, "Well done! my players."

(iii) Pankaj said, "Alas! I am undone."

(iv) The businessman said, "Ah! I am ruined."

A few inferences on Exclamatory sentences:

(a) Exclamatory sentence is used to express something wonderful or surprising. For expressing in Exclamatory sentences – *What* / *How* / *Alas* / *Ah* / *Oh* / *Hurrah*, etc. are used at the beginning of the sentence.

(b) The sentence in Exclamatory sentence always remains Assertive (i.e. Subject + Verb).

(c) The sing of exclamation (!) is used in Exclamatory sentences.

There are certain rules used in Exclamatory sentence.

Rules

(a) According to the meaning and intention, 'said' in the Reporting Speech of the sentence is changed into – *exclaimed with joy* / *exclaimed with sorrow* / *exclaimed with grief* / *exclaimed with regret* / *shouted with applause* / *cried out*, / *eagerly wished*, etc.

(b) Replacing Inverted commas (" "), 'that' is used before the Reported Speech.

(c) As per requirement, sometimes the Verb is changed into Tense.

(d) At the end of the sentence, full stop (.) is used replacing the sign of exclamation (!).

Now following these rules, let us treat those sentences given at the beginning of this topic.

(i) Piyush exclaimed that it was a splendid beauty.

(ii) The coach shouted with applause that you players have done well.

(iii) Pankaj exclaimed with sorrow that he is undone.

(iv) The businessman exclaimed with regret that he is ruined.

Must and Indirect Narration

Look at these sentences.

(i) The teacher said, "We must love out country."

(ii) His grandpa said, "One must do one's duty."

When, by the usage of 'must' it refers to 'morality, 'universality', etc., no change does take place in the usage of 'must'. Therefore, abiding by the rules of Indirect Narration, the Indirect Narration of the above given two sentences would be –

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(i) The teacher said that we must love our country.

(ii) His grandpa said that one must do one's duty.

Note that, when 'must' is used in the sense of Present or Future, then according to the meaning of the sentence, 'must' changes into *has to / had to/ will have to / would have to*, etc.

Example:

Direct Narration: Jolly said, "I must go to office at once."

Indirect Narration: Jolly said that she had to go to office at once.

Direct Narration: Naren said, "I must discuss the project with my senior tomorrow."

Indirect Narration: Naren said that he would have to discuss the project with his senior the next day.

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

The English language is so vivid that the same meaning may often be expressed in many ways. This gives rise to the various forms a sentence may take in expressing the same idea.

For example,

(i) Nature say, 'God is good'

(ii) Nature exclaims, 'How good is God!'

(iii) Nature proclaims the goodness of God.

(iv) The goodness of God is proclaimed by nature.

(v) Nature never ceases to proclaim the goodness of God.

(vi) That God is good is proclaimed by nature

(vii) We find the goodness of God in nature

(viii) The goodness of God is quite large on the face of nature

(ix) Nature teaches us that God is good

(x) Nature teaches us the goodness of God

Thus, to *transform* or *convert* a sentence is to rewrite it to change its form without any change of meaning.

Sentences may be of various forms.

(a) Statement or Assertive (affirmative or negative); Question or Interrogative; Desires or Imperative and Optative and Exclamatory santences

(b) Active and Passive

(e) Simple, Complex, Double and Multiple (Compound)

(d) Direct and Indirect (Narration)

Statement: Questions: Exclamations

Interchange of form is not possibe in all cases. An Assertive sentence or Statement (e.g. Sin leads to ruin) cannot be turned into an *Imperative* or *optative* one.

A *Statement* or *Assertive* sentence can be changed into a *Question* or an *Interrogative sentence.*

Assertive : Everybody knows that the earth is round.

Interrogative : Who does not know that the earth is round?

But an Interrogative sentence which merely asks for information cannot be changed into an Assertive one : *why did you go there?*

There may, however be sentences which are Interrogative only in form but are Exclamatory in Character. Such sentences can be converted into Assertive ones.

For example,

Interrogative : Did I not help you?

Assertive :I did help you.

Interrogative into Asertive

Interrogative : Can a leopard change his spots?
Assertive : A leopard cannot change his spots.
Interrogative : Who will not help a man in distress?
Assertive : Everybody will help a man in distress,
Interrogative : Can any man, by taking throught, add a cubit to his stature?
Assertive : No man can, by taking thought, add a cubit to his stature.
Interrogative : Is that the way a gentleman should behave?
Assertive : That is not the way a gentleman should behave.
Interrogative : Shall I ever forget those happy days?
Assertive : I shall never forget those happy days.
Interrogative : Who would have trusted Socrates or Coleridge to post a letter?
Assertive : Everybody would have trusted Socrates or Coleridge to post a letter.

Assertive into Interrogative

Assertive : Now here in the world will you find a mountain peak higher than Everest.
Interrogative : Where in the world will you find a mountain peak higher than Everest?
Assertive : Nobody else could have done it.
Interrogative : Who else could have done it?
Assertive : He saw someone in the house?
Interrogative : Did he see anyone in the house?
Assertive : Surely you will join us.
Interrogative : Am I not sure that you will join us?
Assertive : There is nothing wrong with me.
Interrogative : Is there anything wrong with me?
Assertive : There is nothing better than a pious life.
Interrogative : Is there anything better than a ious life.
Assertive : I am not the man to submit.
Interrogative : Am I the man to submit?

Exclamations and Statements

An Exclamatory Sentence can be converted into an *Assertive sentence,* but all Assertive sentences cannot be turned into Exclamatory sentences.

Exclamatory : Was any man ever immortal!
Assertive : No man was ever immortal.
Exclamatory : What a piece of work is man!
Assertive : Man is a wonderful piece of work.
Exclamatory : What an unhappy life he leads!
Assertive : He leads a most unhappy life.
Exclamatory : Oh! how desirous I am to meet you once more!
Assertive : I am very desirous to meet you once more.

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Exclamatory : How beautiful is night!
Assertive : Night is very beautiful.
Exclamatory : How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!
Assertive : The moonlight very sweetly sleeps upon this bank.
Exclamatory : O that I were young again!
Assertive : I wish that I were young again.
Exclamatory : Alas! that youth should pass away!
Assertive : It is sad to think that youth should pass away.

Affirmative and Negative Sentences Affirmative into Negative

Affirmative : He failed to notice me when he came in.
Negative : He did not notice me when he came in
Affirmative : As soon as he came he made objections.
Negative : No sooner did he come than he made objections.
Affirmative : Only the everning star has as yet appeared.
Negative : None but the evening star has yet appeared.
Affirmative : He was a man of some intelligence.
Negative : He was a man of no great intelligence
Affirmative : Kolkata is the biggest city in India.
Negative : There is no other city in India as big as Kolkata. *or*
There is no bigger city in India than Kolkata.

Negative into Affirmative

Negative : I am not a little tired.
Affirmative : I am very tired.
Negative : There is no rose without a thorn.
Affirmative : Every rose has a thorn.
Negative : We did not find the road very bad.
Affirmative : We found the road fairly good.
Negative : There could be no smoke without fire.
Affirmative : Wherever there is smoke there in fire.
Negative : None but a Hercules could do this.
Affirmative : Only a Hercules could do this.
Negative : A good boy never neglects his lessons.
Affirmative : A good boy alwasys minds his lessons.
Negative : No one can deny that he was a great man.
Affirmative : Everybody must admit that he was a great man.

Active into Passive

Active : They proposed to build a dam for irrigation purposes.
Passive : It was proposed by them that a dam should be built for irrigation purposes.
Active : The Curator of the Museum showed us some ancient coins.
Passive : We were shown some ancient coins by the Curator of the Museum.
Active : They laughed at him.
Passive : He was laughed at by them
Active : They proposed to hold a meeting.
Passive : It was proposed by them that a meeting should be held
Active : They were conducting him to the chair.
Passive : He was being conducted by them to the chair.
Active : The audience highly applauded his speech.
Passive : His speech was highly applauded.
Active : Brutus stabbed Caesar.
Passive : Caesar was stabbed by Brutus.
Active : The people will make him king
Passive : He will be made king by the people
Active : Who taught you grammer?
Passive : By whom was grammar taught you?
or By, whom were you taught grammar?
Active : The king gave him a reward.
Passive : He was given a reward by the king.
or, A reward was given him by King
Active : The Romans expected to conquer Carthage
Passive : It was expected by the Romans that they would conquer Carthage
Passive : It is time to shut up the shop
Active : It is time for the shop to be shut up.
Passive : The audience loudly cheered the Mayors speech.
Active : The Mayor's speech was loudly cheered.

Passive into Active

Passive : The house had been deserted by those who lived in it.
Active : Those who lived in the house had deserted it.
Passive : I have been shocked at his conduct.
Active : His conduct has shocked me.
Passive : John prayed to the judge that he might be pardoned.
Active : John prayed that the judge might pardon him.
Passive : Everybody was satisfied with him
Active : He satisfied everybody.
Passive : Our purpose has been served.
Active : It has served our purpose.
Passive : Caves must be dug for them.
Active : Others must dig caves from them.
Passive : I was compelled to go.
Active : Circumstances compelled me to go.
Passive : Police has arrested the thief.
Active : The thief has been arrested.

Simple into Double or Multiple (Compound)

Simple sentences may be converted into Compound ones by enlarging Words or Phrases into Co-ordinate clauses.

Simple : Besides doing his own work, he helped me.
Compound : He not only did his own work, but also he helped me.
Simple : Shifting himself along the arm, he rose to his feet.
Compound : He shifted himself along the arm and rose to his feet.

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Simple : You must work hard to pass the examination.
Compound : You must work hard or you will not pass the examination.
Simple : You may take either of the pens.
Compound : You may take this pen or you may take that
Simple : Due to poverty he could not shine in life.
Compound : He was poor and so he could not shine in life.
Simple : For all his troubles, he is cheerful
Compound : He is in great troubles, still he is cheerful.
Simple : He must work very hard to make up for the lost time.
Compound : He must work very hard and make up for the lost time
Simple : To his eternal disgrace, he betrayed his country.
Compound : He betrayed his country, and this was to his eternal disgrace.
Simple : Besides robbing the poor child, he also murdered her.
Compound : He not only robbed the poor child but also murdered her.
Simple : He must work very hard to win the first prize.
Compound : He must work very hard, or he will not win the first prize.
Simple : He must not attempt to escape, on pain of death.
Compound : He must not attempt to escape, or he will be put to death.
Simple : Notwithstanding his hard work, he did not succeed.
Compound : He worked hard, yet did not succeed.
Simple : Owing to ill-luck, he met a bad accident on the eve of his examination.
Compound : He was unlucky and therefore met with bad accident on the eve of his examination.
Simple : The teacher punished the boy for disobedience.
Compound : The boy was disobedient, and so the teacher punished him.

Double or Multiple (Compound) into Simple

Double and Multiple (Compound) Sentences can be changed into Simple sentences by contracting Clauses into words or phrases

Compound : I gave him not only money but also good advice.
Simple : Besides giving him money, I gave him good advice.
Compound : Love the neighbours and be a friend to them.
Simple : Be a loving friend to the neighbours
Compound : John did his best but could not succeed.
Simple : In spite of doing his best, John could not succeed.
Compound : Tagore was not only a poet but also a great statesman.
Simple : Besides being a poet, Tagore was a great statesman.
Compound : He not only robbed the poor child but also raped her
Simple : Besides robbing the poor child, he raped her.
Compound : He finished his exercise and put away his books.
Simple : Having finished his exercise, he put away his books.
Compound : Not only did his father give him money, but his mother too.

Interchange of one Part of Speech for another

He *presumptuously* ignored my advice.
He *presumed* to ignore my advice.
Few historians have written in a more *interesting* manner than Gibbon.
Few historians have written more *interestingly* than Gibbon.
We passed an anxious hour.
We passeed an hour anxiously.
He examined the document carefully.
He examined the document with care.
I see him everyday.
I see him daily
The Act made the negro slaves free.
The Act gave freedom to the negeros slaves.
There is a slight *difference* between the two shades
The two shades are slightly different.
He showed generosity even to his enemies.
He was generous even to his enemies.
He fought bravely.
He put up a brave fight.
That kind of joke does not *amuse* me.
That kind of joke does not give me any *amusement.*
It *costs* twelve paise.
The *cost* is twelve paise.
He has *disgraced* his family.
He is a disgrace to his family.
The treaty of Salbai should be *remembered* as one of the landmarks in the history of India.
The treaty of Salbai is worthy *rememberance* as one of the landmarks in the history of India.

Simple to Complex

Simple sentences may be changed into Complex sentences by enlarging words or phrases into Subordinate clauses.

Simple : He confessed his crime.
Complex : He confessed the crime he had committed.
Simple : Fortunately he had a trong ssense of humour.
Complex : It was fortunate that he had a strong sense of humour.
Simple : Let him enjoy his hard-earned money.
Complex : Let him enjoy the money which he earned by hard work.
Simple : I wish your success.
Complex : I wish that you may succeed.

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Simple : His failure is almost certain.
Complex : That he will fail is almost certain.
Simple : They would no doubt, send out all the soldiers in search of the party.
Complex : There is no doubt that they would send out all the soldiers in search of the party.
Simple : Only first class men need apply.
Complex : Only those who are first class men need apply.
Simple : The news is too good to be true.
Complex : The news is so good that it cannot be true.
Simple : Our teacher is a man of spotless character.
Complex : Our teacher is a man who bears a spotless character.
Simple : Truly speaking, he rever came here
Complex : The truth is that he never came here
Simple : A man's modesty is in inverse proportion to his ignorance.
Complex : The more ignorant a man is, the less modest he is

Complex into Simple

Complex : A child who has lost its parents is to be pitied.
Simple : An ophan is to be pitied.
Complex : If you fail, you must make another attempt.
Simple : Failing this attempt, you must make another.
Complex : The report that the king was dead is false.
Simple : The report of the king's death is false
Complex : Wherever you go, I shall follow you.
Simple : I shall follow you everywhere.
Complex : A boy who neglects his studies, cannot progress.
Simple : A boy neglecting his studies cannot progress.
Complex : Where there is a will. there is a way.
Simple : A will has a way.
Complex : Father desired that I should go.
Simple : Father desired me to go.
Complex : That he should resign was beyond doubt.
Simple : His resignation was beyond doubt

NOUN CLAUSE

Complex : He said that he was innocent.
Simple : He declared his innocence.
Complex : That you are drunk aggravates your offence.
Simple : Your drunkenness aggravates your offence.
Complex : Tell me where you live.
Simple : Tell me your address.
Complex : It is pity that we should have to undergo this disgrace.
Simple : Our having to undergo this disgrace is a pity.
Complex : It is proclaimed that all men found with arms will be shot.
Simple : According to the proclamation all men found with arms will be shot.
Complex : He remarked how imprudent the boy was
Simple : He remarked on the boys imprudence
Complex : How long I shall stay is doubtful
Simple : The duration of my stay is doubtful.
Complex : Except that he hurt his hand, he was lucky
Simple : Except for the hurt to his hand, he was lucky.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

Complex : I have no advice that I can offer you.
Simple : I have no advice to offer you.
Complex : The place where Buddha was cremated has recently been discovered.
Simple : The place of Buddha's cremation has recently been discovered.
Complex : The son who was his chief pride in his old age is dead.
Simple : His son, the pride of his old age, is dead
Complex : The exact time when this occurred has not been ascertained
Simple : The exact time of the occurence has not been ascertained.
Complex : Youth is the time when the seeds of character are sown.
Simple : Youth is the time for the formation of character.

ADVERB CLAUSE

Complex : The Rajah was annoyed that he had not carried out his orders.
Simple : The Rajah was annoyed at his not having carried out his orders
Complex : Everything comes if a man will ony work and wait.
Simple : Everything comes to a diligent and patient man.
Complex : I am pushing my businesss wherever I can find an opening.
Simple : I am pushing my business in every possible direction.
Complex : He will not pay unless he is compelled.
Simple : He will pay only under compulsion.
Complex : You have succeeded better than you hoped.
Simple : You have succeeded beyond your hopes.
Complex : When the cat is away the mice will play.
Simple : In the absence of the cat the mice will play.
Complex : He does not always speak as he thinks.
Simple : He does not always speak his thoughts.

Double and Multiple (Compound) into Complex

Compound : Listen and I will tell you all.
Complex : If you listen, I will tell you all.
Compound : She must weep or she will die.
Complex : Unless she weeps, she will die.
Compound : He was very tired and therefore he fell asleep.
Complex : He fell asleep because he was very tired.
Compound : Beware of pick-pockets and there will be no trouble.
Complex : If you are beware of pick-pockets, there will be no trouble.
Compound : Leave this room or I will compel you to do so.
Complex : Unless you leave this room. I will compel you to do so.

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Compound : Jones is a rich man but he is not honest.
Complex : Jones is not honest although he is a rich man.
Compound : Search his pockets and you will find the watch.
Complex : If you search his pockets, you will find the watch.
Compound : Do as I tell you, or you will regret it.
Complex : Unless you do as I tell you you will regret it.
Compound : The lion was wounded but not killed.
Complex : The lion was not killed although he was wounded.

Compelx into Double or Multiple (Compound)

Complex : If you speak, you shall die.
Compound : Speak and you will die.
Complex : If you do not speak, you shall die.
Compound : Speak or die.
Complex : He failed although he did his best.
Compound : He did his best, still he failed.
Complex : I have lost the pen which my father gave me.
Compound : My father gave me a pen and I have lost it.
Complex : I am certain you have made a mistake.
Compound : You have made a mistake, and of this I am certain.
Complex : I am glad that he has recovered from illness.
Compound : He has recovered from illness, and I am glad of it.
Complex : We can prove that the earth is round.
Compound : The earth is round, and we can prove it.
Complex : I have found the book that I had lost.
Compound : I had lost a book, but I have found it.
Complex : As soon as he got the telegram, he left in a taxi.
Compound : He got the telegram, and immediately he left in a taxi.
Complex : He worked hard so that he might win the prize.
Compound : He aimed at winning the prize and worked hard.

Other ways of Transformation of Sentences

(a) Sentences with the Adverb *too* can be transformed as follows :

Simple : He speaks too fast to be understood.
Complex : He speaks so fast that he cannot be understood.
Simple : This tree is too high for me to climb.
Complex : This tree is so high that I cannot climb it.
Simple : He was too small to reach up to the branches of the tree.
Complex : He was so small that he could not reach up to the branches of the tree.
Simple : She is too clever not to see through your tricks.
Complex : She is so clever that she will be through your tricks.
Simple : These mangoes are too cheap to be good.
Complex : These mangoes are so cheap that they cannot be good.
Simple : The news is too good to be true.
Complex : The news is so good that it cannot be true.
Simple : It is never too late to mend.
Complex : It is so late that it cannot be mended.
Simple : He is too late to hear the first speech.
Complex : He is so late that he can not hear the first speech.
Simple : The boy is too old for a whipping.
Complex : The boy is so old that he cannot whip.

(b) Sentences expressing a Condition.

Double : Work hard and you will succeed.
Complex : If you work hard, you will succeed.
Complex : Should you work hard, you will succeed.
Compound : Unless you work hard you will not succeed.
Simple : It is never too late to mend.
Complex : It is never so late for anything that it cannot be mended.

(c) Sentences expressing Concession or Contrast.

He is honest though poor.
Poor as he is, he is honest.
Although he is poor, he is honest.
In spite of his poverty, he is honest.
For all his poverty, he is honest.
Admitting that he is poor, he is honest.
He is poor; all the same he is honest.

(d) Interchange of Degrees of Comparison.

Positive : This book is not as good as that.
Comparative : That book is better than this.
Positive : Birds do not fly as fast as the aeroplane.
Comparative : The aeroplane flies faster than birds.
Positive : I am as strong as he.
Comparative : He is not stronger than I.
Positive : This razor is not as sharp as that one.
Comparative : The razor is sharper than this one.
Positive : Few historians write as interestingly as Joshi.
Comparative : Joshi writes more interestingly than most historians.
Comparative : Ram is better than any other boy in the class.
Positive : No other boy in the class is as good as Ram.
Positive : No other metal is as useful as iron.
Comparative : Iron is more useful than any other metal.
Superlative : Iron is the most useful of all metals.
Comparative : Shakespeare is greater than any other English poet.
Superlative : Shakespeare is the greatest of the English poets.
Comparative : This newspaper has a bigger circulation than any other morning paper.
Superlative : This newspaper has the biggest circulation among morning papers.
Superlative : This building is the tallest in the city.
Comparative : No other building in the city is taller than this.

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Superlative : The pacific is the deepest ocean.
Comparative : The Pacific is deeper than any other ocean.
Superlative : Abraham Lincoln was the greatest American ever lived.
Comparative : Abraham Lincoln was greater than any other American ever lived.

(e) Interchange of one part of speech for another.

Preposition : I have not seen him since Monday last.
Adverb : I saw him on Monday last but I have not seen him since then.
Adverb : He gets up early in the morning.
Adjective : He gets up in early morning.

(f) Replacement of one word by another.

1. But : help : who not : which not : unless :

I could not but feel sorry for you.
I could not help feeling sorry for you.
There is no mother but loves her child.
There is no mother who does not love her child.
But for your help, I could not have finished the work.
Unless you helped me, I couldnot have finished the work.

2. Preferable : better : superior : prefer :

Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven.
To reign in hell is preferable to serving in heaven.
I prefer riding to in heaven swimming.
I like riding better than swimming.
He is better than his friend in merits.
His merits are superior to his friend's.

3. Or : unless :

Leave this room or I will compel you to do so.
Unless you leave this room, I will compel you to do so.

4. Therefore : because :

He was very tired and therefore feel asleep.
He fell asleep because he was very tired.

5. Steal : rob :

He stole my money.
He robbed me of my money.

6. Passed : failed :

He passed in all subject except mathematics.
He failed only in mathematics.

7. Twelve : twelfth :

I am twelve yyears old.
I am in my twelfth year.

8. Twice : double :

My bag is twice as bit as yours.
My bag is double the size of yours.

9. Arrive : arrival :

Wait till I arrive.
Wait till my arrival.

Combination of two or more Simple sentences into a single Simple Sentence :

(i) By using a Participle

For example,

He jumped up. He ran away.
— Jumping up he ran away.
He was tired of play. He sat down to rest.
— Tired on being tired of play he sat down to rest.

(ii) By using a Noun or a Phrase in Apposition

For example,

This is my friend. His name is Tom.
— This is my friend Tom.
William I defeated Harold and Senlac in 1066. Harold was the successor of Edward the Confessor.
— William I Defeated Harold, the successor of Edward the Confessor, at Senlac in 1066.
This town was once a prosperous sea-port. It is now a heap of ruins.
— This town once a prosperous sea-port, is now a heap of ruins.

(iii) By using a Preposition with a Noun or Gerund :

For example,

The moon rose. Their journey was not ended.
— The moon rose before the end of their journey.
He had failed many times. He still hopes to succeed.
— In spite of many failures he hopes to succeed.
Her husband died. She heard the news. She fainted.
— On hearing the news of her husband's death she fainted.

(iv) By using the Nominative Absolute Construction

For example,

The soldiers arrived. The mob dispersed.
— The soldiers having arrived, the mod dispersed.
The town was enclosed by a strong wall. The enemy was unable to capture it.
— The town having been enclosed by a strong wall, the enemy was unable to capture it.

(v) By using an Infinitive

For example,

I have some duties. I must perform them.
— I have some duties to preform. We must finish this exercise. There are still three sentences.
— We have still three sentences of this exercise to finish.
He wanted to educate his son. He sent him to Canada.
— He sent his son to Canada to be educated.
He is very fat. He cannot run.
— He is too fat to run.

(vi) By using an Adverb or an Adverbial Phrase

For example,

He deserved to succeed. He failed.
— He failed undeservedly.
The sun set. The boys had not finished the game.
— The boys had not finished the game by sunset.

Combination of two or more Simple Sentences into a single Compound sentence

Simple sentences may be combined to form compound sentences by the use of co-ordinative conjunctions. These are of four kinds :

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(i) Cumulative;
(ii) Adversative ;
(iii) Alternative; and
(iv) Illative

Let us take a few sentences :

Night came on. The room grew dark.
— Night came on and the room grew dark.

He is a fool. He is a knave.
— He is a fool and a knave.
— He is both a fool and a knove.
— He is not only a fool but also a knave.
— He is a fool as well as a knave.

The wind blew. the rain fell. The lightening flashed.
— The wind blew, the rain fell and the lightening flashed.

It is found that the conjunction and simply adds one statement to another.

The conjunctions both ... and, not only.... but also, as well as are emphatic forms of and do the same work.

(i) Conjunctions which merely add one statement to another are called *Cumulative.*

For example,

He is slow. He is sure.
— He is slow *but* he is sure.

I was arroyed. I kept quiet.
— I was annoyed, *still* (or) *yet* I kept quiet.

He failed. He persevered.
— He failed, *nevertheless* he perserved.

I shall not oppose your design. I cannot approve of it.
— I shall not oppose your design; I cannot *however* approve of it.

He was all right. He was fatigued.
— He was all right; *only* he was fatigued.

(ii) Conjunctions which express opposition or contrast between two statements are called *Adversative.*

For example,

Make haste. You will be late.
— Make haste *or* you will be late.

Came in. Go out.
— Come in *or* go out.
— *Either* come in *or* go out.

Do not be a borrower. Do not be a lender.
— Do not be a borrower *or* a lender.
— Be *neither* a borrower *nor* a lender.

(iii) Conjunctions which express a choice between two alternatives are called *Alternative.*

For example,

He was obstinate. He was punished.
— He was obstinate, *therefore* he was punished.

I cannot see. It is very dark.
— I cannot see, *for* it is very dark.

It is raining heavily. I will take an umbrella with me.
— It is raining heavily, so I will take an umbrella with me.

(iv) Conjunctions which express an inference are called *Illative.*

For example,

Abdul is ill. He cannot study. He still attends school.
— Abdul is ill and cannot study, yet he still attends school.

He saw the boy in the street. He stopped to speak to him. He gave him a rupee.
— Seeing the boy in the street he stopped to speak to him and gave him a ruppe.

Combination of two or more Simple sentences into a single Complex sentence

Subordinate Clause a Noun Clause

For example,

You are drunk. That aggravates your offence.
— That you are drunk aggravates your offence.

He will be late. That is certain.
— It is certain that he will be late.

You are repentant. I will not forget it.
— I will not forget that you are repentant.

He may be innocent. I do not know.
— I do not know whether he is inocent.

He is short-sighted. Otherwise he is fit for the post.
— Except that he is short-sighted he is fit for the post.

The clouds would disperse. that was our hope. Our hope was cheering.
— Our hope, that the clouds would disperse, was cheering.

The game was lost. It was the consequence of his carelessness.
— The consequence of his carelessness was that the game was lost.

Subordinate Clause An Adjective Clause

For example,

A fox once met a lion. Th fox had never seen a lion before.
— A fox who had never seen a lion before met him.

She keeps her ornaments in a safe. This is the safe.
— This is the safe where she keeps her ornaments.

A cottager and his wife had a her. The hen laid an egg everyday. The egg was golden.
— A cottager and his wife had a hen which laid a golden egg everyday.

Subordinate Clause an Adverb Clause

For example,

Queen Victoria died in 1901. The Prince of Wales thereafter became king.
— When Queen Victoria died in 1901, the prince of Wales became king.

I waited for my friend. I waited till his arrival.
— I waited for my friend until he came.

He fled somewhere. His pursuers could not follow him.

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— He fled where his pursuers could not follow him.

Let them sow anything. They will reap its fruit.

— As men sow, so shall they reap.

You are strong. I am equally strong.

— I am as strong as you are.

He was not there. I spoke to his brother for that reason.

— As he ws not there, I spoke to his brother.

We wish to live. We eat for that purpose.

— We eat that we may live.

He was quite tired. He could scarcely stand.

— He was so tired that he could scarcely stand.

Don't eat too much. You will be ill.

— If you eat too much you will be ill.

He began late. He finished first.

— He finished first though he began late.

I shall come.My being alone is a condition.

— I shall come if I am alone.

I must know all the facts. I cannot help you otherwise.

— Before I can help you, I must know all the facts.

He is superstitious. He is equally wicked.

— He is as superstitious as he is wicked.

THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

The *Sequence of Tenses* is the principle in accordance with which the Tense of the verb in a subordinate clause follows the Tense of the verb in the principal clause.

The *sequence of Tenses* applies chiefly to Adverb Clauses of purpose and Noun Clauses.

A Past Tense in the principal clause is followed by a Past Tense in the subordinate clause.

For example,

He *hinted* that he *wanted* money.

She *replied* that she *felt* better.

I *found* out that he *was* guilty.

He *saw* that the clock *had* stopped.

He *replied* that he *would* come.

I never *thought* that I *should* see him again.

I *took* care that he *should* not hear me.

The *climbed* higher that they *might* get a better view.

I *worked* hard. That I *might* succeed.

Exceptions : (i) A Past Tense in the principal clause may be followed by a Present Tense in the subordinate clause when the subordinate clause expresses a universal truth.

For example,

Newton *discoverd* that the force of gravitation makes apples fall.

Galileo *maintained* that the earth *moves* round the sun.

Educlid *proved* that the three angles of a trinagle are equal to two right angles.

He *said* that honesty is the best policy.

(ii) When the subordinate clause is introduced by *than,* even if there is a Past Tense in the principal clause, it may be followed by any tense required by the sense in subordinate clause.

For example,

He *liked* you better than he *likes* me.

He *helped* him more than he *helps* his own children.

I then *saw* him oftener than I *see* him now.

He *valued* his friendship more than he *values* mine.

A Present or Future Tense in the principal clause may be followed by any Tense required by the sense.

For example,

He *thinks* that she *is* there.

He *thinks* that she *was* there.

He *thinks* that she *will be* there.

He *will think* that she *is* there.

He *will think* that she *was* there.

He *will think* that she *will be* there.

But in sentences where the subordinate clause denotes *purpose,* if the verb in the principal clause is Present or Future the verb in the subordinate clause must be Present.

For example,

I *eat* that I *may* live.

I *shall* nurse him so that he *can* live.

CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCES

Simple Sentences

Two wickets fell at twenty.

Rome was not built in a day.

In these two sentences, there is only one finite verb.

Finite means *full* i.e., *a verb with a subject.*

Hence, a sentence that contains only one finite verb as called a *Simple Sentence.* So a simple sentence contains only one subject and one predicate.

Complex Sentences

I cam to know that six wickets had fallen before lunch.

The team that wins the toss usually chooses to bat.

When the minth-wicket partnership was broken, I felt that we might hope to win the match.

In each of these three sentences above has one Main or Principal clause and one subordinate clause or more depending on it.

All these sentences are called *Complex sentences.*

Hence, a sentence that contains only one Main or Principal clause and one or more than one subordinate clause is called a Complex Sentence.

Double and Multiple Sentences

Actually, there are only two kinds of sentences : *Simple* and *Complex sentences*. But, others are a mixture or compound of these two kinds.

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For example,

We carv's not a line *and* we raised not a stone.

Our hoards are little *but* our hearts are great.

Do *or* die. Neither a borrower *nor* a lender be.

I went in *but* missed you *and* so I left.

In these sentences, two or more co-ordinate clauses are joined by the conjunction *and, but, or* and *nor.* These are called *Double* or *Multiple sentences.*

A *Double sentence* is one which consists of two co-ordinate clauses.

A *Multiple Sentence* is one which is composed of more than two co-ordinate clauses.

Double and *Multiple* sentences are also called Compound sentences.

There are four different kinds of Dobule and Multiple sentences composed of —

(i) two or more Simple sentences.

For example,

We make our fortunes *and* we call them fate.

(ii) two or more Complex Sentences.

For example,

A custom officer discovered a passenger who had hidden a watch in his inside pocket *and* the latter made matters worse by trying to bribe the officer who happened to be very honest.

(iii) a Simple Sentence and a Complex Sentence.

For example,

He is poor *but* I know that he is honest.

(iv) a Complex Sentence and a Simple Sentence.

For example,

I told them why I stole it but they laughed at me.

The nature of Double and Multiple Sentences is not, however determined by the number of Subordinate Clauses in them but by the number of Co-ordinate Clauses a sentence contains.

A Double or Multiple predicate with their Single Subject makes the sentences Double or Multiple and not Simple.

For example,

The boy heard, judged and decided cases (Multiple sentence).

Note : (i) A Double or Multiple subject does nto necessarily make a sentnece Double or Multiple.

For example,

Jack and Jill went up the hill (simple sentence)

(ii) *Who, which* and *where* when used in a continuative sense (who = and he, which = and it, where = and there) are treated as Co-ordinating conjunctions and so when they join a cause to the Main or Principal clause, the sentence becomes a Compound (Double or Multiple) sentnece.

For example,

I was waiting for a friend *who* came soon.

I paid him two shillings *which* was all I had with me.

I went to the station *where* I bought a ticket.

QUICK REVIEW OF GRAMMAR

Here, we present some useful rules of grammar. You must get by rote all these rules. These will help enormously in the forthcoming exams.

n ARTICLES

The Adjectives a or an and the are usually called Articles. They are really Demonstrative Adjectives.

There are two types of articles –

1. Indefinite and 2. Definite

A/an is called the 'indefinite Article'.

The is called the 'definite Article'.

Use of 'A' or 'An' : Difference between 'A' and 'An'

(i) The form a is used before a word beginning with a consonant, or a vowel with a consonant sound :
a man, a hat, a cat etc.
a university, a European, a one way street.
(Vowel with a consonant sound)
('u' is a vowel but the pronunciation of the 'University' is / starts with a consonant sound)

(ii) The form an is used before words beginning with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) or words beginning with a mute h :
an elephant, an orange.
an apple, an island
an hour
['h' is a consonant, but it is mute. The word 'hour' begins with a vowel sound. The pronunciation of 'hour' is / our]

(iii) 'An' is used before individual letters spoken with a vowel sound :
an S.D.O., an M.P., an L.L.B., an M.A.
But we use, a B.D.O., a B.A.
(Consount letter & Consonant Sound)
Use of A/An :
A/An is used :

(a) Before a singular countable (i.e. of which there is more than one) when it is mentioned for the first time and represents no particular person or thing).
a cat, a dog, a visa, a flat, an ice-cream.

(b) We can also use a/an to talk about any one member of a class.
A doctor, a car, a spider etc.

(c) With a noun complement. This includes names of professions :

(d) In certain expressions of quantity : a lot of, a couple of, a great many, a dozen (but one dozen is also possible) a great deal of.

(e) In the vague sense of a certain; A **Salman Khan** is suspected by the
↓ police.
(=a certain person named Salman Khan)

(f) To make a common noun of a proper noun; as,
A Daniel came to Judgement! (A Daniel = a very wise man)

(g) With certain numbers :
a hundred, a thousand
Before half when half follows a whole number.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ kilos = one and a half kilos or a kilo and a halfg.

(h) In expressions of price, speed, ratio : 5 Rs. a kilo, sixty kilometres an hour. Four times a day.

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(i) In exclamations before singular, countable nouns :
What a foolish boy!, What a pretty girl!
Such a long queue!
What a beautiful building!

(j) As a rule a/an is not used before uncountable nouns but there are some exceptions :
On an average, to take an interest in, to give a warning, a short time ago, to be in a temper; a wrong use of, to make a good guess at,
Have [a headache / a pain / a cold / a cough / a bath / a drink / a talk / a rest / a walk / a meal / a bear / a shame / a shave / a conservation / a good education / a knowledge / a good knowledge / a pity / a sleep / a good sleep / a dream / a chat / a quarrel / a fight / a swim / a ride / a good day / a bad day / a disagreement / a try / a go/ make /a wrong use of / a noise / a mistake] in a hurry; in a diagram, as a rule etc.

(k) One is the Pronoun equivalent of a/an;
Did you get a ticket ?
↓
(here a means one)
— Yes, I managed to get one.

Omission of A/An

A/an is omitted :

(a) Before plural nouns. For example, Books, dogs, girls, cats

(b) Before Proper Noun : Ram, Atal, India, Delhi
A/an is used before common Noun Singular Number

(c) Before Uncountable Nouns :
Milk, oil, gold, tea etc.

(d) But to show single item of Countable Noun, we use... a...of + Uncountable Noun'. As,
A cup of tea A bottle of milk

(e) Before names of meals, except when there are preceded by an adjective.

(f) Articles are often dropped in double expressions, particularly with preposition.
With Wife and fork
With hat and coat
From top to bottom
On land and sea
Arm in arm
Inch by inch
Day after day

Use of the Definite Article

The Definite Article the is used —

(a) When we speak of a particular person or thing, or one already referred to. For example,
I like the book. (That book is known to us).

(b) When a singular is meant to represent a whole class; as
The cow is a useful animal.
(or we may say 'Cows are useful animals')

(c) The definite article is used when the object or group of objects is unique or considered to be unique or with certain proper names :
the Persian Gulf, the himalyas, The Ganges, the earth, the sea, the equator, the stars, the moon, The red sea, the Alps, The Indian ocean, The Bay of Bengal, The top, The bottom, The East Indies, The Andmans, The Punjab, The Sudan, The Congo, The U.S.A.

(d) Before the names of certain books:
The Vedas, The Ramayan, The Mahabharat, The Bible, The Iliad.

(e) Before the names of certain material nouns; Only in specified cases :
The water of the ganges.

(f) With superlatives :
The best, the darkest etc.

(g) 'The' is used before other proper names consisting of Adjective + Noun or Noun + of + Noun :

(h) Before rank or title :
The Captain, The Chairman, The Principal

(i) Before Musical Instruments :
The harmonium, The piano, The violin, etc.

(j) The with names of people has a very limited use the + plural surname can be used to mean 'the .... family' :

(k) With ordinals; as,
the first, the second, the tenth etc.

(l) With newspaper/organisa-tion/community.
The Times of India
The Hindustan Times
The U.N.O., The W.T.O.,
The Hindu (Community)

(m) When proper noun is used as common.
Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.
(Shakespeare is a Proper Noun but here Shakespeare means a great dramatist)

(n) As an Adverb with compara-tives.

(o) Before Comparative Degree, if 'of the two' has been used with it.

(p) The is used with a host of general expressions that refer to our physical environment — the world around us and its climate — or to other common features of our life. For example, the town, the country, the sea, the mountains, the weather (General expression)

(q) We often use the to refer to well-known, well-defined groups of people (e.g. nationalities), even when we are talking about these in general.
The Indians, The English (The people of England not English language)

(r) Before the names of political parties :
The Bharatiya Janata Party
The Labour Party
The Communist Party

(s) Before 'Armed Froces' and law enforcing agencies.
the Army the Air Force
the Navy the Police

(t) With physical positions :
the inside, the top, the back, the outside, the bottom, the front etc.

(u) With names of branches of the Government :
the Judiciary, the legislative,

(v) With Appositions,
Sumanji, the poet
Shakespeare, the dramatist.
Advani, the politician

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ADJECTIVE

An Adjective is a word used to qualify a Noun or Pronoun:

For example : a red cover, a long time, a beautiful girl.

CLASSIFICATION

Adjectives may be classified as follows :

1. Qualitative — Wonderful, noble, intelligent, red, good, bad, beautiful, short, tall, big, small, sharp, blunt, long, lovely, handsome.
2. Quantitative — Little, some, much, any, no, none, whole, enough, half, a lot of, lots of, a great deal of, plenty of, some, enough.
3. Proper — Indian, American, English, German.
4. Numerical : (a) Definite
   Cardinal — One, two, three etc..
   Ordinal — First, second, third etc.
   Multiplicative — Single, double, triple etc.
   (b) Indefinite—Many, a great many, a good many, many a, several, various, numberous, a lot of, lots of, a great deal of, all, any, no, few, some
5. Possessive—My, our, his, her, their, its.
6. Distributive—Each, every, either, neither.
7. Demonstrative —
   (a) Definite—this, that, these, those, such, the same, the other.
   (b) Indefinite—a, an, a certain, certain, another, other, some, any etc.
8. Interrogative — what, which, whose, etc.
9. Exclamatory — What
   What a genius!
   What a blessing!

(10) Emphasizing — own, very

I saw it with my own eyes.

That is the very thing we want.

Comparison of Adjectives — there are three Degrees of Comparison :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
(1)	(2)	(3)
Tall	taller	tallest
Great	greater	greatest
Noble	nobler	noblest
Happy	happier	happiest
Wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest
Hot	hotter	hottest
Fat	fatter	fattest
Difficult	more difficult	most difficult
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

CONJUNCTION

He sings as well as cooks

(= he not only cooks, but also sings).

He sings as well as he cooks.

(= His singing is as good as his cooking).

1. As if and as though mean the same. We use them to say what the situation seems like. As, you look as if / though you're going to kill me.

⇒ As if / as though is used to indicate imaginary case (Particularly to snow that a comparison is unreal).

He walks as if he's drinking.

(Judging from his walk that he is drunk this comparison doesn't belong to the category of unreal, essentially). But,

He walks as if he were drunk. (implying he is drunk, but he is not).

⇒ An infinitive is used after such as / such --- as.

My behaviour was not such as to cause a problem.

I am not such a fool as to believe that.

⇒ We use such a statement (Not, a such statement)

Such a decision (Not, a such decision)

⇒ Such is not generally used demonstratively, to refer the things in the present situation. To express the idea, 'of the kind that I am showing you' or 'of the kind that we can see / hear now.' We prefer like this / that or this / that kind / sort of,

2. Before : Whenever before is used as a conjunction with reference to some future event, it is never followed by a Verb in the Future Tense, even if the Verb in the principal clause is future :

3. If

If is used to mean :

(i) Admitting that -

If I am dull, I am at least honest.

(ii) Whenever -

If you feel any doubt, you inquire.

(iii) On supposition,

If he is there, I shall see him.

(Here the use of 'shall' is valid, see 'Problems')

(iv) Whether,

I wonder if she comes.

4. 'And' is used after 'Both' (Not, as well as, or, else) :

Both Sita or Shyam may come today. — incorrect

Both Sita and Shyam may come today. — correct

5. 'Except' and 'Without'.

'Except' or 'without' are sometimes wrongly used for unless.

She will not come except you need her. — incorrect

She will not come unless you need her. — correct

Similarly, without is also a Preposition.

⇒ 'Whether' and 'or'

'Or' is used after whether (Not that)

I do not know that he wil come or not. — incorrect

(Whether should be used in place of that)

I don't know whether he will come or not. — correct

Tell me that whether you will return soon. — incorrect

'That' Conjunction should never be used before a sentence is Direct Narration, nor before Interrogative Adverbs or Pronouns in Indirect Narration

⇒ 'Or' is used to introduce an alternative, you must work or starve.

⇒ 'Or' means 'otherwise'

We must hasten or night will overtake us.

⇒ 'Or' is also used between two numbers to indicate that you are giving an approximate amount :

You are supposed to polish your can three or four times a year.

⇒ 'Or' is also used to introduce a comment which corrects or modifies what you have just said : My organisation is paying rent or at least contributing to it.

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⇒'Or' is used when you are telling someone what will happen if they don't follow your instruction or advice:

Don't put anything plastic in the oven or it will probably start meeting.

7. That

That is a Conjunction. It connects two sentences:

I know. He is wicked. (Two separate sentences)

I know that he is wicked.

That is used after some verbs, nouns, and adjectives to introduce a clause :

She suggested that I telephones you ----

That can be the complement :

The main thing is that you're satisfied.

See, the above sentence without 'that' :

The main thing is you're satisfied.

(The above sentence seems unusual).

Hence the use of 'that' as the complement is prevalent.

To express a consequence, Result, or Effect; as,

I am so weak that I cannot walk.

'That' Conjunction should never be used before a sentence in Direct Narration, nor before Interrogative Adverb or Pronoun in Indirect narration. The above sentence is in Indirect narration. 'How' is an interrogative adverb. Remember the rule of narration. 'that' or any conjunction is not used before wh-questions (where, which, what, how etc.) Hence, 'that' shuld be omitted.

8. But

⇒ Use of but as a conjunction :

It never rains but it pours

⇒ As an adversative conjunction of the co-ordinating class :

He is intelligent but cruel.

⇒ Note : 'Although / though ..... but' is not used.

9. Not only - but also

Not only --- but also can go immediately before the words or expression they modify.

Not only + Verb ..... but also + Verb (Neither not only + Noun ..... but also + Verb nor Not only + Verb ..... but also + Noun is possible)

Not only + Noun ..... but also + Noun. etc.

We go there not only in winter, but also in summer.

10. When or before is used after Hardly / Scarcely:

"He had scarcely (or hardly) heard the news before (Not than) he wept aloud".

These three expressions (hardly, scarcely and no sooner) can be used (often with a past perfect tense) to suggest that one thing happened very soon after another. Note the sentence structure :

hardly ..... when / before
scarcely ..... when / before
no sooner ..... than

I had hardly / scarcely closed my eyes when the phone rang.

She was hardly / scarcely inside the house before the kids started sreaming.

I had no sooner closed the door than some body knocked"

⇒ Therefore, from examination point of view, one should use when / before with hardly / scarcely and than with no sooner. This rule is widely accepted in formal usage.

11. Lest

'Should' is used after lest (not may / will).

TIME AND TENSE

Tense shows :

(i) the time of an action,

(ii) its degree of completeness.

A verb has three main Tenses :

(i) the Present

(ii) the Past and

(iii) the Future

I write a letter to please you.

You wrote a letter to my brother.

I shall write a letter to you.

'Write' refers to present time.

'Wrote' refers to past time.

'Shall write' refers to future time.

To each tense there are four different forms

(i) Simple, (ii) Continuous,

(iii) Perfect,

(iv) Perfect Continuous

PRESENT TENSE

Simple Present (Present Indefinite)

Structure :

Sub + V_1 / V_5 + ...,

Sub + is / are / am + Complement

The simple present tense is used :

(i) To express general truths; as,
The earth revolves round the sun.

(ii) To express a habitual action; as,
I go to school daily.
I get up before sunrise.

(iii) In vivid narrative, as substitute for the simple past; as,
Immediately the minister hurries to New Delhi.

(iv) To introduce quotations; as,
Vivekananda says, 'To me every particle of my motherland is holy'.

(v) It is used, instead of the Simple Future Tense, in clause of time and of Condition : When, as soon as, after in case, as long as, if, unless, until, till etc. as,
If he comes we shall go to Delhi.

Present Progressive / Imperfect / Continuous

Structure : *Subject + is / am / are / +* V_4 *(v+ing) +.....*

As — I am reading a book.
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. am V_4 (V+ing) .....

The Present Continuous is used:

(i) For an action going on at the time of speaking; as,
I am working.

(ii) For an action that is planned or arranged to take place in the near future; as.
IGNOU is going to launch a new postgraduate programme in English.

(iii) For a temporary action which may not be actually happening at the time of speaking; as

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I am reading 'Hamlet' (but I am not reading at this moment)

(iv) We also use the present progressive to talk about developing and changing situations, even if these are very long lasting.

The climate is getting warmer. (Not gets warmer)

Verbs not normally used in Continuous Tenses :

hear, see, smell, notice, observe, admire (respect), adore, appreciate (value), care for (=like), desire, detest, dislike, fear, hate, like, loathe, love, mind (care), respect, value, want, wish, agree, appreciate (=understand), assume, believe, expect (think), see (think), sure, certain, forget, know, mean, perceive, realize, recall, recognize, recollect, remember, see through, suppose, think (= have an opinion), trust (=believe, have confidence in), belong, owe, own, possess, appear, concern, consist, contain, hold (=contain), keep (=continue), matter, seem, signify, sound (=seem / appear), please, refuse, forgive, hope, imagine, mean, cost, resemble, require, suffice.

I am loving you. - incorrect

I love you . - correct

I am hating her. - incorrect

I hate her. - correct

It is sounding queer. - incorrect

It sounds queer. - correct

Exception to the rule :

Feel, look, smell, taste, see, hear, think, assume and expect are used in the continuous forms under following circumstances :-

Present Perfect

Structure : Sub + have / has + V_3 + ... Use of has / have

The present perfect is used :

(i) To indicate completed activities in the immediate past; as,

I have just finished the book.

Note : Forms of verb

V_1	V_2	V_3	V+ing	V+ies/s
go	went	gone,	going	goes
Read	read	read	reading	reads.
write	worte	written	writing	writes
Reach	reached	reached	reaching	reaches

(ii) The present perfect tense is used for recent actions when the time is not mentioned :

Have you read 'Macbeth'? I have read the booklet but I do not understand it.

(iii) To express past events when we think more of their effect in the present than of the action itself; as,

The lift has broken down. (We'll have to use the stairs)

(iv) To denote an action beginning in the past and continuing upto the present moment; as,

He has lived here for five years.

We have not seen sonali for several days.

(v) Use present perfect with the following adverbs :

Just, often, never, ever (in questions only)

So far, till now, yet (in negatives and questions only)

already, since - phrases.

With, today, this week, this month etc.

He has just gone out?

Present Perfect Continuous

Structure :

Subject + have / has + been + V_4 (V+ing) + ... (for / since + time)

(i) The present perfect tense is used to indicate an action which began at some time in the past and is still continuing; as

I have been living in Delhi since 1986.

He has been playing for hours.

(ii) To Indicate the event which has been finished now means its effect is continuing :

They have been drinking a lot.

Simple Past Tense (or Past Indefinite)

Structure :

(i) Subject + V_2 + ...

(ii) Subject + was / were + complement

Affirmative : I worked.

Negative : I did not work.

Interrogative : Did I work?

Affirmative : You worked.

Negative : You did not work.

Interrogative : Did you work?

He / she / it worked. He / she / it did not work. Did he / she / it work?

The simple past is used :

(i) To indicate an action completed in the past. It is often used with adverbs or adverb phrases of past time. For example

I saw him yesterday.

Do not use was / were + V_2

I was saw him yesterday.

- incorrect

I saw him yesterday. - correct

'Was / Were' is used only with complements.

(ii) Sometimes it is used without an adverb of time.

I learnt English in London.

(iii) It is used for past habits :

He always carried a notebook.

Always, daily, every day, every month, used to, every year, once a week / month / year etc. are used to indicate the habits of the past.

Past Imperfect (Past Conti-nuous) or Past Progressive

Structure : SUBJECT + was / were + V_4 (V + ing).....

The past continuous tense is used :

(i) To denote an action going on at sometime in the past. The time of action may or may not be indicated.

It was getting darker.

At eight he was having breakfast.

(ii) With always, continually etc. for persistent habits in the past.

He was always working.

Affirmative : He was working.

Negative : He was not working.

Interrogative : Was he working?

Affirmative : You were working.

Negative : You were working.

Interrogative : Were you working?

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Structure :

Negative : Sub + was / were + not + V_4 (V + ing)

Interrogative : Was / were + Sub + V_4 (V + ing) ... ?

('was' is used) ('were' is used)

Past Perfect Tense

Structure : (Sub + had + V_3 + ...)

Use :

(i) The past perfect is the past equivalent of the present perfect or the past perfect describes an action completed before a certain moment in the past; as,

I had seen her last three years before.

(*Indicator :* an action completed before a certain moment in the past)

(ii) Past perfect is used with 'I wish', 'as if', 'as though' to indicate the unfulfilled desire, condition, wish of the past. As,

I wish I had passed in civil services Exam.

(iii) Present perfect tenses in direct speech become past perfect tenses in the indirect speech provided the introductory verb is in the past tense :

He, said, 'I have been in Darbhanga for ten years' = He said that he had been in Darbhanga for ten years.

Simple past tense in direct speech usually change similarly :

She said, 'I knew O.P. very well'.

She said that she had known O.P. Very well.

Affirmative : I had written him a letter.

Negative : I had not writer him a letter.

Interrogative : Had he written a letter to me.

Structure :

Negative : Sub + had not + V_3 + ...

Interrogative : Had + Sub + V_3 + ...?

Past Perfect Continuous

Structure :

Subject + had + been + V_4 (V+ing) + ... For / Since + Time

The past perfect continuous tense is used for :

An action that began before a certain point in the past and continued up to that time; as,

It was now five and she was tired because she had been working since dawn.

FUTURE TENSE

Future Indefinite

Structure : Subject + shall / will + V_1 + ...

Negative : Subject + shall / will + not + V_1 + ...

Interrogative : Will + Subject + V_1 + ...?

Use of shall / will

'Shall' is used only with 'I' and 'we' and 'will' is used with all other numbers and persons :

But in Interrogative sentences 'will' is used with all the three persons (I, we, you, he, they).

* Simple Future Tense is used for :

(i) an action that has still to take place.

I shall go to Chennai tomorrow.

They will play cricket tomorrow.

(ii) When the future is coloured with intention, the going to + infinitive construction is preferred.

In case of compulsion.

(iii) Structure : Subject + has / have + to + V_1

(iv) Will must not be confused with want / wish / would.

Will expresses an intention + a decision to fulfill it :

Note : To express determination or intention we use will instead of 'shall'.

Want / wish / would like merely express desire. They do not give any information about intended actions :

(v) Structure : Subject + is / are / am / about to / to + V_1

Future Continuous

The Future Continuous is used :

(i) For an action going on at sometime in future.

(ii) It is also used for future events that are planned.

Future Perfect Tense

Structure : Subject + Shall / will + have + V_3 + ...

Use :

The Future perfect is used :

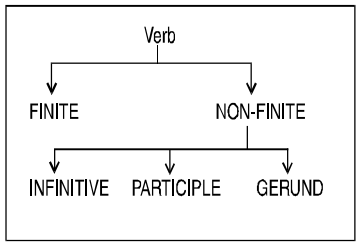
(i) to indicate the completion of an action by a certain future time;

(ii) indicate the prior information of a person about a thing.

Note : Future Perfect Conti-nuous Tense is not much in use.

INFINITIVE, PARTICIPLE & GERUND

A Verb may be Finite (limited) or Infinite (unlimited). It is Finite when it is limited by the Number and Person of its Subject. On the other hand, a Verb which has not Subject and is therefore not limited by Number and Person, is called a Verb Infinite.



For example,

(i) He is going to school.

(ii) They are going to school.

In both these sentences going remains going. But is turns into are. This transformation of is into are is not due to the change of the Tense, but due to the change in the Number. When Subject was Singular, the Verb was is. When Subject becomes Plural (they), the Verb becomes are (Plural). So we find that the form of the Verb is (to be) is changed with the change in the Subject. It may also be proved that the Verb is (to be) is also changed with the change in the Person of the Subject. But the Verb going remains constant and it can be changed only when tense is changed. So, Verb is (to be) is Finite and going is Non-Finite. Verb is has a Subject and is limited by the Number and Person of the Subject. But going is not related to any Subject in this way.

As you know, there are three types of Non-Finite Verbs. (To some grammarians there are four types). The three types are : Infinitive, Participle and Gerund.

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INFINITIVE

Infinitive can take two forms in Active Voice :

(i) V_1
(ii) TO + V_1

Infinitive can be used as —

(i) Subject

For example,

To swim is a good exercise.
↓
SUB.

(ii) Object

For example,

No one likes to die.
↓
OBJ.

(iii) Complement to the Verb.

For example,

He is to go.
↓
COMP.

There are two types of Infinitive - To - Infinitives and Bare Infinitives (Infinitive without to). There are some specific cases where To-Infinitives are used. Similarly, Bare Infinitives are also used under Certain Conditions. In Common Errors/Phrase Replacement, questions are asked on the uses of To-Infinitives and Bare Infinitives. Now, we shall discuss this.

1. Bare Infinitive is used with let, bid, watch, behold, see, feel, make, etc.

For example,

Correct- Let him sit there.
↓
V_1

Incorrect- Let him to sit there
↓
TO + V_1

2. After Modal Auxiliaries (can could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, dare not, need not) we use Bare Infinitive.

For example,

I shall go to the station.
↓ ↓
SHALL V_1

But with dare, need, ought etc. we use To-Infinitive.

For example,

(i) I dare to go there

(ii) You ought to go there

3. Bare Infinitive is also used after had better, had rather, and as soon ..... as ...., had sooner etc.

For example,

He had better go now.
↓
V_1

4. Bare Infinitive is used after conjunction, than.

For example,

He had better read than write.
↓ ↓
THAN V_1

5. If but is used as a Preposition and is preceded by the Verb "to do", then but is followed by a Bare Infinitive.

For example,

He did nothing but wander.
↓ ↓
BUT V_1

SPLIT INFINITVE

An adverb or adverbial phrase placed between to and V_1 is called Split Infinitive which should be avoided.

Incorrect-
Sam agreed to thoroughly go into the matter. ↓
↓ ↓
TO ADV. V_1

Correct- Sam agreed to go thoroughly into the matter.
↓ ↓
TO V_1

This shows that if there is a TO- Infinitive in a sentence we cann't use to and V_1 apart, they should be used together.

PARTICIPLE

The word that partcipates in the function of a Verb as well as in that of an Adjective in a sentence, is called a Participle

(i) It is a large building.
↓
NOUN

(ii) Building a house I lived in it
↓
PARTICIPLE

Broadly speaking there are two types of Participles : Present Participles and Past Participles.

1. Present Participle- A participle which is formed by adding-ing to the Verb and which states an action as going on or incomplete is called a Present Participle.

For example,

(i) Who set the ball rolling?
↓
PAR (Pre.)

(ii) The enemy caught is napping.
↓
PAR (Pre.)

The Present (or Active) Participle ending in - ing is used in forming Continuous Tense.

For example,

(i) I am going.

(ii) She was going.

2. Past Participle- A participle which is formed by adding -ed, -t, -n, -en or -ne and which denotes a completed action, is called a Past Participle.

For example,

(i) He is a retired man.

(ii) A burnt child dreads the fire.

(iii) He is a known man.

(iv) It was a rotten fish.

(v) I dislike half -done work.

In these sentences, participles are formed by adding -d, - ed, -t, -n, -en or -ne to the Verb and they state an action as completed. They are called Past Participles. The Past (Passive) Participle is used with an Auxiliary Verb to form a Perfect tense, active or passive (active, with tense of

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the Verb have and Passive, with tenses of the Verb be).

For example,

(i) I have loved (Active)

(ii) I was loved (Passive)

PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE USES OF PARTICIPLES

1. Participle is sometimes used to connect two sentences, that is as conjunction.

2. Since the Participle is a Verb Adjective, it must be attached to some Noun or Pronoun; in other words, it must always have a proper 'Subject of Reference'.

I GERUND

A gerund is that form of the Verb which end in — ing, and has the force of a Noun and a Verb.

For example,

Reading is his favourite pas
↓ time.
VERB + NOUN

The word reading is formed from the Verb read by adding — ing. Here heading is used as the Subject. It is therefore, a Verb - Noun, and is called a Gerund. As both the Gerund and the Infinitive have the force of a Noun and a Verb, they have the same uses. Thus in many sentences either of them may be used without any special difference in meaning.

For example,

(i) Teach me how to swim.
↓
INFINITIVE

(ii) Teach me swimming
↓
GERUND

These two sentences convey the same meaning.

Both the Gerund and the Present Participle end in — ing. So they must be carefully distinguished. The differences are —

1. Gerund = Verb + Noun

Participle = Verb + Adjective

2. Gerund can be substituted with an Infinitive. But Participle cannot be substituted with an Infinitive.

Note : If a Noun or Noun equivalent is used before a Gerund, it should be in Possessive Case.

For example,

Incorrect- I hope you will excuse
me leaving early.
↓ ↓
OBJ. GERUND
CASE

Correct- I hope you will excuse
my leaving early.
↓ ↓
POSS. GERUND.
CASE.

Similarly,

(i) We rejoiced at his being promoted.

(ii) I insist on your being present.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

The Number and Person of any Finite Verb is determined by the Number and Person of the Subject.

For example,

(i) They go.

(ii) He goes.

Here the Verb, go is in Plural form with they, a Plural Subject. And with Singular Subject he, it is in Singular form. Remember that the rules relating to Subject Verb Agreement (Number) are based on two basic concepts.

Subject Singular → Verb Singular

Subject Plural → Verb Plural

For example,

(i) He is playing in the field.
↓ ↓
SUB. VERB.
SING. SING.

(ii) They are playing in the field.
↓ ↓
SUB. VERB
PLU. PLU.

RULES GOVERNING SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

1. Two or more singular Subjects connected by and usually take a verb in the Plural.

For example,

Oil and water do not mix.

2. If two Singular Nouns refer to the same person or thing, the Verb must be Singular.

For example,

My friend and benefactor has come.

Here, though my friend and benefactor are connected by and still the Verb is Singular. This is because both these subjects refer to one person.

3. If two Subjects together express one idea, the Verb may be in the Singular.

For example,

Bread and butter is his favourite food.

4. If the Singular Subjects are preceded by each or every, the Verb is usually Singular.

Every boy and girl was ready.

5. Two or more Singular Subjects connected by "or", "nor", "either ..... or", "neither ..... nor" take a Verb in the Singular.

For example,

(i) Neither he nor I was there.

(ii) Either Abdul or Amir has stolen the watch.

6. When the Subject joined by or, nor are of different numbers, the Verb must be Plural, and the Plural Subject must be placed next to the Verb.

For example,

Correct- Rama or his brothers have done this

Incorrect- Rama's brothers or Rama have done this.

7. When the Subjects joined by or, nor are of different Persons, the Verb agrees in Person with the one nearest to it.

For example,

(i) Correct- Either he or I am mistaken.

(ii) Correct- Neither you nor he is to blame.

(iii) Incorrect- Either he or I is mistaken.

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(iv) Incorrect - Neither you nor he are to blame.

8. When Subject differing in number, or person, or both, are connected by and, the Verb must always by in the Plural; and of the First Person, if one of the subjects is of that person; of the second person, if one of the Subjects is of the that person and none of the first.

For example,

(i) He and I are well.

(ii) My father and I have lived here five years.

(iii) You and he are birds of the same feather.

(iv) You and I have done our duty.

9. A Collective Noun takes a Singular Verb when the collection is thought of as a whole; a Plural Verb when the individuals of which it is composed are thought of.

For example,

(i) The committee was agreed on the main question.

(ii) India have scored 250 for three wickets.

10. Some Nouns which are Plural in form, but Singular in meaning take a Singular Verb.

For example,

The news is true.

11. Some Nouns which are Singular in form but Plural in meaning, take a Plural Verb.

For example,

According to the present market rate twelve dozen cost one hundred rupees. ↓
PLU.

12. When a Plural Noun comes between a Singular Subject and its Verb, the Verb is often wrongly made to agree with the nearest Plural Noun instead of with the real Subject. We should guard against this error and say. For example,

(i) Each of the sisters is clever.

(ii) Neither of the men was very tall.

(iii) A variety of pleasing objects charms the eye.

(iv) The quality of the mangoes was not good.

13. Words joined to a singular Suject by with, together with, in addition to or as well as, etc., are parenthetical and therefore do not affect the number of the Verb.

For example,

(i) The chief, with all his men, was massacred.
↓ ↓
SING VERB SING

(ii) Rama, and not you, has won the prize.
↓ ↓
SUB SING. VERB SING.

14. The Verb "to be" takes the same case after it as before it.

For example,

(i) He said to them; it is I; be not afraid.

(ii) It was you who did it for me.

15. When the Subject of the Verb is a Relative Pronoun care should be taken to see that the Verb agrees in Number and Person with the antecedent of the Relative Pronoun.

For example,

I, who am your friend, will guard your interest.

16. The Verb in a sentence remains in Singular, if the Subject is everyone, someone, some-body, nobody, anybody, no one, everyone, anyone, everything, something, nothing or anything.

For example,

(i) Something is better than nothing
↓ ↓
SUB. VERB
SING.

(ii) Everybody among your friends likes playing.

17. The Verb takes the Plural form if the Subject is many, both, few or a few.

(i) Both are happy.
↓ ↓
SUB. VERB
PLU.

(ii) Many were invited but a few have come. ↓ ↓
↓ ↓
SUB VERB SUB VERB
PLU. PLU.

18. Both of, a few of or many of is followed by a Plural Noun or Noun Equivalent and a Plural Verb as well.

For example,

Many of the trees are green.
↓ ↓
NOUN VERB
PLU. PLU.

19. Many, a great many or a good many is generally followed by a Plural Noun and a Plural Verb.

For example,

A great many boys are sitting here.
↓ ↓
NOUN VERB
PLU. PLU.

But, what is to be noted is "Many a" is followed by a Singular Noun and a Singular Verb.

For example,

Many a pen is red.
↓ ↓
NOUN VERB
SING. SING.

20. Both Noun and Verb used after a number of or a large number of are in Plural Number.

For example,

A number of girls have passsed.
↓ ↓
NOUN VERB
PLU. PLU.

But, note that, the number of is followed by a Plural Noun and a Singular Verb.

For example,

The Number of the buses is increasing.
↓ ↓
NOUN VERB
PLU. SING.

21. If a Countable Noun is used after some, some of, all, all of, enough, most, most of, great deal of, lots of, a lot of or planty of, then this Noun should be in Plural and also followed by a Plural Verb.

For example,

(i) All Men are mortal.
↓ ↓
NOUN VERB
COUNT. PLU.

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PLU.

But in case, the Noun is an Uncountable Noun, Both Noun and Verb should be in Singular.

(i) Some money is needed
↓ ↓
NOUN VERB
(UNCOUNT. SING.
SING.

(ii) Lots of milk is available.
↓ ↓
NOUN VERB
(UNCOUNT. SING.
SING.

22. If a Countable Noun is used after half of, one third of, two thirds of or three fourths of, then this Noun takes the Plural form and is followed by a Plural Verb.

For example,

Half of the hotels are closed.
↓ ↓
NOUN VERB
(COUNT. PLURAL
PLURAL

23. More than one is always followed by Singular Noun and Singular Verb.

More than one room is vacant.
↓ ↓
NOUN VERB

Note- But, after the formation —

MORE + PLURAL NOUN + THAN ONE

the verb is always in Plural Number.

For example,

More teachers than one are late.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
MORE NOUN THAN VERB

24. If there or it is used as Introductory Subject, then the Verb used after it is related to the Noun used after the Verb.

For example,

(i) There was a king.

(ii) There were two kings.

25. If a "NUMERAL + PLURAL NOUN" denotes a definite amount, distance, deposit, weight or height, etc, then the Verb used must be in Singular.

For example,

Two thousand rupees
↓ ↓
NUMERAL NOUN
PLU.
is a handsome amount.
↓
VERB
SING.

(ii) Ten tonnes of coal is enough for me.

PREPOSITION

Preposition : Word governing (and usually preceding) a Noun or Pronoun and expressing a relation to another word, as in : 'the man on the platform', 'came after dinner', 'went by train', etc.

Prepositions may be divided into following categories as per their formation :

1. Simple preposition : of, on, up, off, to, by, at, for, per, with, in, from, etc.
2. Compound Prepositions :

(i) Prepositions formed by fixing a Preposition (Usually a=no, or be=by) to a Noun, an Adjective, or an Adverb : Above, across, along, amidst, around, before, below, beneath, between, into (in+to), besides, outside, within, without,

(ii) Two or more words habitually thrown together and ending with a simple preposition may be called compound prepositions.

They are -

By means of; because of; in fornt of, in opposition to; inspite of; on accouunt of; with reference to; with regard to, for the sake of, on behalf of, instead of, in lieu of, in the place of, with a view to, in the event of; etc.

3. Participle Prepositions : concerning, considering, excepting, judging, regarding, respecting etc. belong to this class.

To have a clear comprehension of this topic one must have a regular practice of words associated with prepositions.

NARRATION

He said, "I am very busy now".

When the Verb in one sentence reports what is said by some speaker in another sentence, the Verb in the first sentence (He 'said') is called the Reporting Verb (R.V.), and what is said in the second sentence is called the Reported Speech.

"(I am very busy now)".

We may report the words of a speaker in two ways :

(i) We may quote his actual words. This is called direct speech.

(ii) We may report what he said without quoting his exact words. This is called indirect speech.

'Speech' = Narration.

He said, "I am very busy now". — Direct

He said that he was very busy then. — Indirect

Note :

(i) The Tense of the Reporting Verb (R.V.) is never changed.

(ii) If the R.V. is in Present or Future Tense, the tense of the verb in the R.S. is not changed at all.

(iii) If the R.V. is in Past Tense, the tense of the Verb in the R.S. must be changed to one or other of the four forms of the Past Tense.

Rules for Changing Direct Speech into Indirect

When the R.V. is in the Past Tense, the tense of R.S. changes according to this rule :

Simpe **Present** is changed	Simpe **Past**
Present Progressive into Progressive	**Past**
Present Perfect into	**Past** Perfect
Present Perfect into Continuous	**Past** Perfect Continuous
Simple Past into	Past Perfect
Past progressive into	Past Perfect Continuous

In the R.S., when the present tense is changed into the past, an Adjective, Verb, or Adverb expressing nearness is similarly changed into the expressing distance.

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Thus as a general rule we change:

(A)		(B)
Now	→	then
This	→	that
These	→	those
Ago	→	before
Thus	→	so
Here	→	there
Hence	→	thence
To-day	→	That day
Tomorrow	→	the next day
Yesterday	→	the previous day/ the day before
Last night	→	the previous night/ the night before
Next week		the following week

If the tense of the R.S. changes, the following words also change

(A)	(B)
Shall	should
Will	would
Can	could
May	might
Am/is	was
Are	were
Makes	made

Would help would have helped

Note : Universal or habitual facts can be expressed only in the Simple Present (Present Indefinite)

For example

He said, "The earth moved round the sun." — Incorrect

He said, "The earth moves round the sun." — Correct

He said, "Honesty is the best policy." — Direct

He said that honesty is the best policy. — Indirect

In direct speech the R.S. begins with capital letter, but in Indirect the R.S. begins with small letters, barring a few exception (as, 'I')

Indirect Narration of Assertive Sentences

He said, "Man is mortal".— Direct

The R.S. of the sentence bears universal fact :

"Man is mortal".

He said (Ist Part of the sentence) is in past tense. According to rules, the tense of the R.S. Changes, if the R.V. is in the Past Tense. But, if the R.S. is a universal fact (i.e. in simple present tense), the tense of R.S. does not change. Thus, both tje parts of the given sentence remain unchanged while changing it from direct to indirect. The only change can take place is the use of that between the R.V. and the R.S. and inverted commas (" ") will be deleted.

He said that Man is mortal.

— Indirect

General rules for changing the Direct speech of Interrogative Sentences into the Indirect Speech.

* R.V. 'Say' is changed into ask, enquire (of), want to know (of).
* Inverted commas (" " or ' ') deleted.
* If the R.S. is Yes/No question, if / whether is used before the R.S. in the Indirect Speech. As,
* He said to me, "Is Gopal Your brother"? - Direct.

He asked me if Gopal was my brother. - Indirect

If the R.S. is Wh-question (the R.S. beginning with who / what / how / where / when / why), no conjunction is used before the R.S. As,

He said, "where is the book?"

- Direct

He asked me where the book was. - Indirect

* The R.S. becomes Assertive.

Interrogative R.S. changes into Assertive R.S.

Verb + Subject → Subject + Verb

As, Nitu said to me, "When will he sleep?"

Nitu asked me when he would sleep.

*Will changes into would

Shall changes into should

*In the end '?' (Mark of Interrogative) is deleted and full stop (.) is used instead of '?'

* Note :Do not use 'asked to'. Use object after 'ask' - ask me, asked him etc.

General rules for changing the Direct Speech of Imperative sentences into the Indirect speech :

* Imperative sentence has 'Order', 'Request', 'Negative command'.
* This type of sentence begins with - Go, Bring (with verb)
* Negative command begins with 'do not' or 'don't.'

As,

He said, "Don't be foolish".

His friend said to him, "Join his party". etc.

Rules regarding order / request :

* Say / said is changed into order / ordered, request / requested; ask/ asked, beg / begged, tell /told etc.
* Inverted commas deleted
* 'to' is used in front of the R.S.
* Kindly / please is not used in the Indirect speech, because we do not use kindly / please with request.

Rules regarding Negative Command

* Say / said is changed into ask / asked, tell / told, remind / reminded, as per need.
* 'do' is avoided in the Indirect speech.
* Negative word 'Not' is used before 'to'.
* Please / kindly is not used in the Indirect speech.

As,

Mohan said to me, "Do not forget to tell her". - Direct

Mohan told / asked / reminded me not to forget to tell her. - Direct I advised him not to go abroad for further studies. - Correct

* Remember,

Forbid / Forbade + Object + to + V_2

Prohibit / prohibited, prevent / prevented + Object + From + V(ing)

Sita said to him, "Don't go out".- Direct

Sita forbade him to go out.- Indirect

*Rules for changing the sentences beginning with let from the Direct to the Indirect :

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(a) Regarding 'to suggest', 'to propose'
(i.e. when 'let' is meant for 'to suggest' or 'to propose')

* Say / said is changed into propose / proposed; suggest / suggested.
* If their is an object in the R.V., the object is used after adding 'to'—to proposed / suggested. As,
  Suggested to her.
  Proposed to me.
* 'that' is used in front of the R.S. instead of inverted commas (" ")
* (Should + V_1) is used after the subject of the R.S.
* If there is no object after the R.V., we use (V+ing) after suggest / propose.

Remember :

For the structure having an 'Object' after the R.V.

Sub + Propose / suggest + to + Object + that + Sub (sub of the R.S.) + Should + V_1

But, for the structure having no object after the R.V. :

Subject + Propose / suggest + (V+ing)

Jyoti said, "Let us go home".
- Direct

First of all, we notice, there is no object after the R.V. (i.e. said). Hence we change 'said' into 'suggested'.

Jyoti suggested.....

If there is no object after 'suggested', there will be (V+ing) after 'suggested' (i.e. go+ing)

Jyoti suggested going home.
- Indirect

Now, another example, Jyoti said to her friends, "Let us go home".- Direct

Jyoti proposed / suggested to her friends that they should go home. - Indirect

Oh! How did this change take place? Exercise! (Of brain).

Remember the structure of the sentence beginning with 'let' and its changed from in the Indirect speech :

Sub + Propose / suggested + to + Object + that + Sub (Sub of the R.S.) + Should + V_1

Note : Do not use 'to' after propose / suggest.

Use of 'let' in the context of 'to allow'.

Rules :

* Say to / said to is changed into order / ordered, request / requested, as per need.
* We begin the R.S. with 'to allow'.
* 'To' is used in front of the main verb of the R.S.
* Sometimes 'let' is changed into 'to let' and is used in the sentence.

They said to the teacher, "Let us go home". - Direct

They requested the teacher to allow then to go home

Optative Sentences

Rules for changing the Direct Speech into the Indirect Speech

* Optative sentences have wishes / desires / curses etc. As, People said, "God save the king".
* Said is changed to prayed / wished.
* 'That' is used in front of the R.S.
* Inverted commas deleted
* The R.S. in the Direct (Having verb + sub) is changed into the R.S. in the Indirect (Sub + verb) and it becomes Assertive.
  Optative = Verb + Sub
  Assertive = Sub + Verb
* Should / might is used in the Indirect.
  Remember : Should + V_1
  = Should go
  Should come etc.
* Use pray / prayed with 'God', 'Almighty'.

Exclamatory Sentences

* Generally exclamatory senten-ces begin with Alas / Ah / How / Hurrah / Oh / What.
* Sentences are in Assertive (i.e. Subject + Verb)
* Sign of Exclamation (!) is used As, You said, "Well done! my friends".

Rules for changing from Direct into Indirect :

* 'Said' is changed into exclaimed / exclaimed with joy / exclaimed with sorrow / exclaimed with grief / exclaimed with regret/ shouted with applause / cried out / eagerly wished, according to 'feeling'.
* Inverted commas (' ' or " ") deleted
* 'That' is used to connect the R.V. and the R.S.
* Sign of Exclamation (!) is changed into Full Stop (.).
* Great / very can also be used as per need.
  For Example :
  He said, "What a pity!" - Direct
  He exclaimed that it was a great pity. - Indirect

If the R.V. is in the past tense, the R.S. will also be in the past tense.

Sentences with question tags

* Example of question tags -

He said to me, "you are going to the cinema, aren't you?"

* In Indirect speech we leave out question tags (i.e. question tags should not be used in Indirect speech)

* Otherwise, we apply the process, used for changing Interrogative sentences.

As,

He asked me whether I was going to the cinema.
—Indirect

Sentences with 'must', 'mustn't or needn't.

* If 'must' reflects the feeling of natural law or universal truth, 'must' is not changed in the Indirect speech.
  If 'must' indicates present / future meaning, must is changed into had to / would have to / has to / will have to etc.
* Mustn't and needn't are generally not changed in the Indirect Speech.
* 'Said' is not changed. (But 'told' can also be used).
* 'that' is used to connect the R.V. and the R.S.

* We use 'respectfully' and delet, sir/madam etc. in the Indirect speech.

Rupa said, "Sir, May I go home?"
- Direct

Rupa respectfully asked whether he could go home.

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COMPREHENSION

Preparation for competitive exams is no easy task. The approach and strategy should be well in place so that you can achieve maximum gain in limited time. Comprehension is an important segment that tests the ability of an individual to understand the language, his knowledge of words and how nicely can an examinee understand the given passage. Bigger things are difficult to handle as we do not proceed in a directed fashion. In fact, you end up messing up with things so it applies same when it comes to cracking lengthy and difficult comprehension passages at competitive exams. This part is in fact very easy but many fail to fix it since they fail to follow the rules defined to approach it. Many of us simply leave this section or just do guess work blindly. This happens as we stay in the convention that it takes lot of time to solve.

Here are few tips that help you to find the right answer choices with greater accuracy and with in relatively less amount of time.

1. Understand the context of the passage and the situation of the passage. Capture the whom, why, when aspects in the passage.

2. Domain of the passage – Find out to which subject or discipline is the passage related to e.g., is it related to Science or Technology or Literature and so on.

3. Type of the passage – Know what the content of the passage is whether it is an extract of an article, research paper or an event or news.

These things help you to set your mind and think it in those terms with in no time. Now that you have identified what it is related to exactly, remember these standard rules that are common and apply to levels and kinds of passages.

(i) Read the questions first and remember the things the examiner is asking so that you read only those paragraphs related to those. Now proceed to the reading of the passage.

(ii) Find and understand the main outline and idea of the passage. This can be done by reading the first two sentences of each paragraph which tell you about what this paragraph consists of. Read the starting and ending of every part.

(iii) Now read a bit more in detail say a sentence more or search for key words of only those asked in questions.

(iv) Do not try to analyze, make your conclusions and answers questions. Go with the ideology and boundary of the passage. Do not make assumptions.

(v) When the question asks you to guess like about your opinion or suitable title to this passage then answer that question based on choices which are either too general or direct to the point.

(vi) The words that convey emotions in the passage tell you about the opinion of the author of the passage if it is an article based passage. You can judge about the author's mood and tone to answer the questions.

(vii) Keywords are the best ways to find answers if you can scan through the lines of the passage fast. Such words are like nouns or included as phrases. At least find closely related words that mean the same as asked in question.

(viii) If the question asks you for the meaning of a word or a phrase in the passage which might you new or familiar then make use of the context. Read the whole sentence which has that word and understand its meaning then answer.

Besides these, it is essential for you to improve your word power in order to understand the passage thoroughly. Your entire answers depends on how well have you understood the passage. Having a grasp over difficult words will assist you to comprehend the passage in less time. This will not only help you save time but also help you to answer appropriately. Reading of newspapers, books and magazines helps a candidate to increase his knowledge domain and also aid in improving vocabulary. While reading the passage you can underline or mar the important words so that you can quickly summarize the comprehension. This will be beneficial to save time and get the hang of the passage. Also, when you are answering the questions, you can quickly go through these important words to write correct answers. It is necessary for you to important parts of the passage that provides answers to a lot of questions. When you are a giving a section reading, you can just simply focus on these important parts which will provide a clear picture. You must answer the questions correctly therefore, it is very important for you to know the important parts in a passage which gives answers to the questions.

A Few Specifics About How To Attempt Comprehensions: Comprehensions may contain the topic about science, social, politics, general, financial, etc. It contains about 5–10 questions to answer and some antonyms and synonyms based on the passage having some bold words. So, to give answer of those questions does not need you to be expertise in the either field, just you have to read out the passage with meaningfully and mark the important sentences, phrases, etc.

Note down the points specified below to find out the ways of how to tackle a comprehension at ease.

1. Read the passage and quickly jump to the short answered questions, like antonyms, synonyms, to give title of passage, etc. It is better to leave the questions to answer at last, because antonyms and synonyms take a second to solve and questions take a minute.

2. If you are familiar to any passage related to your knowledge and your academics, then quickly read out that one and solve the following questions of that passage. It will take less time and you will be accurate.

3. By the time you are reading the passage, figure out the tone/idea/inference/situation of the passage, it will help to find the answers quickly. Use a pencil to underline the specific sentences and phrases/words.

4. There is always a question about the main idea of the passage. Then look at the starting and end of the passage and try to summarize the paragraph to get the main idea of the passage. It will ask about the main idea of that passage.

5. When it is asked that to give a suitable title of the passage then watch out for choices that are too specific or broad. Sometimes, the title is already given in the first paragraph of the passage. Use the narrow approach to find out the title. Do not think beyond the passage.

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6. Some passage contains the questions about attitude, mood, tone, etc. of the passage. Then look for words that convey emotion, values and expressions. I think its not hard question to give the answer, because any passage cannot be concluded by emotions, moods, values, etc.

7. There can be a question about to give specific detail of the passage – then spot some keywords in the question and look out for those in the passage and may be those words are in the form of synonym or antonym.

8. Put yourself in place of author and think, you can apply your ideas according to the passage in the new situation. You have to find out three things from the passage, first reason, second perceive feelings and third sense a larger structure.

9. In order to count on unfamiliar words, you have to be very keen about the passage saying. Your vocabulary will be tested here. There are many unfamiliar words you will find in a passage, for that you have to look out for the meaning by searching the nearby clues.

10. Familiarize yourself with the technical terms used in describing the passage. Some passages are from science background, so be logical in thinking and organize and understand what author is saying. May be it will be a difficult question.

Well friends, now that you have learnt all the fundamental aspects of how to deal with a comprehension passage, we are sure that you can do your best in attempting the questions which will be provided along with the comprehension. Just remember the points stated above and keep cool to answer the questions correctly. Comprehension is generally presented as the first question in most of the one day competitive examinations; however the sequence might vary from Board to Board.

You can also get an input about "Comprehension", discussed in "Topic-Wise Discussion" in the beginning of the book.

EXERCISE–1

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

The essence of Gandhiji's teaching was meant not for his country or his people alone but for all mankind and is valid not only for today but for all the time. He wanted all men to be free so that they could grow unhampered into full self-realisation. He wanted to abolish the exploitation of man by man in any shape or form because both exploitation and submission to it are sin not only against society but against the moral law, the law of our being. The means to be compatible with this end therefore, he said have to be purely moral, namely unadulterated truth and non-violence. He had been invited by many foreigners to visit their countries and deliver his message to them directly but he declined to accept such invitations as, he said, he must make good what he claimed for ; Truth and Ahimsa in his own country before he could launch on the gigantic task of winning or rather converting the world. With the attainment of freedom by India, by following his method, though in a limited way and in spite of all the imperfections in its practice, the condition precedent for taking his message to other countries was to a certain extent fulfilled. And although the partition has caused wounds and raised problems which claimed all his time and energy, he might have been able to turn his attention to this larger question even in the midst of his distractions. But Providence had ordained otherwise. May some individual or nation arise and carry forward the effort launched by him till the experiment is completed, the work finished and the objective achieved.

1. What effect did partition have on Gandhiji's time and energy? His time and energy—
   (1) remained unaffected
   (2) were wasted a lot
   (3) had claimed utility
   (4) were not distracted
2. Gandhiji did not accept invitations to visit foreign countries because—
   (1) he was not keeping good health
   (2) he had no time from his busy schedule in India
   (3) he did not like anything which was originated in foreign countries
   (4) he was busy with other important tasks
3. Which of the following was a shortcoming in the practice of Gandhiji's method?
   (1) It led to partition
   (2) It distracted his attention
   (3) It was not understood by the foreigners
   (4) None of these
4. Which of the following statement (s) is/are TRUE regarding Gandhij's teaching?
   (A) His teaching was not meant for his country
   (B) His teaching has a time-bound applicability.
   (C) His teaching did not inspire the masses.
   (1) Only A (2) Only B
   (3) Only C (4) None of these
5. Gandhiji emphasized the moral purity of —
   (1) means only (2) ends only
   (3) both means and ends (4) truth alone
6. Gandhiji advocated that full self-realization could be achieved through—
   (1) unrestricted growth which is possible only through freedom
   (2) unhampered growth attainable through exploitation
   (3) submission to unhampered exploitation
   (4) giving inspiring lectures to people in foreign countries
7. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage?
   (1) Gandhiji wanted to abolish exploitation and encourage submission
   (2) Gandhiji wanted every individual to achieve self-realization
   (3) To Gandhiji, moral purity of means was more important than moral purity of ends

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(4) Gandhiji was praised even by the people who were adversely affected by the partition

8. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?
   (1) India's freedom from the British Raj cannot be entirely attributed to Gandhiji's methods
   (2) Converting the entire mankind to truth and non-violence was a macroscopic task
   (3) Gandhiji's energy was consumed by the problems caused by the partition
   (4) Gandhiji's teaching was relevant only to his time.
9. Gandhiji wanted to —
   (1) remove poverty from India
   (2) educated masses to achieve freedom for India
   (3) establish a just social order
   (4) oppose the partition of India

Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage.

10. ORDAINED
   (1) requested (2) wished
   (3) told (4) questioned
11. DELIVER
   (1) transfer (2) confer
   (3) communicate (4) furnish
12. BEING
   (1) existence (2) through
   (3) morality (4) survival

Choose the word which is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the word given in bold as used in the passage.

13. RAISED
   (1) developed (2) suppressed
   (3) accelerated (4) disappeared
14. GIGANTIC
   (1) immeasurable (2) massive
   (3) negligible (4) trivial
15. VALID
   (1) unreliable (2) undesirable
   (3) timeless (4) irrelevant

EXERCISE–2

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Survival is the most essential factor for every living organism. People resort to different tricks to make both ends meet. One such live instances is mentioned here. Villagers of Makhrada village believed that a witch lived in the denseforest near Makhrada. The passers by were much harassed by the witch who used to frighten them and also took their belongings. In the village there lived a young man named Dhiru who was fond of adventures. When he heard about the witch, he did not believe that it was one of the witches who ate flesh. But there was something elseabout the witch, which made Dhiru curious. She did not eat flest but took away the belongings of the people. Therefore, he was keen to solve this mystery.

He set out with a bag of mangoes. He walked through the forest till it was midway. He took shelter under a shady tree and pretended to be fast asleep. However, after some time, he really fell as leep. After a while, he felt that someone was trying to snatch his bag of mangoes, Suddenly, he woke up and caught hold of the person. It was the witch who tried to frighten Dhiru and run away. But Dhiru was strong and bold enough to hold the withc fast. The witch finally surrendered. Dhiru forced has to tell him who she really was. The witch removed her mask and narrated her and story. She told that she was a poor old widow and she had nobody to look after her. Therefore, she used to live in the forest, wearing a fearful-looking mask. People passing through the forest got frightened due to her appearance and took her for a witch. She then robbed the people of their belongings to make both ends meet. Dhiru took pity on her and gave her the bag of ranages.

1. What made Dhiru curious?
   (1) The fearful appearance of the witch
   (2) The fact that the witch lived in the forest
   (3) The fearful attitude of the people towards the witch.
   (4) The distinct difference between the witch and other witches
2. Why did Dhiru enter the forest?
   (1) NO find out the truth about the witch
   (2) To give the bag of mangoes to the witch
   (3) To invite the witch to the village
   (4) To sleep under a shady tree
3. What did the witch do soon after Dhiru caught her?
   (1) She threw away his bag of mangoes
   (2) She tried to frighten Dhiru and run away
   (3) She removed her mask and showed him her face
   (4) She narrated her sad story to Dhiru
4. Which of the following qualities of Dhiru helped him to over-power the witch?
   (1) Courage and anxiety
   (2) Eagerness and wisdom
   (3) Intelligence and wisdom
   (4) Courage and strength
5. How was the 'witch' described in this passage different from other witches?
   (1) While other witches used to frighten the people, this witch didn't
   (2) Other witches used to take people's belonings; this witch didn't
   (3) Other witches used to eat flesh; this witch didn't
   (4) Other witches were not as fearful as this witch was
6. When the witch came to snatch away the bag, Dhiru was ....
   (1) fast asleep under the tree
   (2) pretending to be awake
   (3) looking fast asleep but he was awake
   (4) trying to remove the witch's mask

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7. Which of the following made the widow look frightening?
   (1) Her ugly face
   (2) Her proverty
   (3) Her lack of clearnliness
   (4) Her mask
8. According to the author, people play different tricks in order to ...
   (1) frighten others who are feebleminded
   (2) expose people who lead a different life
   (3) earn their bread
   (4) connect both the ends of the forest
9. Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?
   (1) The witch was really a fearful monster
   (2) Dhiru succeeded in solving the mystery about the witch
   (3) Dhiru was stronger than the witch
   (4) The witch had no relatives to take care of her
10. The wido had nobody to support her. This made Dhiru....
   (1) eager to solve the mystery about the witch
   (2) bold enough to hold her fast
   (3) feel sympathy for her
   (4) curious to known her story

Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage.

11. TOOK.....FOR
   (1) sought (2) remembered
   (3) considered (4) offered
12. HARASSED
   (1) deceived (2) troubled
   (3) stolen (4) frightened
13. KEEN
   (1) careful (2) perfect
   (3) efficient (4) eager

Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word givne in bold as used in the passage.

14. FINALLY
   (1) usually (2) partially
   (3) lately (4) initially
15. FAST
   (1) slowly (2) lightly
   (3) idly (4) loosely

EXERCISE–3

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The balance wheel whirled and the rusty food pedal clattered up and down. The needle hopped over the smooth stitching pleats, folds and moving smoothly around the neckline. The reel of cotton thread jumped and shook on its needle stand. “Stop, you are making me dizzy”, said the reel. “stop, grumbling, you foolish thing”, said the pedal. “If anyone should grumble, it is me”, said the small reel inside the bobbin. When the needle moved, it took the thread from the bobbin and made stitches under the cloth “I do all the important work and here I am stuck up day and night in this stuffy box. You all have a fine time sitting there staring at the world”, he continued.

“Now children”, said the kindly old balance wheel,' 'You all know what important work the lady is doing today. She is stitching a school dress for her daughter who will be admitted in school tomorrow. We must all work hard and stitch it beautifully”. “I have had enough food today. It is too hot here and I am tired of the needle poking his nose in all the time”, said the small reel. “Listen my children”, continued the old wheel. “I have been with this machine for about hundred years. At first we belonged to a dress maker. He made us work hard. One day this lady's grandfather come to the shop. He liked the machine and bought it. The old gentleman wanted his daughters to learn sewing but they did not use us much. Still, we were fed regularly with oil and cleaned by the servants for years. We have stood in this corner and seen many things. We saw the old gentleman die. His children then started quarrelling. Slowly they became poor. The servants were dismissed. Then one by one, the children went away and the house was closed. After many years this lady came with her husband. She had a daughter after a few years. The lady started using us after pouring oil into these old joints. She did not listen to her husband's suggestion to sell us off to a scrapdealer.”

As the wheel finished everyone was quiet for some time. Then the reel said, “We are very sorry and we would rather break into pieces than let down the lady.” They all continued to work till the scissors snipped the thread and the beautiful dress was ready.

1. Why was the reel of thread feeling dizzy?
   (1) It was moving on the needle stand.
   (2) It was being shaken by the needle.
   (3) It was being wound with thread.
   (4) It was made to rotate at a very fast rate.
   (5) None of these
2. What was the lady doing on the sewing machine?
   (1) She was stitching a dress for herself.
   (2) She was winding cotton thread on the reel.
   (3) She was stitching a dress to sell.
   (4) She was stitching a school dress for her daughter.
   (5) None of these
3. Who brought the sewing machine to the house?
   (1) The child's grandfather
   (2) The lady's father
   (3) The grandfather of the child's mother
   (4) The lady's husband's father
   (5) None of these
4. Which of the following did not happen after the old gentleman's death?
   (1) The infighting among his children.

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(2) The cleaning of the machine by the servants.
(3) The gradual abandoning of the house by the children.
(4) The old man's children becoming economically weak.

5. Who is the narrator of the story of the lady's ancestors?
(1) The sewing machine.
(2) The big reel of cotton thread.
(3) The pedal.
(4) None of these

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

EXERCISE–1

1. (2)	2. (2)	3. (4)	4. (4)	5. (3)
6. (1)	7. (2)	8. (4)	9. (3)	10. (2)
11. (3)	12. (1)	13. (2)	14. (4)	15. (4)

1. (2) The effect of partition on Gandhiji finds mention in the following sentence of the passage :
"And although the partition had caused wounds and raised problems which claimed all his (Gandhiji's) time and energy ....."
It is clear in this very sentence that a lot of his time and energy were wasted due to partition.

2. (2) He has been invited by many foreigners to visit their countries and deliver his message to them directly but he declined to accept such invitations as, he said, he must make good what he claimed for : Truth and Ahimsa in his own country before he could launch on the gigantic task of winning or rather converting the world.
This shows that he wanted to accomplish the task of converting his countrymen first. So he declined such proposals.
This shows that he was busy in India (his own country) and could not spare time to visit abroad.

3. (4) The author did not consider Gandhiji's method from critical point of view. So, he did not mention any shortcoming of Gandhiji's method. obviously, the answer is (5).

4. (4) "The assence of Gandhiji's teaching was meant not for his country or his people alone but for all mankind and is valid not only for today but for all the time."
From this statement we can conclude :
(i) His teaching was meant for his country.
(ii) His teaching has not time-bound applicability.
(iii) As it is meant for all mankind so it insipired the masses also.
Hence, we can conclude that none of these statements is correct.

5. (3) "The means to be compatible with this end therefore, he said have to be purely moral, namely unadultarated truth and non-violence".
From this premise, we can approach the truth that Gandhiji emphasized the moral purity of both means and ends.

6. (1) The answer is contained in the following statement :
"He wanted all men to be free so that they could grow unhampered into full self-realisation".
From this statement we can say, Gandhiji advocated that full self-realisation could be achieved through unrestricted growth which is possible only through freedom.

7. (2) Gandhiji did not want to encourage submission. So the statement (1) is false.
To Gandhiji both moral purity of means and moral purity of ends are equally important. So the 3rd statement is also wrong.
Statement (4) and (5) are inconsistent with what is said or implied in the passage.
Only 2rd statement is true in the context of the passage. The second sentence of the passage produces enough evidences in its support.

8. (4) Nothing is said clearly in the passage in support or against the statement 1 and 2. Statements 3 and 5 are true as per what is/are said in the passage. Only what is said in the statement (4) is quite contrary to what is said in the passage in this respect.

9. (3) The old balance wheel.

10. (2) If some authority or power ordains something, they decide that it should happen or be in existence.
Ordain (Verb) means order or command; decide in advance. For example,
Fate had ordained that he should die in poverty.
It is very clear that, we can substitute word, ordained with wished, in the passage.
(Page 1164, Collins Combuild English Dictionary)

11. (3) Deliver (Verb) means give (a lecture, sermon, speech, etc.)
For example,
She delivered a talk on philosophy to the society.
Though the word deliver bears many other meaning, but in context to the passage, it bears the meaning stated above.
So, we can choose communicate without any hesitation.
(Page 317, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary)

12. (1) Being (Noun) means (i) existence.
For example,
What is the purpose of our being?
(ii) One's essence or nature, self.
For example,
I detest violence with my whole being
(iii) living creature : human being.
In the passage we can substitute the word being with existence without distorting the meaning of the sentence.
(Page 97, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary)

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13. (2) Raise (Verb) means (i) to lift or move something to a higher level.
    (ii) to increase the amount or level of something.
    Considering the meaning the word riased conveys in the passage, we can choose suppressed.
    (Page 960, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary)
14. (4) Gigantic (Adjective) means of very great in size or extent; huge : gigantic mountain ranges.
    Trivial means very little in size, mundane.
15. (4) Valid (Adjective) means well based or logical; legally effective because made or done with the correct procedure; that can be legally used or accepted.
    For example,
    A cheque card is not a valid proof of identity.
    — Page 1319, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary.

EXERCISE–2

1. (4)	2. (1)	3. (2)	4. (4)	5. (3)
6. (1)	7. (4)	8. (3)	9. (1)	10. (3)
11. (3)	12. (2)	13. (4)	14. (4)	15. (1)

1. (4) "When he heard about the witch, he did not believe that it was one of the witches who ate flesh. But there was something else about the witch, which made Dhiru curious".
   This shows that the distinction between the witch and other witches made him curious.
2. (1) Dhiru was keen to solve the mystery. Subsequent actions of Dhiru were quided by this curiosity. So, we can say that Dhiru entered the forest to find out the truth about the witch.
3. (2) "It was the witch who tried to frighten Dhiru and run away." This shows that, soon after she was caught, the witch tried to frighten Dhiru and run away.
4. (4) "But Dhiru was strong and bold enough to hold the witch fast." This very sentence clearly indicates that it were Dhiru's courage and strength which helped him to overpower the witch.
5. (3) The important different as per the passage was : other witches used to eat flesh; this witch didn't.
6. (1) "However, after some time, he really fell asleep." The witch came after he had fallen asleep. So, the correct answer is (1).
7. (4) "Therefore, she used to live in th forest, wearing a fearful mask." So, we can conclude that the mask made the widow look frightening.
8. (3) The author syas, "People resort to different tricks to make both ends meet". From this statement we can decide in favour of option (3).
9. (1) The witch was not really a fearful monster. It was an old widow who took the role of a witch to earn her livelihood. So, the statement (1) is not true.
10. (3) feel sympathy for her.
11. (3) "Take somebody/somet-hing for" means suppose, assume or consider somebody/something to be somebody/something.
    So, took for means considered. Hence the answer is (3).
12. (2) Harass (Verb) means trouble and annoy (somebody) continuously.
    For example,
    Political dissidents complained of being harassed by the police.
    In the passage harassed bears the same meaning as troubled.
    - Page 567, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary
13. (4) Keen when used as an Adjective means eager enthusiastie etc. In the passage also keen bears the same meaning. So the answer is (5).
14. (4) Finally (Adverb) means (i) lastly; in conclusion; (ii) conclusively; decisively; (iii) at last; eventually.
    If we consider the given options and the sense of the term finally in the passage we should choose initially as the antonym.
15. (1) Fast is used in the passage as an Adverb which means speedily. So, slowly is the correct antonym for fast.

EXERCISE–3

1. (4)	2. (4)	3. (3)	4. (2)	5. (4)

1. (4) Dizzy means feeling as if everything is spinning around; unable to balance, confused.
   For example,
   After another glass of whisky I began to feel dizzy.
   In the passage, the reel of thread feels dizzy as it is rotating at a very fast rate. We know that if someone rotates speedily, he feels dizziness.
2. (4) In the passage, the balance wheel says, "She is stitching a school dress for her daughter who will be admitted in school tomorrow." From this statement it becomes clear that the lady is stitching a school dress for her daughter.
3. (3) "One day this lay's grandfather came to the shop. He liked the machine and bought it". The lady is the child's mother. So we can say that the machine was bought by the child's grandfather.
4. (2) "We saw the old gentleman die. His children then started quarrelling. Slowly they become poor. The servants were dismissed. Then one by one, the children went and the house was closed.
   From this part of the passage we find that all the things mentioned in the given options were happened except (2).
5. (4) "Listen my children", continued the old wheel....."
   Subsequently the old wheel narrates the story of the lady's ancestors. As none of the options contains old wheel, the answer is (5).

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COMMON ERRORS

Directions (1-10) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 1997)

1. You must either (1)/ be regular with your studies (2)/ and study for longer period before the examination. (3)/ No error (4)
2. The new taxation rates (1)/ announced by the government (2)/ are bound to effect the export sector. (3)/ No error (4)
3. These days, job opportunities are not as better (1)/ as they used to be (2)/ in the early 70's. (3)/ No error (4)
4. When viewed with his point of view, the (1) / entire episode assumes (2)/ a different colour altogether. (3)/ No error (4)
5. On many occasions (1)/ we did helped the poor (2)/ people by way of giving them food to eat and clothes to put on. (3)/ No error (4)
6. Unless it is accepted to both the parties, an (1)/ arbitrator would be of no (2)/ use to settle this dispute. (3)/ No error (4)
7. Although the manager was keen on getting the work (1)/ done through Sudhir yesterday, (2)/ he tries to avoid it (3)/ No error (4)
8. The various consequences of(1)/ the decision taken by the (2)/ finance ministry was not foreseen by the bureaucrats. (3)/ No error (4)
9. I never considered him to be a person who would (1)/ go back on his promise and (2)/ then do not even apologise. (3)/ No error (4)
10. Having finished at school (1)/ Raghu thought/ of going to Bombay in (2)/ search some job. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (11-20) : Read each of the following sentences to find out if there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of it. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 09.09.2001)

11. When shall we (1)/ arrive (2)/ to our destination ? (3)/ No error. (4)
12. Based on the newspaper reports, (1)/ we can conclude that (2)/ many accidents caused by reckless driving. (3)/ No error. (4)
13. Females (1)/ are not appointed (2)/ in our college. (3)/ No error. (4)
14. The officer (1)/ is angry on the clerk (2)/ for not attending to the work. (3)/ No error. (4)
15. No sooner (1)/ I had spoken, (2) than he left. (3)/ No error. (4)
16. Computer education (1)/ in universities and colleges (2) leaves much to be desired. (3)/ No error. (4)
17. You will be prosecuted (1)/ for bringing seeds (2)/ into Australia. ((3)/ No error. (4)
18. You must either tell me (1)/ the whole story or, at least (2)/ the first half of it. (3)/ No error. (4)
19. Our new neighbours (1)/ had been living in Arizona (2)/ since ten years before moving to their present house. (3)/ No error. (4)
20. The patient (1)/ was accompanied (2)/ with his friend. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (21-25) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark (1), (2) or (3) as your answer. If there is No error, mark (4) as your answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

21. A city dweller finds it difficult (1)/ to pass away the time (2)/ in a village. (3)/ No error. (4)
22. Visitors (1)/ were not permitted (2)/ entering the park (3)/ after dark. No error (4)
23. The fifth and final act (1)/ of Macbeth contain (2)/ the sleepwalking scene. (3)/ No error. (4)
24. One of the terrorists (1)/ of the Kashmir valley (2)/ are shot dead. (3)/ No error (4)
25. Ten kilometres (1)/ is (2)/ a long distance to walk. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (26-35) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and indicate appropriate number (1, 2, 3). If there is No error, indicate corresponding number (4) as your answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 14.12.2003)

26. I saw him (1)/a couple of times (2)/ since May(3). /No error (4)
27. Tea (1)/which I am drinking (2)/ is hot (3). /No error (4)
28. Although the police officer sympathised with poor (1)/ he refused to (2) /take an action against the rich man (3). /No error (4)
29. We were looking forward (1)/ to hear news (2)/about the missing fishermen (3)./ No error (4)
30. The actress (1)/was shocked (2)/by the news of her dog's death (3). /No error (4)
31. One of the questions (1)/ he asked me was (2)/ "Who did you travel with (3) ?" /No error (4))
32. I know (1)/a doctor (2)/you are referring to (3)./No error (4))
33. The introduction of job-oriented courses (1)/in the self-financing colleges (2)/ attract many students (3)./ No error (4)
34. It is better (1)/to keep one's head in the face of danger than (2)/losing one's courage (3). /No error (4)
35. The short story (1)/should not exceed (2)/more than two hundred words (3)./No error (4)

Directions (36-45) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error; mark (4) as your answer.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

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36. To die with honour (1)/is better than (2)/live with dishonour.(3)/ No error. (4)
37. It is I (1)/who is to blame.(2)/for this bad situation(3)./ No error.(4)
38. Gowri told me(1)/his name after(2)/he left. (3)/ No error. (4)
39. John would have told (1)/you the truth (2)/ if you had asked him. (3)/ No error. (4)
40. My sister (1)/has read (2)/pages after pages of the Bible. (3)/ No error. (4)
41. Your success in the IAS examinations depends not only on (1)/ what papers you have selected (2)/but on how you have written them. (3) No error. (4)
42. Heavy rain (1)/prevented us (2)/ to go to the cinema. (3)/No error. (4)
43. If majority of the individuals in a State (1)/prosper (2)/the State itself would prosper. (3) /No error. (4)
44. If motorists do not observe the traffic regulations (1)/they will be stopped, ticketed (2)/and have to pay a fine. (3)/ No error. (4)
45. He asked (1)/supposing if he fails (2)/ what he would do. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (46-55) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark (1), (2) or (3). It there is No error, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)

46. We had a lot of difficulty(1)/to find (2)/the house. (3)/ No error. (4).
47. Patience as well as perseverance (1)/are necessary (2)/for success. (3)/ No error/(4).
48. The passer-by told us (1)/where was the marriage hall (2)/and even led us to it. (3)/ No error/(4).
49. The increase in consumption is directly (1)/proportional to the increase (2)/in income. (3)/No error. (4).
50. In Singapore (1)/my brother-in-law with his wife (2)/were present at the function. (3)/No error. (4).
51. Scarcely had (1)/I arrived than (2)/the train left. (3)/No error. (4).
52. The reason why (1)/he was rejected (2)/was because he was too young. (3)/No error. (4).
53. Teachers of various schools (1)/ met to discuss about (2)/how to improve the standard of English. (3)/No error. (4).
54. His tradition-bound attitude (1)/ had to be a constant source of dissatisfaction (2)/among the younger members of the family. (3)/No error. (4).
55. The two first to arrive (1)/were the lucky recipients (2)/of a surprise gift. (3)/No error. (4).

Directions (56-65) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, the answer is (4).

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

56. Two hours have passed (1)/ since (2)/he had fallen asleep. (3)/No error (4).
57. Having broken down (1)/the driver sent the car (2)/to the garage. (3)/No error (4).
58. He is one of those writers (1)/ who has won acclaim (2)/the world over.(3)/No error (4).
59. The mason will not (1)/do the work (2)/except give the order. (3)/No error (4).
60. When students are ill (1)/they find that they have a lot of work (2)/to catch up with when they return. (3)/No error (4).
61. Scarcely did I reach the airport, (1)/nervous and tense, than the plane took off, (2)/leaving me stranded in an alien place. (3)/ No error (4).
62. The power to (1)/distinguish between differences (2)/is the basis of science and art. (3)/No error (4).
63. I have (1)/seen her only once (2)/ but I'm liking her a lot. (3)/No error (4).
64. I told him (1)/that we enjoyed very much (2)/at the party. (3)/ No error (4).
65. John is working very hardly (1)/ as the examinations (2)/are fast approaching. (3)/No error (4).

Directions (66 – 70) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark (1), (2) or (3) as answer. If there is No error, mark (4) as your answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

66. He ate (1)/ nothing (2)/ since yesterday (3)/. No error (4)
67. An experimental vaccine (1)/ has brought (2)/ glimmer of hope for the malarial researchers (3)/. No error (4)
68. After making me wait for two agonising hours (1)/ the great man called me in (2)/ and asked me what do I want (3)/. No error (4)
69. The ebb and flow of the tides (1)/ are (2)/ now understood (3)/. No error (4)
70. The green paint on the wall (1)/ provides a suitable contrast (2)/ with the yellow doors (3)/. No error (4)

Directions (71–80) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of sentence has an error. If there is No error, your answer is (4).

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 11.12.2005)

71. Even today (1)/ it is incredulous to think (2)/ that men have walked on the moon. /(3) No error. (4)
72. The firemen wore (1)/ inflammable clothing (2)/ for protection. /(3) No error. (4)
73. Beside food, (1)/ the pilgrims carried (2)/ some medicines. /(3) No error. (4)
74. Adults suffering chicken pox (1)/ can develop (2)/ all kinds of complications (3) No error. (4)
75. The well-known pianist (1)/ had to practice for several hours a day (2)/ even after he rose to fame. (3)/ No error. (4)
76. The Prime Minister was asked (1)/ to write a forward (2)/ to the book. (3)/ No error. (4)
77. I must complement you (1)/ on your good manners (2)/ and your impeccable behaviour. (3)/ No error. (4)

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78. The sweets (1)/ were shared (2)/ between the four girls. /(3) No error. (4)
79. The long-distance train (1)/ which met with an accident (2)/ was carrying some army personal. / (3) No error. (4)
80. The young men from Japan (1)/ found the assent of the mountain (2)/ hard going. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (81-90) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is No error, your answer is (4).

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

81. If the worst (1)/comes to worst, (2)/I will have to bid good-bye to my studies and join my family business. (3) /No error. (4)
82. The interim report does not (1)/ analyse thoroughly the principle causes (2)/of the disaster (3) / No error (4).
83. The items I liked most (1)/were the rosewood carvings (2)/and the teak-wood furnitures of Dutch design (3)/No error. (4)
84. A part of the training (1)/they offered was (2)/real good (3)/No error. (4)
85. The soil was moist as (1)/there was little rain (2)/the day before (3)/No error. (4)
86. The manager wanted to know who had arrived (1)/early that day (2)/the cashier or the accountant (3)/No error. (4)
87. They are a politically important family; (1)/one of his sisters is a minister (2)/ and the other is married with a minister (3)/No error. (4)
88. Supposing that the information (1)/proves to be totally reliable, (2)/should we still have to recast the plans ? (3)/No error. (4)
89. Though its gloss can (1)/fool few unwary customers, (2)/it wouldn't be difficult for the clever ones to judge its real worth (3)/No error. (4)
90. She pretends as if she has (1)/ never in her life, (2)/told a lie. Isn't it ? (3)/No error.(4)

Directions (91 – 100) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (4) *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

91. Knowledge of (1)/ at least two languages (2)/ are required to pass the examination (3)/. No error (4).
92. The members of the Opposition Party in the Parliament (1)/ shout upon the minister (2)/ if he makes a wrong statement (3)/. No error (4).
93. Everyone of the films (1)/ you suggested (2)/ are not worth seeing (3)/. No error (4).
94. The Secretary and the Principal of the college (1)/ are attending (2)/ the District Development Council Meeting at the Collectorate (3)/. No error (4).
95. No sooner had the hockey match started (1)/ when it began (2)/ to rain (3)/. No error (4).
96. The Secretariat (1)/ comprises of (2)/ many air-conditioned rooms (3)/. No error (4).
97. It is high time (1)/ he stood on his own (2)/ two legs (3)/. No error (4).
98. You should avoid (1)/ to travel (2)/ in the rush hour (3)/. No error (4).
99. There is (1)/ only one of his novels (2)/ that are interesting (3)/. No error (4).
100. He denied (1)/ to have (2)/ been there (3)/. No error (4).

Directions (101-105) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and select answer (1), (2) or (3). If there is No error, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (Second Sitting)

101. A milk (1)/ can provide protein (2)/ for a nutritionally balanced diet. (3)/ No error (4).
102. When the football team walked onto the field (1)/ the crowd burst into applause, (2)/ but some cheers were heard too. (3)/ No error (4).
103. A lot of form-filling is just red tape, (1)/ and sometimes the forms are so complicated (2)/ that people can't make head or tail from them (3)./ No error (4).
104. You are required to explain (1)/ your conduct within two days (2)/ of the receipt of this letter, (3)/ No error (4).
105. I now (1)/ am knowing (2)/ all the facts about him.(3)/ No error (4).

Directions (106 – 115) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (4) *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

106. A hot and (1)/ a cold spring (2)/ was found near each other (3)/ No error. (4)
107. All doubts are cleared (1)/ between (2)/ you and I (3)/ No error. (4)
108. Either of the roads (1)/ lead (2)/ to the park (3)/. No error. (4)
109. I went to the temple (1)/ with my parents, my aunts (2)/ and my cousins (3)/. No error. (4)
110. I have passed (1)/ the examination (2)/ two years ago (3)/. No error. (4)
111. The earth moves (1)/ round the Sun. (2)/ Isn't it ? (3)/. No error. (4)
112. Unless you do not give (1)/ the keys of the safe (2)/you will be shot (3)/. No error. (4)
113. Of the billions of stars in the galaxy, (1)/ how much are (2)/ suitable for life (3)/?. No error. (4)
114. The value of the dollar (1)/ declines as the rate (2)/ of inflation raises (3)/. No error. (4)
115. One of my desires (1)/ are to become (2)/ a doctor (3)/. No error. (4)

Directions (116-125) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007 (Second Sitting)

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116. Banks were developed to keep people's money safe (1)/ and to make it available (2)/ when they need it. (3)/ No error (4)
117. Based on the newspaper reports, (1)/ we can conclude that (2)/ many accidents caused by reckless driving. (3)/ No error (4)
118. He walked (1)/ till the (2)/ end of the street. (3)/ No error (4)
119. The strain of all (1)/ the difficulties and vexations and anxieties (2)/ are more than he could bear. (3)/No error (4)
120. In the background they could hear John laughing and joking loudly. (1)/ John was the life and soul of any party (2)/ and he was cracking a joke every few minutes. (3)/ No error (4)
121. I was thinking (1)/ if I could do (2)/ anything to help. (3)/ No error (4)
122. I meant nothing (1)/ less than (2)/ to compel you to come. (3)/ No error (4)
123. Females (1)/ are not appointed (2)/ in our college. (3)/ No error (4)
124. He has read four plays (1)/ written by Shakespeare (2)/ by the end of his vacation. (3)/ No error (4)
125. The officer (1)/ is angry on the clerk (2)/ for not attending to the work. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (126-135): In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, the answer is (4), *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

126. Being (1)/ a rainy day (2)/ I could not go out. (3)/ No error (4).
127. He is (1)/ capable to do this work (2)/ within the stipulated period. (3)/ No error (4).
128. I will send my servant (1)/ but I cannot insure (2)/ that he will reach there in time. (3)/ No error (4).
129. The lawyer asked the complainant (1)/ to put his sign (2)/ on the paper. (3)/ No error (4).
130. When you have gone through the papers (1)/ kindly return them (2)/ to us. (3)/ No error (4).
131. You could be better off these days (1)/ and this enables you (2)/ to have little more fun. (3)/ No error (4).
132. In that wholesale shop (1)/ they do not sell (2)/ fewer than ten bags of rice. (3)/ No error (4).
133. The period (1)/ between 1980 to 1990 (2)/ was very significant in my life. (3)/ No error (4).
134. He is not the fastest bowler (1)/ in the Indian team, (2)/ isn't he (3)/ No error (4).
135. I went into (1)/ the bank and (2)/ withdrew some money. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (136-145) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (4) *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

136. I found (1)/ the two first chapters of the book (2)/ particularly interesting. (3)/ No error (4).
137. Bacon, the father of the English essay (1)/ had a thirst (2)/ of knowledge. (3)/ No error (4).
138. The train had left (1)/ when he had reached (2)/ the station. (3)/ No error (4).
139. He said (1)/ that he will never (2)/ repeat the mistake. (3)/ No error (4).
140. I am able (1)/ to cope up with (2)/ all these difficulties. (3)/ No error (4).
141. I wish I am (1)/ the richest person (2)/ in the whole wide world. (3)/ No error (4).
142. She is confident (1)/ to win the gold medal (2)/ this time. (3)/ No error (4).
143. The boy laid in the shelter (1)/ for a long time before (2)/ somebody came to rescue him. (3)/ No error (4).
144. Standing at (1)/ the top of the hill, (2)/ the houses below were hardly visible. (3)/ No error (4).
145. Kambli is one of the players (1)/ who has been selected (2)/ for the test match. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (146-155) : In the following quesions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and select to the appropriate number (1, 2, 3). If there is No error, select the number '4'.

146. A moment delay (1)/ would have proved costly (2)/ in the situation. (3)/ No error (4)
147. Ram disappointed his mother (1)/ as he did not (2)/ write to her very often. (3)/ No error (4)
148. After you will return (1)/ from Chennai (2)/ I will come and see you. (3)/ No error (4)
149. Scenes from the film (1)/ had to be censured (2)/ before it was released. (3)/ No error (4)
150. When my sister was ill (1)/ I went to the hospital (2)/ on alternative days. (3)/ No error (4)
151. The beautiful (1)/ surrounding of the place (2)/ enchanted me. (3)/ No error (4)
152. No porter being available (1)/ he carried (2)/ all his luggages himself. (3)/ No error (4)
153. He will not be able (1)/ to cope up with (2)/ the pressure of work. (3)/ No error (4)
154. Lasers are (1)/ indispensable tools (2)/ for the delicate eyes surgery. (3)/ No error (4)
155. I take great pleasure (1)/ to welcome you (2)/ to this institution. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (156–165) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)

156. The whole country (1)/ was suffering by (2)/ a financial crisis. (3)/ No error. (4)
157. I do not know where could he have gone (1)/ so early (2)/ in the morning. (3)/No error. (4)
158. I suggest that (1)/ he goes (2)/ to the doctor as soon as he returns from the examination. (3)/ No error. (4)
159. The introduction of tea and coffee (1)/ and such other beverages (2)/ have not been without some effect. (3)/ No error. (4)

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160. In spite of the roadblock (1)/ the guards allowed us (2)/ enter the restricted area to search for our friends. (3)/ No error. (4)
161. The newer type of automatic machines (1)/ washes (2)/ the clothes faster. (3)/No error. (4)
162. By the time (1)/ we got our tickets and entered the cinema theatre, (2)/ the show was already begun. (3)/ No error. (4)
163. Each of the students in the computer class (1)/ has to type (2)/ their own research paper this semester. (3)/ No error. (4)
164. The fact of me (1)/ being a stranger (2)/ does not excuse his conduct. (3)/ No error. (4)
165. The sea looks (1)/ as if it has been (2)/ agitated by a storm. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (166-175) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)

166. A variety of pleasant items in the shop (1) / attract (2) / everybody. (3)/ No error (4).
167. The table's legs (1)/ have been (2) / elaborately carved. (3) / No error (4).
168. The sceneries (1)/ of Kashmir (2)/ is very charming. (3)/ No error (4).
169. I would appreciate if readers (1)/ would write to me (2)/ about how they meditate. (3)/ No error (4).
170. Neither of the two children (1)/ said their prayer (2)/ before going to bed. (3)/ No error (4).
171. I sat down opposite him (1)/ and produced (2)/ the packet of cigarettes. (3)/ No error (4).
172. This happened (1)/ just exactly (2)/ five years ago. (3)/ No error (4).
173. Ramesh smiled when he was remembering (1)/ his hard early years (2)/ and his long road to success. (3)/ No error (4).
174. Good heavens ! (1)/ How has she (2)/ grown ! (3)/ No error (4).
175. The doctor advised Mr. Murugan that, (1)/ because of his severe cramps, (2)/ he should lay in the bed for a few days. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (176–180) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.16.05.2010 (First Sitting)

176. He is a university professor (1)/ but of his three sons (2)/ neither has any merit. (3)/ No error (4)
177. After knowing truth, (1)/ they took the right decision (2)/ in the matter. (3)/ No error (4)
178. It is time you (1)/ decide on your next (2)/ course of action. (3)/ No error (4)
179. He who has suffered the most (1)/ for the cause, (2)/ let him speak. (3)/ No error (4)
180. A cup of coffee (1)/ is an excellent complement (2)/ to smoked salmon. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (181– 185) : Some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting)

181. Judge in him (1)/ prevailed upon the father (2)/ and he sentenced his son to death. (3)/ No error (4).
182. Nine-tenths (1)/ of the pillar (2)/ have rotted away.(3)/No error (4).
183. One major reason (1)/ for the popularity of television is (2)/ that most people like to stay at home. (3)/ No error (4).
184. Our efforts are (1)/ aimed to bring about (2)/ a reconciliation. (3)/ No error (4).
185. Three conditions (1)/ critical for growing (2)/ plants are soil, temperature, chemical balance or amount of moisture. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (186-190) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-I)

186. If I had lots of money (1)/ I'd give some to anybody (2)/who asked for it. (3)/No error.(4)
187. The old man felled (1)/some of the trees in the garden (2)/with hardly no effort at all.(3)/ No error.(4)
188. Until the world lasts, (1)/the earth will go (2)/ round the sun.(3)/ No error.(4)
189. I go to the temple (1)/as often as (2)/I find time.(3)/ No error.(4)
190. A few tiles on skylab (1)/ were the only equipments (2)/ that failed to perform well in outer space.(3)/ No error (4).

Directions (191 – 195) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no eroor, the answer is (4).

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-I)

191. I don't (1)/ want to (2)/ loose it. (3)/ No error. (4)
192. Do not (1)/ get panicked (2)/ in emergencies. (3)/ No error. (4)
193. Sometimes (1)/ I get angry (2)/ on her. (3)/ No error. (4)
194. I use (1)/ to go out (2)/ to work earlier. (3)/ No error. (4)
195. The teacher (1)/ has took (2)/ the responsibility. (3)/ No error. (5)

Directions (196-200) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam. 12.09.2010)

196. He walks (1)/ as if the earth (2)/ belongs to him (3)/ No error (4)
197. The clerk was (1)/ not intimidated by (2)/ his boss's bullying (3)/ No error (4)
198. This misogynist hates (1)/ all mother-in-laws, (2)/ lady-doctors and house maids (3)/ No error (4)
199. How to solve the problems (1)/ is the main concern of the organizers (2)/ at the moment (3)/ No error (4)
200. We requested the watchman (1)/ to clean up the basement (2)/ so that the children might have enough space to play (3)/ No error (4)

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Directions (201 – 205) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, the answer is (4).

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

201. Last night I dream (1)/ I was a Sheikh on the 169th floor (2)/ of Burj Khalifa. (3)/ No error. (4)
202. As soon as (1)/ the lion saw the deer (2)/, he began to run after it. (3)/ No error. (4)
203. The police asked us (1)/ about our movements (2)/ on a night of the crime. (3)/ No error. (4)
204. Did he tell you (1)/ why he hasn't (2)/ come yesterday ? (3)/ No error. (4)
205. It was a pleasant (1)/ four hours drive (2)/ from Pune to Nasik (3)/ No error. (5)

Directions (206–210) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (First Sitting)

206. A senior doctor (1) / expressed concern (2) / about physician's recommended the vaccine. (3)/ No error. (4)
207. We have discussing (1) / all the known mechanisms (2) / of physical growth, (3)/No error. (4)
208. Children enjoy listening to (1) / ghost stories (2) / especially on Halloween night. (3) / No error.(4)
209. I (1) / have (2) / many works to do. (3)/ No error.(4)
210. There are so many filth (1) / all around (2) / the place. (3) / No error.(4)

Directions (211 –215) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, the answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

211. A great many student (1)/ have been declared (2)/ successful. (3)/ No error. (4)
212. We are going to launch (1)/ this three-crores project (2)/ within the next few months. (3)/ No error. (4)
213. I hope to go to shopping (1)/ this weekend (2)/ if the weather permits. (3)/ No error. (4)
214. The lawyer asked (1)/ if it was worth to take (2)/ the matter to court. (3)/ No error. (4)
215. After a carefully investigation (1)/ we discovered (2)/ that the house was infested with termites. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (216-220) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (First Sitting)

216. The future of food companies (1) / seems quite secure (2) / owed to ever-growing demand. (3)/ No error. (4)
217. The vaccine (1) / when hit the Indian market (2) / is dogged by controversy. (3) / No error. (4)
218. His son(1) / is working (2) / very hardly. (3) / No error.(4)
219. Do you know that it was I (1) / who has done (2) / this piece of beautiful work? (3)/ No error.(4)
220. The company has ordered(1) / some (2) / new equipments.(3) / No error.(4)

Directions (221 – 225) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

221. If you had told me(1) / I would have helped you (2) / solve the problem. (3)/ No error (4)
222. "The Arabian Nights" (1) / are indeed (2) / an interesting book. (3) / No error (4)
223. He (1) / loved her (2) / despite of himself. (3) / No error (4)
224. Of all the models (1) / Jessica is (2) / the more good-looking one. (3)/ No error (4)
225. When I went there (1)/ Charles is playing (2) / a game of chess.(3) / No error (4)

Directions (226 – 230) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I)

226. The way to increase the production of the food (1)/ is to bring more land (2)/ under cultivation. (3)/ No error. (4)
227. The girls watched intently (1)/ as the model applied her make-up (2)/ with a practised hand. (3)/ No error. (4)
228. If he is a millionaire (1)/ he would help (2)/ the millennium project. (3)/ No error. (4)
229. The Prime Minister along with his Cabinet colleagues (1)/ have been welcomed by the Chief Minister (2)/at a formal ceremony. (3)/No error. (4)
230. The political candidate talked (1)/ as if she has already been elected (2)/ to the presidency. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (231–235) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 22.01.2012 Paper-I)

231. You have been doing (1)/ your homework (2)/ regularly ? (3)/ No error (4)
232. The same procedure (1)/ also should used (2)/ for the final assessment. (3)/ No error (4)
233. I must find out (1)/ some means to balance (2)/ my budget. (3)/ No error. (4)
234. Thank you, (1)/I am fine (2)/ completely. (3)/ No error (4)
235. He asked me (1)/ when could I finish (2)/ the work. (3)/ No error (4)

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Directions (236–240) : In the following questions, some sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

FCI Assistant Grade-III
Exam. 25.02.2012 (Paper-I)
North Zone (Ist Sitting)

236. Neither of them (1)/ is (2)/ good (3)/. No error (4)
237. Due to me being a new comer (1)/ I was unable (2)/ to get a good house (3)/. No error (4)
238. The circulation of The Statesman (1)/ is greater than (2)/ that of any newspaper. (3)/. No error (4)
239. In the garden (1)/ were the more beautiful flowers (2)/ and silver bells (3)/. No error (4)
240. The poet (1)/ describes about (2)/ the spring season (3)/. No error (4)

Directions (241-245) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none, Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 31.08.2008)

241. (1) They agreed
(2) to repair the damage
(3) freely of charge
(4) No error
242. (1) When Darun heard the news that his father had been hospitalised
(2) he cancelled his trip
(3) and returned back to his village
(4) No error
243. (1) The Governing Board
(2) comprises of
(3) several distinguished personalities
(4) No error
244. (1) My uncle does not spend
(2) so much money on that house
(3) unless he thinks of moving in soon
(4) No error
245. (1) Neither my sister nor my brothers
(2) are interested
(3) in moving to another house
(4) No error

Directions (246-250) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, the answer is (4).

(SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 02.08.2009)

246. We saw (1)/ sand sculptures (2)/ in the beach. (3)/ No error. (4)
247. Everybody in the office (1)/ has left early, (2)/ haven't they ? (3)/ No error. (4)
248. The teacher told that (1)/ the students should have gone to the library (2)/ instead of having wasted their time. (3)/ No error. (4)
249. He is (1)/ one of the tallest boy (2)/ in the class. (3)/ No error. (4)

(SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 02.08.2009)

250. He was awarded (1)/ with a doctorate degree (2)/ for his new invention. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (251 – 260) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade'C' &'D')
Exam. 26.09.2010)

251. None of the diplomats at the conference (1)/ was able either to comprehend (2)/ or solve the problem. (3)/ No error (4)
252. The whole block of flats (1)/ including two shops (2)/ was destroyed in fire. (3)/ No error (4)
253. They were having (1)/ a birthday party at home (2)/ next week. (3)/ No error (4)
254. The inaugural function (1)/ is temporarily interrupted (2)/ as the lights suddenly went out. (3)/ No error (4)
255. He always practises (1)/ the justice and cares (2)/ for moral principles. (3)/ No error (4)
256. His assistants have (1)/ and are still doing (2)/ excellent work for the organisation. (3)/ No error (4)
257. Thanks to medical research (1)/ our lives have become (2)/ healthier and long. (3)/ No error (4)
258. The first task is provided (1)/ sufficient arable land (2)/ to the dispossessed farmers. (3)/ No error (4)
259. Paper should be (1)/ recycle (2)/ if possible. (3)/ No error (4)
260. No sooner did he see (1)/ the traffic policeman (2)/ he wore seat belt. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (261 – 265) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is No error, your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level
Data Entry Operator & LDC
Exam. 27.11.2010)

261. The Principal and staff (1)/ are waiting for (2)/ the chief guest. (3)/ No error (4).
262. He thinks (1)/ himself (2)/ as a great scholar. (3)/ No error (4)
263. Unless (1)/ you will study hard (2)/ you cannot pass. (3)/ No error (4).
264. I like (1)/ the poetries (2)/ of Byron and Shelley. (3)/ No error (4).
265. On last Sunday (1)/ I met my friend (2)/ accidentally. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (266-270) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your number. If there is No error, your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level
Data Entry Operator & LDC
Exam. 27.11.2010 (Ist Sitting)

266. The Manager put forward (1)/ a number of critereons (2) / for the post. (3)/ No error (4).
267. The Railways have made (1)/ crossing the tracks (2)/ a punished offence. (3)/ No error (4).
268. A member shall be required (1)/ to pay interest at such rate (2)/ as is fixed by the committee. (3) No error (4).

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269. Citizens cannot afford (1)/ to take the law (2)/ out of their hands. (3)/ No error (4).

270. The relatives of the deceased (1)/ threatened to avenge (2)/ his death. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (271 – 275) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting)

271. I remember (1)/ meet him (2)/ five years ago. (3)/ No error (4).

272. He asked (1)/ that how long (2)/ I would be absent. (3)/ No error (4).

273. He ate (1)/ nothing (2)/ since yesterday. (3) No error (4).

274. She (1)/ is working here (2)/ since 1983. (3)/ No error (4).

275. Madhuri Dixit is having (1)/ a large (2)/ fan following. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (276 – 285) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, the answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 09.01.2011)

276. Several guests noticed Mr. Sharma (1)/collapsing in his chair (2)/ and gasping for breath. (3)/ No error (4)

277. This is our second reminder (1)/ and we are much surprised (2)/ at receiving no answer from you. (3)/ No error (4)

278. You should (1)/ be always greatful (2)/ to your mentor. (3)/ No error (4)

279. The furnitures (1)/ had become (2)/ old and rusty. (3)/ No error (4)

280. Most people (1)/ are afraid of (2)/swine flu these days. (3)/ No error (4)

281. I may not be able (1)/ to attend (2)/ to the function. (3)/ No error(4)

282. He is (1)/ residing here (2)/ since 1983. (3)/ No error (4)

283. At his return (1)/ we asked him (2)/ many questions. (3)/ No error (4)

284. The chief guest (1)/ entered into (2)/ the room. (3)/ No error (4)

285. She is (1)/ very angry (2)/ on him. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (286 – 290) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is No error, the answer is (4). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)

286. When Anand reached the village (1) / he found that (2) / reports about him preceded him. (3) / No error (4)

287. Our success or our failure (1) / largely depend (2) / upon our actions. (3) / No error. (5)

288. The poor man (1) / poisoned him (2) / and his own children.(3) / No error. (4)

289. It was in 2006 (1) / that we first flew (2) / to the United States. (3) / No error. (4)

290. The children's dog (1) / slept quietly (2) / in their uncle's house. (3) / No error. (4)

Directions (291 – 295) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is No error, the answer is (4). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)

291. She is one of the (1)/ best mothers (2)/ that has ever lived. (3)/ No error (4).

292. John, I and Hari (1)/ have finished (2)/ our studies. (3)/ No error (4).

293. Neither the mouse (1)/ nor the lion (2)/ were caught. (3)/ No error (4)

294. After you will returns (1)/ from New Delhi (2)/ I will meet you (3)/ No error (4)

295. When I was young, (1)/ I used to collect stamps (2)/ as a hobby. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (296–300) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC CISF Constable (GD) Exam. 05.06.2011)

296. Pacific Ocean is (1) / the deepest ocean (2)/ in the world. (3)/ No error (4)

297. You will come (1) / to my sister's wedding tomorrow, (2)/ isn't it? (3)/ No error (4)

298. I am (1) / your's (2)/ affectionate son.(3)/ No error (4)

299. Beside Hindi, (1) / she knew (2)/ Bengali well. (3)/ No error (4)

300. He walks (1) / as if the earth (2)/ belonged to him. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (301 – 310) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 16.10.2011)

301. He walked (1)/ten miles (2)/ by foot. (3)/ No error (4)

302. He is good (1)/ in mathematics (2)/ but his friend isn't.(3)/ No error (4)

303. By noon (1)/ the fog cleared (2)/ completely. (3)/No error (4)

304. Ahmed has been watching (1)/ the Oscar nominated film (2)/ three times. (3)/ No error (4)

305. The police (1)/ has arrested him (2)/ on the charge of theft. (3)/ No error (4)

306. The period (1)/ between 1991 to 1995 (2)/ was very significant in my life. (3)/ No error (4)

307. Both me (1)/ and my sister (2)/ went to a boarding school. (3)/ No error (4)

308. Time and tide (1)/ wait (2)/ for no man. (3)/ No error (4)

309. Christina's friends (1)/ preferred her remedies (2)/over the doctor's. (3)/ No error (4)

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310. Those who are in power (1)/ have to be sensitive of (2)/ the sufferings of the poor. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (311–315) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (North Zone)

311. There are (1) / no poetries (2)/ in my book.(3)/ No error (4)
312. That house (1)/is built of (2)/ stones. (3)/ No error (4)
313. He as well as (1)/ you like (2)/ to go.(3)/ No error (4)
314. Very soon (1)/ I realised (2)/ that he is at fault. (3)/ No error. (4)
315. Santosh lives (1)/ by the principals (2)/ he professes.(3)/ No error (4)

Directions (316 – 320) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then the answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (North Zone)

316. Neither of these two documents (1)/ support your claim (2)/ on the property. (3)/ No error (4)
317. Get this book (1)/ be published (2)/ in time. (3)/ No error. (4)
318. He (1)/ is junior than (2)/ all his friends. (3)/ No error (4)
319. Had you (1)/ worked hard (2)/ you will have passed. (3)/ No error (4)
320. He works hardly (1)/ to make (2)/ both ends meet. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (321-325) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors then, your answer is (4). *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

321. Supposing if (1)/ it rains (2)/ what shall we do? (3)/ No error. (4)
322. The captain along with his team (1)/ are practising very hard (2)/ for the forthcoming match. (3)/ No error. (4)
323. It was him (1)/ who came running (2)/ into the classroom. (3)/ No error. (4)
324. The capital of Yemen (1)/ is situating (2)/ 2190 metres above the sea level. (3)/ No error. (4)
325. Ram was (1)/ senior to (2)/ Sam in college. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (326 – 330) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

326. I am going (1)/ to have this certificate (2)/ attest by the Director. (3)/ No error. (4)
327. Ravi (1)/ told to his friend (2)/ to buy a car. (3)/ No error. (5)
328. I would (1)/ accept the offer (2)/ if I were you. (3)/ No error. (4)
329. I am more lonelier (1)/ here than (2)/ I was in the USA. (3)/ No error. (4)
330. May I know (1)/ to who (2)/ I am speaking ? (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (331-335) : In the following questions some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone)

331. This custom (1) / has come down (2)/ since times immemorial.(3)/ No error.(4)
332. This letter will reach him (1)/ before he left (2)/ for Delhi. (3)/ No error.(4)
333. We stayed for (1)/ a short time(2)/ in the hotel.(3)/ No error. (4)
334. Students are prohibited (1)/ to bring cycles (2)/ into the college. (3)/ No error.(4)
335. Unless you are careful,(1)/ you are bound to make mistake (2)/ in your work.(3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (336–340) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (Delhi Zone)

336. Due to the heavy rains (1)/ the ship drowned (2)/ in the middle of the ocean. (3)/ No error (4)
337. Death of (1)/ his only son (2)/ made Mohan desolate. (3)/ No error (4)
338. He fell heavily (1)/ and this caused (2)/ him great pain. (3)/ No error (4)
339. When I met him (1)/ the couple of days back (2)/ he was writing a new book. (3)/ No error (4)
340. In his old age, (1)/ a person is likely to get (2)/ more weak day by day. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (341–345) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

341. You are (1)/ always doing (2)/ this mistake. (3)/ No error (4)
342. He has (1)/ a large family (2)/ to care. (3)/ No error (4)
343. These poisonous gases (1)/ will effect (2)/ our health. (3)/ No error (4)
344. The only Indian (1)/ to win the Nobel Prize for the Literature (2)/ was Rabindranath Tagore. (3)/ No error (4)
345. After his illness, (1)/ the patient was (2)/ sick with life. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (346-350) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

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346. I told him (1) / that I availed (2) / the opportunity. (3) / No error (4)
347. I think (1) / he owns an expensive (2) / painting by Hussain. (3) / No error (4)
348. It is time (1) / we should have done (2) / something useful. (3) / No error (4)
349. He will tell you (1) / about it when (2) / he will come back. (3) / No error (4)
350. A large sign near (1) / the entrance warns the visitors (2) / to beware about bears. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (351 – 370) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 16.09.2012)

351. I don't suppose (1) / anyone will volunteer, (2) / will they ? (3) / No error (4)
352. I am (1) / looking forward for (2) / the day of my wedding. (3) / No error (4)
353. "Can you cope up (1) / with all this (2) / work ?" he asked. (3) / No error (4)
354. He served as President (1) / of the Lions Club (2) / since fifteen years. (3) / No error (4)
355. That was (1) / the most unique opportunity (2) / he got in his life.(3) / No error (4)
356. There is (1) / no place of you (2) / in this compartment. (3) / No error (4)
357. Mother Teresa asked a building (1) / where she and her workers (2) / could care for the poor people always. (3) / No error (4)
358. Shelley is (1) / superior than Byron (2) / in his vision of democracy. (3) / No error (4)
359. When at last (1) / we got to the theatre, (2) / the much publicized programme by the Bollywood stars was begun. (3) / No error (4)
360. Several prominent figures (1) / involved in the scandal are required to (2) / appear to the investigation committee. (3) / No error (4)
361. According to the radio (1) / it can rain (2) / this evening.(3) No error (4)
362. Due to heavy work (1) / in the office (2) / I was unable to catch the five thirty train. (3) / No error (4)
363. Hari was appointed leader (1) / of a group of young social workers (2) / that have accepted to help and develop the village in three months. (3) / No error (4)
364. No sooner (1) / they had received the guests (2) / than they began entertaining them. (3) / No error (4)
365. Why (1) / on earth, (2) / has he not come ? (3) / No error (4)
366. Yesterday (1) / it rained (2) / like cats and dogs. (3) / No error (4)
367. I would request to you (1) / to consider my application (2) / and grant me a job as early as possible. (3) / No error (4)
368. Each of these boys (1) / play games (2) / in the playground. (3) / No error (4)
369. Not one of his lectures (1) / have ever been (2) / printed. (3) / No error (4)
370. Either Sohan or his friends (1) / is to be blamed (2) / for this mischief. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (371-380) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. Paper-II 04.08.2011)

371. The minister for Education (1) / vehemently refused (2) / the allegation that he had taken bribes. (3) / No error. (4)
372. If I were Zubin (1) / I would not attend (2) / the wedding, come what may. (3) / No error. (4)
373. He says that (1) / he reads novels / (2) to pass away the time. (3) / No error. (4)
374. He left for Mumbai on Sunday (1) / arriving there (2) / on Monday.(3) / No error. (4)
375. No sooner did the teacher (1) / enter the class room (2) / the students got up. (3) / No error. (4)
376. It is (1) / nothing else (2) / than pride. (3) / No error. (4)
377. To the ordinary man, in fact, the pealing of bells (1) / is a monotonous jangle and a nuisance (2) / tolerably only when mitigated by remote distance and sentimental association. (3) / No error. (4)
378. The increasing mechanisation of life (1) / have led us farther away from daily contact with nature and (2) / the crafts of the farm.(3) / No error. (4)
379. If you have a way with words, (1) / a good sense of design and administration ability (2) / you may enjoy working in the high pressure world of advertising. (3) / No error. (4)
380. Last week's sharp hike in the wholesale price of beef (1) / is a strong indication for (2) / higher meat costs to come. (3) / No error. (4)

Directions (381–395) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. Paper-II 28.08.2011)

381. I had (1) / a test in Mathematics (2) / today morning. (3) / No error. (4)
382. A girl must be gracious (1) / if she wishes (2) / to be a ballerina. (3) / No error. (4)
383. In a very harsh tone (1) / he shouted at his servants (2) / and told them that he does not need their services. (3) / No error. (4)
384. The Committee is thinking (1) / not to bring around any change (2) / in the basic structure.(3) / No error. (4)
385. The Chief Minister had no time (1) / to pay attention (2) / on such simple matters.(3) / No error. (4)
386. It was fortunate (1) / all of the inmates escaped (2) from the blazing fire. (3) / No error. (4)
387. Drinking and driving (1) / are (2) / a major cause of accidents. (3) / No error. (4)
388. They are standing (1) / at the gate of the auditorium (2) / as there is no place inside. (3) / No error. (4)
389. He is (1) / having many (2) / friends here. (3) / No error. (4)

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390. Looking forward (1) / to meeting you (2) / in person. (3) / No error. (4)
391. Galileo proved that (1) / the earth revolves (2) / around the Sun. (3) / No error. (4)
392. I want (1) / that you should (2) / perform well. (3) / No error. (4)
393. The servant (1) / hanged the lamp (2) / on the wall. (3) / No error.(4)
394. In the back side (1) / of our house (2) / we have a rock garden. (3) / No error. (4)
395. Ask her to call me (1) / when she (2) / will come back. (3) / No error. (4)
396. The curator told us (1) / that the museum was not opened (2) to the public on Sunday. (3) / No error. (4)
397. Long car journeys (1) / are even less pleasant (2) / for it is quite impossible to read even.(3) / No error. (4)
398. I declined the invitation (1) / not because I did not want to go,(2) / but because I have no time. (3) / No error. (4)
399. Kindly confirm by letter and telephone (1) / that you will be able (2) / to attend the interview. (3) / No error.(4)

Directions (400 – 405) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (Ist Sitting))

400. I (1) / came to school (2) / at the same usual time. (3) / No error (4)
401. The company is using (1) / influence to persuade people (2) / to buy its refrigerators. (3) / No error (4)
402. The technician reminded them (1) / to have a thoroughly cleaning of the machine (2) / after each use. (3) / No error (4)
403. You should have used the money (1) / for paying your debts (2) / instead of buy a motor cycle. (3) / No error (4)
404. My cousin (1) / invited me (2) / to her birthday party. (3) / No error (4)
405. We should abide (1) / to the promise (2) / that we make. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (406 – 411) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, the your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting))

406. Everyone are expected (1) / to come (2) / to school tomorrow. (3) / No error (4)
407. My father (1) / has returned back (2) / to Chennai yesterday. (3) / No error (4)
408. Nalini says (1) / she is living in Chennai (2) / since 1991. (3) / No error (4)
409. We get (1) / excellent furnitures (2) / in this shop. (3) / No error (4)
410. We should arrange (1) / for a porter as (2) / the luggages are heavy. (3) / No error (4)
411. Being very dark, (1) / the visitors found it difficult (2) / to locate the switch. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (412 – 417) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting)

412. We shall (1) / go out (2) / if it does not rains. (3) / No error (4)
413. It is high time (1) / that we leave (2) / this place. (3) / No error (4)
414. My elder brother (1) / asked me (2) / that what I was doing. (3) / No error (4)
415. The speaker (1) / left the scene (2) / before long.(3) / No error (4)
416. The President (1) / overtakes (2) / in Bangladesh.(3) / No error (4)
417. The Hindu is (1) / most popular, than any other (2) / newspaper in India.(3) / No error (4)

Directions (418-423) : In each of the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error then your answer is (4), *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

418. I (1) / am having (2) / three children. (3) / No error (4)
419. All mangoes (1) in this basket (2) are over-ripe. (3) / No error (4)
420. Why (1) / they didn't turn up (2) / to the workshop ? (3) / No error (4)
421. We (1) / are leaving (2) / for Kerala today. (3) / No error (4)
422. We (1) / have to return back (2) / immediately. (3) / No error (4)
423. Hari lost (1) / a hundred rupees note (2) / yesterday. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (424-429) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

424. The artist and writer (1) / has (2) / died. (3) / No error (4)
425. Scarcely had it stopped raining (1) / when I started (2) / to my college. (3) / No error (4)
426. I (1) / will return back (2) / in five minutes. (3) / No error (4)
427. Either an officer (1) / or an assistant (2) / are required. (3) / No error (4)
428. I (1) / have seen him (2) / yesterday. (3) / No error (4)
429. Being a rainy day (1) / we didn't (2) / go out. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (430–435) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

430. The teacher told to (1) / the students that (2) / they must attend school regularly. (3) / No error (4)
431. Modern youth pay more attention(1) / to seeing films (2) / than to read books.(3) / No error (4)
432. Old habits (1) / die (2) / hardly. (3) / No error (4)
433. I (1) / have been studying (2) / since four hours. (3) / No error (4)

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434. If he had walked (1) / fast enough (2) / he will get the bus. (3) / No error (4)

435. Speakers after speakers (1) / came on the stage (2) / to perform.(3) / No error (4)

Directions (436–440) : In the following question, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting)

436. The Vice-Chancellor (1)/ wants all vacancies (2)/ to be filled up. (3)/ No error (4)

437. In world of ours (1)/ one has to compete (2)/ for almost everything. (3)/ No error (4)

438. Bose is (1)/ more popular than (2)/ any student in the class. (3)/ No error (4)

439. How is Surrinder (1)/ going with (2)/ his work ? (3)/ No error (4)

440. It is said (1)/ that this room is not being opened (2)/ for the last fifty years. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (441–445) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 11.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

441. On receiving the mark-sheet from the University (1)/ I realised (2)/ that I had got only passing marks in English.(3)/ No error (4)

442. When she knocked the door, (1)/ I said to her, (2)/ "come in." (3)/ No error (4)

443. He said (1)/ that he will meet me (2)/ at the restaurant.(3)/ No error (4)

444. Miss Rama Devi has (1)/ two elephants, ten horses (2)/ and as much as fifty cars. (3)/ No error (4)

445. The month of January (1)/ takes its name (2)/ of the Roman God Janus. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (446–450) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

446. Having deprived of their houses (1)/ in the recent earthquake (2)/ they had no other option but to take shelter in a school. (3)/ No error (4)

447. He (1)/ is addicted (2)/ with smoking. (3)/ No error (4)

448. Entering the hotel (1)/ he ordered for (2)/ a drink and a sumptuous dinner. (3)/ No error (4)

449. He is (1)/ your brother (2)/ isn't it ? (3)/ No error (4)

450. I have (1)/ known him (2)/ since two years. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (451–456) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, Ist Sitting)

451. It was he who (1)/ came running in the house (2)/ with the news about the earthquake. (3)/ No error (4)

452. Her mother does not approve of (1)/ her to go to the party (2)/ without dressing formally. (3)/ No error (4)

453. Riding across the battle field (1)/ the famous Bhishm (2)/ saw a large number of dead warriors. (3)/ No error (4)

454. My Aunt (1)/ was first (2)/ to get a degree. (3)/ No error (4)

455. Padmini had not rarely missed (1)/ a dance performance or festival since (2)/ she was eight years old. (3)/ No error (4)

456. Krupa and Kavya studied (1)/ in the Delhi Public School (2)/ and so does Kamya. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (457 – 466) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, Ist Sitting : Patna)

457. 'Gulliver's Travels' (1)/are indeed (2)/an interesting book. (3)/ No error (4)

458. Either Parmeet (1)/ or Jyoti (2)/ have done the crime. (3)/No error (4)

459. The streets (1)/ are so wet (2)/it should have rained last night. (3)/ No error (4)

460. Our vacation is (1)/ between 12 May (2)/ to 12 June.(3)/No error (4)

461. He is very angry on me (1)/ because I failed (2)/ to return his book.(3)/No error (4)

462. The social activist (1)/ was murder (2)/ in cold blood.(3)/ No error (4)

463. The train will not start (1)/ until the guard (2)/ will blow the whistle. (3)/ No error (4)

464. I read (1)/ a great deal of (2)/ books.(3)/ No error (4)

465. The Indians are genetically (1)/ incapable of (2)/ being good or outstanding sportsmen. (3)/ No error (4)

466. Equator (1)/ divides the earth (2)/ into two hemispheres.(3)/ No error (4)

Directions (467-476) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The answer of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

467. Subha (1)/ is living (2)/ in Chennai since 1987. (3)/ No error (4)

468. This errors (1)/ are made (2)/ by foreigners. (3)/ No error (4)

469. On entering the crowding room (1)/ I could not see one person (2)/ whom I knew. (3)/ No error (4)

470. Sundar (1)/ is getting married (2)/ with Sita. (3)/ No error (4)

471. He studied (1)/ so hardly (2)/ he was sure of passing. (3)/ No error (4)

472. If your coming home tomorrow (1)/ let me know at what time (2)/ I can expect you. (3)/ No error (4)

473. Though we both are of the same height (1)/ you are more heavier (2)/ than I. (3)/ No error (4)

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474. After rising the flag to (1)/ inaugurate the sports meet, the Chairman (2)/ gave a long speech. (3)/ No error (4)

475. He is (1)/ fatter (2)/ than me. (3)/ No error (4)

476. Every child in the class (1)/ are wearing (2)/ sandals today. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (477-486) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

477. I and him (1)/ are (2)/ very good friends. (3)/No error (4).

478. One should (1)/ look after (2)/ their parents.(3)/No error (4).

479. She placed (1)/ the offering (2)/ to God in the altar. (3)/ No error. (4)

480. Teachers were instructed (1)/ to follow an uniform method (2)/ of evaluation. (3)/ No error. (4)

481. The newspapers they admit that (1)/ advertising sometimes (2)/ influences their editorial policy.(3)/No error.(4)

482. No sooner did I finish (1)/ my speech, I was subjected (2)/ to a barrage of questions. (3)/ No error.(4)

483. I saw him (1)/ coming out of the hotel (2)/ on 10 o'clock. (3)/ No error. (4)

484. One of my friend (1)/ is returning (2)/ to India from the U.S.A. (3)/ No error.(4)

485. He knows (1)/ that your muscles (2)/ are not same as his. (3)/ No error. (4)

486. We shall wait (1)/ till you (2)/ will finish your lunch. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (487 – 496) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, IInd Sitting)

487. Flowers (1)/that are just picked (2)/begins to rot in 15 seconds. (3)/ No error (4)

488. You haven't responded (1)/ to my invitation (2)/ didn't you ? (3)/ No error (4)

489. According to some estimates, (1)/ there are (2)/seven thousand type of plants. (3)/No error (4)

490. Every one (1)/ must sign their full names (2)/ before entering the hall. (3)/No error (4)

491. The Great Wall of China (1)/is the one structure build by man (2)/ visible from the moon.(3)/ No error (4)

492. In the fourth semester (1)/ of the course, the (2)/ attendance fell down.(3)/ No error (4)

493. Some of his (1)/luggages was lost (2)/ in the train. (3)/ No error (4)

494. No sooner the minister had heard (1)/ about the accident (2)/ than he rushed to the spot. (3)/ No error (4)

495. My nephew (1)/ begun working for me (2)/ about ten years ago. (3)/ No error (4)

496. Prohibition aims at reducing (1)/ traffic accidents many of which (2)/ is caused by drunkenness. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (497–506) : In the following questions, some parts of sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

497. Across the world (1)/ discussions on curing cancer are any longer (2)/ just wishful thinking. (3)/ No error. (4)

498. I and he (1)/ have prepared (2)/ the lesson thoroughly. (3)/ No error. (4)

499. The vacancy was filled (1)/ by a young scholar (2)/ who had an extensible knowledge of ancient art. (3)/ No error. (4)

500. This novel (1)/ of Sheldon is more interesting (2)/ than any other novel. (3)/ No error.(4)

501. An emminent surgeon (1)/ is visiting the hospital (2)/ to attend a surgeons' conference. (3)/ No error.(4)

502. Most countries in the world (1)/ is for (2)/ peace. (3)/ No error.(4)

503. Our office buys (1)/ five kilograms of paper (2)/ every month. (3)/ No error. (4)

504. Many a man (1)/ have realized (2)/ that real happiness lies in making sacrifices. (3)/ No error. (4)

505. One of the most important factor (1)/ that contribute to the success of a person (2)/ is his sincerity. (3)/ No error. (4)

506. A technical view of new gadgets (1)/ sometimes differ(2)/ from an economic perspective. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (507-516) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

507. Books fair (1)/ encourage (2)/ reading habit. (3)/ No error (4)/

508. Each of the girls (1)/ are (2)/ clever. (3)/ No error (4)

509. We need to surround ourselves with (1)/ caring people particular loved ones who (2)/ bring hope and support to our hearts and minds and with whom we can communicate. (3)/ No error (4)/

510. UNICEF (1)/ is (2)/ an international organisation. (3)/ No error (4)/

511. The boy who studies hard (1)/ he will pass (2)/ with flying colours. (3)/ No error (4)/

512. As a person who believes (1)/ that honesty is the best policy (2)/ I feel that politics are not my cup of tea. (3)/ No error (4)/

513. A Tale of Two Cities (1)/ are written (2)/ by Charles Dickens. (3)/ No error (4)/

514. Though the police tried all sorts of methods to illicit (1)/ information from the public (2)/ they remained silent. (3)/ No error (4)

515. He asked me (1)/ what I am doing (2)/ out in the street at that hour (3)/ No error (4).

516. No sooner did the peon (1)/ ring the bell (2)/ the boys left the class. (3)/ No error (4)

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Directions (517-526) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

517. Unless aid arrives (1)/ within the next few weeks/ (2) thousands are starving. (3)/ No error (4)
518. I have been (1)/ working in this organization (2)/ since three years. (3)/ No error (4)
519. Neither of the two (1)/ candidates have (2)/ paid his subscription. (3) No error (4)
520. A well-balanced diet (1)/ is essential for (2)/ good health. (3)/ No error (4)
521. My uncle forced (1)/ my friend and I (2)/ to stay back. (3)/ No error (4)
522. We had scarcely (1)/ reached the place (2) than it started to rain heavily. (3)/ No error (4)
523. I am really disappointed (1)/ in not having saw my friends (2)/ while I was in New Delhi on vacation this summer. (3)/ No error (4)
524. The company have (1)/ thousands of customers (2)/ happy with its service. (3)/ No error (4)
525. They are residing (1)/ in this city (2)/ for the last two decades. (3)/ No error (4)
526. Our new television-set come (1)/ with a 90-day warranty (2)/ on all electrical components. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (527-531) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, Ist Sitting)

527. Each one of you (1)/ must make up their mind (2)/ as I did. (3)/ No error (4).
528. Sudoku was first designed in the 1970s (1)/ by a retired architect (2)/ and freelance puzzle constructor.(3)/No error (4).
529. During the last few years (1)/ the company works hard (2)/ to modernise its image. (3)/ No error (4).
530. This stamp is only one (1)/ of the design (2)/ ever printed. (3)/ No error (4).
531. After he had apologised to the magistrate profusely (1)/ for having broke the promise (2)/ the magistrate was happy to forgive him. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (532-536) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IInd Sitting)

532. In India (1)/ working woman lead a life of dual responsibilities(2)/ if they are married and have a family.(3)/No error (4).
533. Greatly to our surprise (1)/ we find the ringleader (2)/was lame. (3)/ No error (4).
534. They have (1)/ played a game (2)/ last week. (3)/ No error (4).
535. The teacher made the boys (1)/ to do the sum (2)/ all over again. (3)/ No error (4).
536. Many overseas students (1)/ attend colleges (2)/ in the Great Britain. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (537-541) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

537. My sister asked me/(1) that how long (2)/ I would stay there. (3)/ No error. (4)
538. The teacher, as well as the students, (1) have gone on an excursion (2)/ to Ooty during their summer vacation. (3)/ No error. (4)
539. The US (1)/ don't want (2)/India in the Security Council. (3)/ No error.(4)
540. The cruel lady made (1)/her step daughter to do (2)/ all the household chores. (3)/ No error. (4)
541. You can eat (1)/as much as you like (2)/at the newly launch bar. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (542-546) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

542. I whistled thrice (1)/ with full might and raise my arms (2)/ towards the sky. (3)/ No error. (4)
543. Both science and religion (1)/ are necessary for man and for their (2)/outer and inner self respectively. (3)/ No error (4)
544. At certain seasons (1), some areas on Mars (2)/ is subject to strong winds. (3)/ No error (4).
545. As an artist (1)/Raju is as good (2)/, if not better than, Ramesh. (3)/ No error (4).
546. The scientists (1)/could not hardly (2)/ complete all the experiments. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (547-549) : In the following questions, some part of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013, Ist Sitting)

547. Could you please give me (1)/ a postal address (2)/ of the Indian Embassy in New York. (3)/. No error (4)
548. Short stories and poems (1)/of varying quality (2)/appears in dailies and periodicals (3)/. No error (4)
549. One of the (1)/most dangerous disease (2)/is AIDS (3)/. No error (4)

Directions (550–552) : In the following questions, some part of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)

550. The director along with his assistants (1)/ have thoroughly examined (2)/ the new proposals. (3)/ No error. (4)

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551. I bought (1)/ two (2)/ slippers. (3)/ No error. (4)
552. You are a very lovable person (1)/ but I (2)/ am not loving you. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (553-557) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

553. Being a holiday (1)/ we went out (2)/ for a picnic. (3)/ No error. (4)
554. If we have no definite aim before us (1)/ we would only wonder about in aimless pursuits (2)/ and achieve nothing. (3)/ No error. (4)
555. He is anxious not only (1)/ to acquire knowledge (2)/ but also eager to display it. (3)/ No error. (4)
556. I went to (1)/ see the Taj Mahal (2)/ in a moonlit night. (3)/ No error. (4)
557. Having found a piece of cheese, (1)/ two cats went to a dog (2)/ to divide it among them. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (558-562) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

558. The new dish (1)/ that I ordered (2)/ is tasting good.(3)/ No error. (4)
559. Increasing racism and hate crimes (1)/ casted a shadow (2)/ over elections. (3)/ No error. (4)
560. I have got your letter yesterday (1)/ and felt happy to learn (2)/ of your recovery. (3)/ No error. (4)
561. Sam is working (1)/ in a bank in Chennai (2)/ for the past five years. (3)/ No error. (4)
562. People living in low-lying areas (1)/ find it difficult (2)/ to cope up with the floods.(3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (563-567) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

563. If I was he,(1)/ I wouldn't accept (2)/ this project. (3) / No error.(4)
564. The teacher advised to (1)/the student to borrow (2)/ a book from the library within three days.(3)/No error.(4)
565. I insisted (1)/ on his going (2)/ there immediately. (3)/ No error.(4)
566. We have been knowing (1)/ each other (2)/ since we were children. (3)/ No error.(4)
567. Neither of the teams (1)/ are sensible enough (2)/ to do this task. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (568-572) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

568. When one hears of the incident (1)/ about the plane crash (2)/ he feels very sorry. (3)/ No error (4)
569. I went there (1)/ with a view to survey (2)/ the entire procedure. (3)/ No error (4)
570. It had laid (1)/ in the closet (2)/ for a week before we found it. (3)/ No error (4)
571. He was present (1)/ in the court (2)/ to give witness. (3)/ No error (4)
572. He laughed (1)/ on her (2)/ as she fell off the tree. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (573-592) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

573. The reporter (1)/ was unable (2)/ to illicit information from the police. (3)/ No error. (4)
574. Each of these boys (1)/ play (2)/ games. (3)/ No error. (4)
575. These all (1)/ mangoes (2)/ are ripe. (3)/ No error. (4)
576. The students were (1)/ awaiting for (2)/ the arrival of the chief guest. (3)/ No error. (4)
577. If you hear (1)/ engaged tone (2)/ replace the receiver and dial again. (3)/ No error. (4)
578. Henry asked his wife (1)/ what had she prepared (2)/ for dinner that night. (3)/ No error. (4)
579. The news (1)/ I have received (2)/ is not good.(3)/ No error. (4)
580. Who (1)/ arranged (2)/ the chairs ? (3)/ No error. (4)
581. People who live on (1)/ glass houses (2)/ should not throw stone at others. (3)/ No error. (4)
582. The library members were asked (1)/ to return back the books (2)/ to the library. (3)/ No error. (4)
583. Raghu came out of the bathroom (1)/with a towel (2)/in the hand. (3)/No error. (4)
584. Neither the girl nor her parents (1)/ was present (2)/ to receive the award. (3)/ No error. (4)
585. College girls seldom wear (1)/ sarees these days, (2)/ do they ? (3)/ No error. (4)
586. Scarcely had (1)/the function started (2)/than it began to rain. (3) /No error. (4)
587. My friend (1)/has invited me (2)/ for tea this Sunday. (3)/No error. (4)
588. He discussed (1)/ the murder case (2)/ with his juniors. (3)/ No error. (4)
589. The paintings of natural sceneries (1)/ are selling (2)/ like hot cakes. (3)/ No error. (4)
590. I (1)/ go to school (2)/ by walk. (3)/ No error. (4)
591. It is a (1)/ desert (2)/ place. (3)/ No error. (4)
592. You shall get (1)/ all the informations (2)/ if you read this book carefully. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (593-597) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

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593. My father gave me (1)/ a pair of binocular (2)/ on my birthday. (3)/ No error. (4)
594. Kalidas is (1)/ a Shakespeare (2)/ of India. (3)/ No error.(4)
595. The teacher as well as his students, (1)/ all left (2)/ for the trip. (3)/ No error.(4)
596. More you (1)/ think of it, (2)/ the worse it becomes. (3)/ No error.(4)
597. Hasan plays (1)/ both cricket and billiards (2)/ at the national level. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (598–602) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)

598. When I fail (1)/ to solve the problem myself (2)/ I unhesitatingly called for his help. (3)/ No error. (4)
599. I and Tina will (1)/ go to the market (2)/ in the evening. (3)/ No error.(4)
600. Krishnakali, an early riser and a nature-lover (1)/ goes to morning walk at Rabindra (2)/ Sarovar lake before dawn. (3)/ No error.(4)
601. As a boy Dhritiman is very obedient (1)/ polite and hard-working (2)/ but as a student, he is always inattentive in study. (3)/ No error.(4)
602. There would have been (1)/ a disaster (2)/ and for your prompt action. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (603–607) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your anwer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

603. Eighty–five thousand rupees (1)/ is a large sum of money (2)/ to earn in a month. (3)/ No error (4)
604. His voice shook with emotion (1)/ and it was so funny to hear him (2)/ that all we longed to laugh and to cry. (3)/ No error (4)
605. It being a rainy day (1)/ I will decide to skip work (2)/ and stay at home. (3)/ No error (4)
606. Another baffling change (1)/ that I noticed in him now-a-days (2)/ is that he avoids speaking to me. (3)/ No error (4)
607. I had asked him (1)/ how he could go out (2)/ if it started raining. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (608 – 612) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

608. She regards (1)/ negotiating prices with customers (2)/ as her special expertise. (3)/ No error (4)
609. The police is investigating (1)/ for the recent happening (2)/ in the area. (3)/ No error (4)
610. The redevelopment project is aimed (1)/ not just providing good houses to shanty dwellers, (2)/ but also developing infra-structure around the major Mumbai localities. (3)/ No error (4)
611. Unless he apologizes (1)/ he should not be (2)/ allowed to stay with us. (3)/ No error (4)
612. I met the gentleman (1)/ today morning on my way (2)/ to the market. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (613-614) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

613. Although we reached his house in time (1)/ he was left (2)/ for the airport. (3)/ No error. (4)
614. The two last (1)/ chapters of the book (1)/ are very interesting.(3)/ No error. (4)
615. I have seen (1)/ that film last year (2)/ but I do not remember its story.(3)/ No error. (4)
616. Mahatma Gandhi remained (1)/ a man of principles (2)/ all through his life. (3)/ No error. (4)
617. Rustam and (1)/ myself saw (2)/ the picture. (3)/ No error.(4)
618. A lot of money (1)/ were spent (2)/ on the common wealth games. (3)/ No error. (4)
619. You will come (1)/ to my party tomorrow (2)/ isn't it. (3)/ No error. (4)
620. The old man was (1)/ over-whelmed for joy at (2)/ the success of his only son. (3)/ No error. (4)
621. The hockey match (1)/ between India and Pakistan (2)/ was much exciting. (3)/ No error. (4)
622. His composition (1)/ is inferior (2)/ than mine. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (623–632) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)

623. Mango, the most unique fruit (1)/ is available in India (2)/ in plenty. (3)/ No error (4)
624. Our geography teacher told (1)/ to study the map of India (2)/ for a test. (3)/ No error (4)
625. You are (1)/ more beautiful (2)/ than her.(3)/ No error (4)
626. My brother-in-law(1)/ who lives in Mumbai (2)/ have come to stay with us.(3)/ No error (4)
627. Have trust on(1)/ God and everything (2)/ will be right. (3)/ No error (4)
628. Smoking is undoubtedly (1)/ very injurious (2)/ for health.(3)/ No error (4)
629. My friend Anu (1)/ is one of the best tennis player (2)/ in the country. (3)/ No error (4)
630. The cattles (1)/ are grazing (2)/ in the fields. (3)/ No error (4)
631. When I was passing through the forest (1)/ I happened to see (2)/ a number of deers.(3)/ No error (4)
632. You can (1)/ open the box (2)/ by a screwdriver.(3)/ No error (4)

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Directions (633-642) : In the followng questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error your answer is (4), i.e. 'No error'.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IInd Sitting)

633. There is no agreement (1)/ between you and I (2)/ so we are free to go our way. (3)/ No error (4)
634. His father would (1)/ rather die than (2)/ to beg from door to door. (3)/ No error (4)
635. He is guilty (1)/ for killing (2)/ an innocent bird. (3)/ No error (4)
636. I have just come (1)/ to know that Mr. Ray, one of my favourite (2)/ teachers, died with cancer recently. (3)/ No error (4)
637. Many persons must have read(1)/The Arabian Nights', (2)/ which is very interesting. (3)/ No error (4)
638. We should make green vegetables (1)/ an essential part of our daily diet,(2) / shouldn't we ? (3)/ No error (4)
639. He has promised (1)/ to pay me the whole amount (2)/ in cheque with the stipulated time. (3)/ No error (4)
640. We must have (1)/ sympathy for (2)/ needy and the poor. (3)/ No error (4)
641. When I left (1)/ the house at 9 o'clock (2)/ my son was still at home. (3)/ No error (4)
642. I did not receive (1)/ any letter from my parents (2)/ for the last two months. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (643-647) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam–2013, 27.04.2014)

643. After tasting both (1)/ John prefers (2) / tea than coffee. (3)/ No error (4)
644. I loved (1)/ the drawings (2)/ they were so real. (3)/ No error (4)
645. Suddenly they saw a car coming (1)/ at a break neck speed. (2)/ An old man were crossing the road at the zebra crossing. (3)/ No error (4)
646. I sprained my ankle (1)/ when I was (2)/ playing basketball. (3)/ No error (4)
647. It is time (1)/ we should accept all our people as equals (2)/ and as partners in the task of building a strong and united nation. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (648-652) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam–2013, 27.04.2014)

648. Part of the research program (1)/ involved interviewing teenagers (2)/ in inner-city areas. (3)/ No error (4).
649. I could not put up at a hotel (1)/ because the board and lodging charges (2)/ were too expensive.(3)/No error (4).
650. Much harassed (1)/ he left hostel (2)/ bag and baggage. (3)/ No error (4).
651. The young man (1)/ was surprised (2)/ perhaps a shade scandalized. (3)/ No error (4).
652. Every boy and every girl (1)/ were given (2)/ a packet of sweets. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (653–657) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4). i.e. No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

653. In 1906 a earthquake (1)/destroyed much (2)/of San Francisco.(3)/ No error (4)
654. His parents does not (1) / approve of (2)/ his business. (3)/ No error (4)
655. The college library is (1) / not only equipped with (2) / very good books but also with the latest journals. (3)/No error (4)
656. The lovers walked (1) / besides each other (2)/ in silence. (3)/ No error (4)
657. Men are wanted (1)/ for the army (2)/ and the navy, and the air force. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (658-662) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

658. She had an (1) / miserable existence (2)/living with him.(3)/ No error (4)
659. A weak-minded person is frighten away (1)/ by the initial difficulties and (2)/ gives up the attempt in despair. (3)/ No error (4)
660. The Beatles (1)/ will ever be my favourite (2)/ pop group. (3)/ No error (4)
661. She was shocked when (1)/ she heard the news (2)/that he has died. (3)/ No error (4)
662. The behaviour of young (1)/ boys are the subject of (2)/ comment the world over. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (663-667) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, Ist Sitting)

663. They dreamed of a society (1)/ where everyone (2)/ were equal. (3)/ No error (4)
664. On Senegal (1)/ it is considered impolite (2)/ if you do not share your food. (3)/ No error (4)
665. We discussed about the problem thoroughly (1)/on the eve of the examination (2)/ that I found it very easy to work it out. (3)/ No error (4)
666. The wise father told him (1)/ that the mangoes had gone bad as they were (2)/ in contact with the one rotten mango. (3)/ No error (4)
667. The box of eggs (1)/ are lying (2)/ on the table. (3)/ No error (4)

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Directions (668-672) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, IInd Sitting)

668. In his book (1)/ Churchill describes (2)/ that historical first meeting with Roosevelt. (3)/ No error (4)
669. The ant who was nearby (1)/ walked forward and bit the hunter (2)/ sharply in the ankle. (3)/ No error (4)
670. They can promise you (1)/ an experience (2)/ you won't never forget. (3)/ No error (4)
671. The dress that the (1)/ girl wore was (2)/ more attractive than the other girls. (3)/ No error (4)
672. Fifty years has passed (1)/ since man first ventured (2)/ into outer space. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (673-677) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014, Ist Sitting)

673. A chill wind blew (1)/ and icy fingers of death (2)/ crept up my spine. (3)/ No error (4).
674. Such rules (1)/ do not apply to (2)/ you and I. (3)/ No error (4).
675. The river (1)/ has overflown (2)/ its banks. (3)/ No error (4).
676. IIM Calcatta's MBA programme (1)/ is regarded (2)/ as the finest in the country. (3)/ No error (4).
677. One of the most (1)/ widely spread (2)/ bad habit is the use of tobacco. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (678–682) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

678. He feels his troubles (1)/ as much or (2)/ even more than they. (3)/ No error (4)
679. I like reading (1)/ more than (2)/ to play. (3)/ No error (4)
680. The old lady swooned (1)/ but was soon (2)/ restored at senses. (3)/ No error (4)
681. I shall have to (1)/ withdraw from my savings (2)/ to buy a new car. (3)/ No error. (4)
682. The whole block of flats (1)/ including two shops were (2)/ destroyed in fire. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (683-687) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

683. The new device (1)/ aims at eliminating (2)/ the risk of short - circuiting. (3) / No error (4)
684. I wish to heartily (1)/ congratulate you for (2)/ your astounding success. (3)/No error (4)
685. The visitor took the vacant seat (1)/ next from mine (2)/ one of the many huge sofas in the room. (3)/ No error (4)
686. He was (1)/ a learnt man among lords, (2)/ and a lord among learned men. (3)/No error (4)
687. With our great annoyance (1)/ we found the ground (2)/ filled with broken glasses. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (688-692) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

688. Paradise Lost (1)/ is (2)/a epic poem.(3)/ No error (4)
689. After toiling very hardly (1)/ over a long period of time (2)/ he found that he had met no profit at all. (3)/ No error (4)
690. Excuse (1)/ me (2)/ interrupting you. (3)/ No error (4)
691. At this time of the year (1)/ the mountains are (2)/ usually covered with ice. (3)/ No error (4)
692. One of my friends (1)/ are (2)/ an I.A.S officer. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (693-697) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IInd Sitting)

693. The Arabian Nights' (1)/ are enjoyed (2)/ by all kinds of readers. (3)/ No error (4).
694. She has not completed (1)/ her course, (2)/ Isn't it ? (3)/ No error (4).
695. Every citizen is (1)/ entitled to (2)/ the voting. (3)/ No error (4).
696. The collector (1)/ visits the office regularly (2)/ Isn't it ? (3)/ No error (4).
697. No sooner did the rabbit (1)/come out of the bush (2)/ when the hunter killed it. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (698-702) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)

698. Shakespeare has written(1)/ many plays (2)/as well as some poetries. (3)/ No error (4)
699. Neither of the girls (1)/ were willing to (2) / accept the proposal. (3)/ No error (4)
700. A interesting book (1)/ 'A Tale of two cities' (2)/was written by Alexander Dumas. (3) / No error (4)
701. In India, (1)/ there are (2) / many poors. (3)/No error (4)
702. I worked (1)/ as medical representative (2)/ for eight months.(3)/No error (4)

Directions (703 – 707) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

703. One must learn (1)/ to distinguish (2)/ good from bad. (3)/ No error (4)

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704. The children (1)/ laughed at (2)/ the clown. (3)/ No error (4)
705. Had the plane not been delayed, (1)/ I will reach here (2)/ in time for the function. (3)/ No error (4)
706. In India, hill stations (1)/ usually have (2)/ beautiful sceneries. (3)/ No error (4)
707. She was ill for five days (1)/ when the doctor (2)/ was sent for. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (708 - 712) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

708. The United Nations (1)/ enquired for (2)/ a cease fire. (3)/ No error (4)
709. Ghana, Nigeria and Gambia (1)/ each have parts to play (2)/ in the development of Africa. (3)/ No error (4)
710. In these days of inflation (1)/ a ten rupees note will not buy you (2)/ even an ordinary meal. (3)/ No error (4)
711. Most of my friends (1)/ heard the earthquake (2)/ but I was totally unaware of it. (3)/ No error (4)
712. He walks (1)/ as if the earth (2)/ belonged to him. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (713-722) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

713. Many a man (1)/ have come to India from Bangladesh (2)/ to live here permanently. (3)/ No error. (4)
714. Our football team(1)/ comprises of (2)/ eleven skilled players. (3)/ No error. (4)
715. Knowledge and wisdom makes (1)/ an individual truly complete (2)/ and self-assured. (3)/ No error. (4)
716. One of the boys(1)/ who always give the correct answer (2)/ is Samuel. (3)/ No error. (4)
717. It is high time (1)/ we renovate (2)/ our old house. (3)/ No error. (4)
718. Headmaster (1)/ has instructed (2)/ the teachers to follow the rules of the school. (3)/ No error. (4)
719. The first inning (1)/ of the match (2)/ was very sensational. (3)/ No error. (4)
720. How long it takes (1)/ to travel from Chennai to Trichy (2)/ by train? (3)/ No error. (4)
721. One should respect (1)/ the religions of others (2)/ as much as his own. (3)/ No error. (4)
722. On a holiday (1)/ I prefer reading story books (2)/ than visiting my friends. (3)/ No error. (4)
723. I was (1)/ laying down (2)/ when the door bell rang. (3)/ No error. (4)
724. I told the teacher (1)/ that the homework set for the day (2)/ was much too heavy for us to complete. (3)/ No error. (4)
725. Someone, they don't know (1)/ who, knocked at (2)/ their door in midnight.(3)/ No error (4)
726. Seldom if ever (1)/ nature does operate (2)/ in closed and separate compartments. (3)/ No error. (4)
727. Mohan leapt (1)/ on the opportunity (2)/ that came his way. (3)/ No error. (4)
728. Water contamination has become more serious (1)/ since chemists have begun to use (2)/ new substances. (3)/ No error. (4)
729. Due to inflation (1)/ the cost of living (2)/ escalated in the last one year. (3)/ No error. (4)
730. Just as (1)/ I was entering the room, (2)/ the family was going for a party. (3)/ No error. (4)
731. The arm was so badly injured (1)/ that he must have (2)/ it amputated (3)/ No error. (4)
732. You need not tell a lie (1)/ when the judge asked you where you were (2)/ When the crime was committed. (3) No error. (4)

Directions (733–752): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

733. Mobile phones are so importance these days that they are no longer luxury items but have become a necessity.
(1) a necessity
(2) so importance these days
(3) no longer
(4) No error
734. Neither he or his wife has arrived.
(1) has arrived (2) Neither he
(3) No error (4) or his wife
735. The process was too simple and easy to understand that it hardly took five minutes for us to grasp it.
(1) No error
(2) and easy to understand that it hardly
(3) took five minutes for us to grasp it
(4) The process was too simple
736. Read not to contradict nor to believe but to weigh and consider.
(1) but to weigh and consider
(2) No error
(3) nor to believe
(4) Read not to contradict
737. The decapitated body of a young girl was discovered yesterday.
(1) No error
(2) The decapitated body
(3) of a young girl
(4) was discovered yesterday
738. We really wanted to go to the park but we were told not to go out if it rain.
(1) No error (2) were told
(3) wanted to go (4) if it rain
739. It has been said that history is the essence of innumerable biography.
(1) No error
(2) of innumerable biography
(3) that history is the essence
(4) It has been said

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740. The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Traffickings is observed on June 26th.
(1) Drug Abuse and Illicit Traffickings
(2) No error
(3) is observed on June 26th
(4) The International Day against

741. If man makes proper use of his time and opportunities and follow his aim in life with patience and perseverance, he is sure to succeed.
(1) and perseverance, he is sure to succeed.
(2) If man makes proper use of his time and opportunities
(3) and follow his aim in life with patience
(4) No error

742. Jewellery retailers across India decided to suspend sold of gold coins and bars for six months.
(1) to suspend sold
(2) of gold coins and bars for six months.
(3) No error
(4) Jewellery retailers across India decided

743. Who do you think will win the game ?
(1) Who do you
(2) No error
(3) win the game
(4) think will

744. My cousin cannot understand why his teacher says that the earth move round the sun.
(1) teacher says
(2) cannot understand
(3) No error
(4) move round the

745. Reading is no longer popular among the youthful of today. As the influence of the internet has taken over a very important and active hobby.
(1) among the youthful of today
(2) very important and active hobby
(3) influence of the internet
(4) No error

746. A person who sticks to one thing inspite of initial difficulties is sure to succeed in the end.
(1) A person who sticks to one thing
(2) is sure to succeed in the end
(3) inspite of initial difficulties
(4) No error

747. What make people angry or tense is actually a mystery which is difficult to explain.
(1) No error
(2) What make people angry
(3) or tense is actually a mystery
(4) which is difficult to explain

748. She gave me details of all the schools she had visited while she was on an official tour.
(1) all the schools she had visited
(2) No error
(3) She gave me details of
(4) while she was on a official tour

749. The doctor recommended that he should take a holiday.
(1) that he should
(2) take a holiday
(3) The doctor recommended
(4) No error

750. Education is the only effective tool to help eradicate the problem of violence against women.
(1) problem of violence
(2) help eradicate
(3) the only affective tool
(4) No error

751. Even a fool when he holdeth his peace is counted wise.
(1) when he holdeth his peace
(2) No error
(3) Even fools
(4) is counted wise

752. Henry is a capable boy of doing anything.
(1) a capable boy
(2) of doing anything
(3) Henry is
(4) No error

Directions (753-772) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014
(TF No. 482 RN 5)

753. Africa is the second largest continent (1)/ and it contain about one fifth (2)/ of all the land in the world. (3)/ No error (4).

754. We had (1)/ hardly reached the (2)/ platform than the train came in. (3)/ No error (4).

755. When no individual is (1)/ responsible there are no (2)/ sense of responsibility. (3)/ No error (4).

756. I am not sure (1)/ if (2)/ he will come. (3)/ No error (4).

757. I felt privileged (1)/ to recite a poem in an honour of my teacher (2)/ at a recent school function.3 (3)/ No error (4).

758. It is now (1)/ five years since (2)/ I visit the Delhi. (3)/ No error (4).

759. Prisoners, especially long term convict (1)/ have to suffer most (2)/ from emotional starvation. (3)/ No error (4).

760. This is not (1)/ a worth reading book (2)/ so don't read it. (3)/ No error (4).

761. The beautiful, young girl (1)/ jumped in the river (2)/ in a state of depression. (3)/ No error (4).

762. The tree (1)/ is losing (2)/ its leaves. (3)/ No error (4).

763. People have (1)/ different ideas about (2)/ what makes a good holiday. (3)/ No error (4).

764. They decided (1)/ to consult (2)/ a marriage guidance counsellor. (3)/ No error (4).

765. I saw (1)/ two deers (2)/ in the woods. (3)/ No error (4).

766. I enjoy jogging (1)/ and I enjoy (2)/ playing the piano. (3)/ No error (4).

767. For testing (1)/ the new microphone, (2)/ I tried to record my voice. (3)/ No error (4).

768. My friends said (1)/ me that he was (2)/ unable to come. (3)/ No error (4).

769. She has married (1)/ a young tall (2)/ Australian accountant. (3)/ No error (4).

770. The hurrying crowds (1)/ of people past (2)/ each other amazed him. (3)/ No error (4).

771. I have visited Mumbai two years ago (1)/ and I am planning to visit again (2)/ in the near future. (3)/ No error (4).

772. He neither talks too much (1)/ nor he causes any trouble (2)/ during the lesson. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (773–777) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014
TF No. 022 MH 3)

join: farhan sir study group

773. If I would have realised (1)/ what a bad shape our library is in (2)/ I would have done something. (3)/ No error (4)
774. He has been (1)/ enhanced in position (2)/ as a result of his diligence and integrity. (3)/ No error (4)
775. It is I (1)/ who is responsible (2)/ for the delay. (3)/ No error (4)
776. There is only one cure (1)/ to the evils which newly (2)/ acquired freedom produces and that cure is freedom. (3)/ No error (4)
777. He flew (1)/ over extensively (2)/ the Pacific last winter. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (778–782) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014 , Ist Sitting TF No. 333 LO 2)

778. A five–men (1)/ enquiry committee was appointed (2)/ to look into the matter. (3)/ No error (4)
779. The crime rate increases inspite (1)/ formal moral education (2)/ given in schools. (3)/ No error (4)
780. As soon as they (1)/ entered the temple (2)/ they prayed to the gods on bent knees. (3)/ No error (4)
781. Three–fourths of the men (1)/ has gone (2)/ to war. (3)/ No error (4)
782. The conversation (1)/ we are having is completely (2)/ out of the main topic. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (783–787) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)

783. On the arrival of the mail, (1)/ the car finally (2)/ made the start. (3)/ No error. (4)
784. Second hand (1)/ furnitures were(2)/ put to auction.(3)/ No error. (4)
785. If she had seen (1)/ the car coming, she (2)/ may not crossed the road. (3)/ No error.(4)
786. His father (1)/ bought these furnitures (2)/ the day before yesterday. (3)/ No error. (4)
787. Although Niratyay is very intelligent and sincere (1)/ to his dealing he (2)/ often tells lies. (3)/ No error.(4)

Directions (788–807) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015 Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

788. The other day my sister told me (1)/ that she will be moving (2)/ to her new apartment very soon.(3)/ No error (4)
789. Tony is giving me a lift. (1)/ He's coming to (2)/ call for me at ten.(3)/ No error (4)
790. Each of the students participating (1)/ in the drawing competition (2)/ have to bring his own materials.(3)/ No error (4)
791. Raj surprised everyone (1)/ when he created an unbreakable record (2)/ of one and a half centuries.(3)/ No error (4)
792. Do not write him of (1)/ as I feel he still has the fire (2)/ smouldering in him.(3)/ No error (4)
793. The poor man saves the money (1)/ but then he began to worry (2)/ that thieves might take it away.(3)/ No error (4)
794. He adviced me (1)/ to join (2)/ the computer course later in the year.(3)/ No error (4)
795. Some of our latest canon (1)/ that have come out of the production (2)/ line have a very long range.(3)/ No error (4)
796. Susan said that she shall (1)/ try to attempt the task (2)/ to the best of her ability.(3)/ No error (4)
797. He couldn't but help (1)/ shed tears at the plight of the villagers (2)/ rendered homeless by a devastating cyclone.(3)/ No error (4)
798. Most of the members at the meeting felt (1)/ that the group appointed to investigate the case (2)/ were not competent to do the job efficiently.(3)/ No error (4)
799. Neither the size (1)/ nor the colour of the gloves (2)/ were right.(3)/ No error (4)
800. It was only when they met that (1)/ they found he has a childish simplicity (2)/ in him.(3)/ No error (4)
801. I now realise that public speaking (1)/ requires as much courage (2)/ and confidence as to dance.(3)/ No error (4)
802. The children which are assembled (1)/ in the hall are the ones (2)/ chosen for the field trip.(3)/ No error (4)
803. It is to certify that he has won (1)/ the essay writing competition organised (2)/ by the Department of Arts and Culture.(3)/ No error (4)
804. Neither of the sisters (1)/ are sensible enough (2)/ to carry out the plan.(3)/ No error (4)
805. Give your answers (1)/ in your own words (2)/ as far as practical.(3)/ No error (4)
806. Tired I was I had to (1)/ keep on working till (2)/ the wee hours of the morning.(3)/ No error (4)
807. The suggestion given by him (1)/ is as bad, if not worst (2)/ than the one suggested by you.(3)/ No error (4)

Directions (808–812) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

808. Hearing these strange noise above, the thought at once occurred to me that thieves had entered the house.
(1) No error
(2) the thought at once occurred to me
(3) that thieves had entered the house
(4) Hearing these strange noises above

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809. Everyone were happy to hear about his success.
(1) to hear
(2) about his sucess
(3) No error
(4) Everyone were happy

810. The lions kill the animals and eat his meat.
(1) The lions
(2) and eat his meat
(3) kill the animals
(4) No error

811. The team was now in the field and about to take their place.
(1) No error
(2) The team was
(3) about to take their
(4) now in the field and place

812. Our beloved Prime Minister is known to the prominent figures all over the world.
(1) the prominent figures all over the world
(2) is known to
(3) Our beloved Prime Minister
(4) No error

Directions (813-817) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 IInd Sitting)

813. Professor Lal teaches both history as well as literature each semester.
(1) Professor Lal teaches
(2) No error
(3) each semester.
(4) both history as well as literature

814. The media play a vital role in popularising a brand.
(1) The media play
(2) in popularising a brand.
(3) No error
(4) a vital role

815. My friend will not come to attend this marriage unless he is not invited.
(1) No error
(2) My friend will not come
(3) to attend this marriage
(4) unless he is not invited.

816. This is the second communication we have sent and we are much surprised at receiving no answer.
(1) This is the second communication we have sent
(2) at receiving no answer.
(3) and we are much surprised
(4) No error

817. She is wealthy and can afford all the pleasures of life.
(1) and can afford
(2) all the pleasures of life.
(3) No error
(4) She is wealthy

Directions (818-822) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

818. By May next year I have been working in this college for twenty years.
(1) No error
(2) By May next year
(3) I have been working in this college
(4) For twenty years.

819. Everyone of us should realise that any act of negligence will cause a great harm to our country's security.
(1) No error
(2) Everyone of us should realise that
(3) any act of negligence will cause
(4) a great harm to our country's security.

820. I shall look forward to being with you sometime next month.
(1) No error
(2) I shall look forward
(3) to being with you
(4) sometime next month.

821. I really do regret not to learn to play the violin when I had so many opportunties to learn and practise in school.
(1) No error
(2) I really do regret not to learn to play the violin
(3) when I had so many opportunities
(4) to learn and practise in school.

822. The government granted relief payments of Rs. 5,000 each to those who injured in the fire accident.
(1) No error
(2) The government granted
(3) Relief payments of Rs. 5,000 each
(4) To those who injured in the fire accident.

Directions (823–827) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

823. You are required to give an explanation for your conduct within two days of the receipt of this letter.
(1) No error
(2) for your conduct
(3) within two days of the receipt of this letter.
(4) You are required to give an explanation

824. The ruins of the spillway are a vital clue to the epic struggle that unfold as generations of Khmer engineers coped with a water system that grew complex and unruly.
(1) coped with a water system that grew complex and unruly.
(2) to the epic struggle that unfold as generations of Khmer engineers
(3) The ruins of the spillway are a vital clue
(4) No error

825. Bobby learnt the alphabets at the age of two.
(1) No error
(2) age of two
(3) Bobby learnt the
(4) alphabets at the

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826. The sum and substance of this poem is as follows.
(1) of this poem
(2) No error
(3) The sum and substance
(4) is as follows

827. I watched how the pianoist used her left hand.
(1) I watched how
(2) the pianoist
(3) No error
(4) used her left hand

Directions (828-832) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

828. Who do you think I met ?
(1) Who (2) No error
(3) do you think (4) I met ?

829. Just outside my house are a playground for school boys and girls.
(1) Just outside my house
(2) are a playground
(3) No error
(4) for school boys and girls

830. He can be a basketball player since he is tall like a mule.
(1) He can be
(2) he is tall like a mule
(3) No error
(4) a basketball player since

831. It is not advisable to take heavy luggages while on a journey.
(1) to take heavy luggages
(2) while on a journey
(3) No error
(4) It is not advisable

832. A bird in the tree is worth two in the bush.
(1) A bird in the tree
(2) two in the bush.
(3) No error
(4) is worth

Directions (833–837) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

833. Several guests noticed Mr. Sharma falling back in his chair and gasping for breath.
(1) falling back in his chair
(2) Several guests noticed Mr. Sharma
(3) and gasping for breath
(4) No error

834. We have finished our work three hours ago and have been waiting for you since then.
(1) three hours ago and have been waiting
(2) We have finished our work
(3) for you since then
(4) No error

835. Many a man want to be rich quickly.
(1) rich quickly (2) want to be
(3) Many a man (4) No error

836. The Russian ambassador's whereabouts is not known to anyone.
(1) No error
(2) The Russian ambassador's
(3) not known to anyone
(4) where abouts is

837. A study is going underway to determine the exact concentration of lead in the water supply.
(1) to determine the exact concentration
(2) No error
(3) of lead in the water supply
(4) A study is going underway

Directions (838–857) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

838. The childrens were happy when the film started.
(1) The childrens
(2) when the film started
(3) No error
(4) were happy

839. His new job necessitated his getting up at six.
(1) No error
(2) His new job
(3) getting up at six
(4) necessitated his

840. This is Johns book on the table.
(1) No error (2) John's book
(3) on the table (4) This is

841. It is not advisable to take heavy luggages while travelling these days.
(1) No error
(2) to take heavy luggages
(3) It is not advisable
(4) while travelling these days

842. An ancients considered that knowledge had its limits.
(1) had its limits
(2) No error
(3) that knowledge
(4) An ancients considered

843. Despite the speed in which he was driving he couldn't reach on time.
(1) Despite the speed
(2) No error
(3) in which he was driving
(4) he couldn't reach on time

844. Being a very cold I could not go out for a morning walk.
(1) for a morning walk
(2) No error
(3) Being a very cold
(4) I could not go out

845. This is the girl whose brother is a doctor.
(1) is a doctor
(2) This is the girl
(3) No error
(4) whose brother

846. The children are driving me to distraction today.
(1) No error
(2) distraction today
(3) The children are
(4) driving me to

847. Thoughts about the slaughtered children is uppermost on my mind.
(1) is uppermost on my mind
(2) slaughtered children
(3) Thoughts about the
(4) No error

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848. The luxuries of the riches are maintained by depriving the poor of their dues.
(1) The luxuries of the riches
(2) the poor of their dues
(3) are maintained by depriving
(4) No error

849. They brought to themself this disaster.
(1) No error
(2) to themself
(3) this disaster
(4) They brought

850. Everybody wants to enjoy habitual peace in mind.
(1) peace in mind
(2) No error
(3) Everybody wants to
(4) enjoy habitual

851. Orwell is one of those authors who do his best to irritate the reader.
(1) Orwell is one of those
(2) No error
(3) who do his best
(4) to irritate the reader

852. He was conferred to his bed by illness.
(1) by illness
(2) to his bed
(3) No error
(4) He was conferred

853. The full moon appearing in the sky and its silvery light spread across.
(1) The full moon appearing
(2) silvery light spread across
(3) No error
(4) in the sky and its

854. It began to rain as soon as we stepped out of the house.
(1) out of the house
(2) as soon as we stepped
(3) No error
(4) It began to rain

855. It is not good to breed over past failure.
(1) to breed over
(2) It is not good
(3) No error
(4) past failure

856. Things in Nature die a temporary deaths only to appear again.
(1) only to appear again
(2) die a temporary death
(3) Things in Nature
(4) No error

857. The Ph.D. degree was confide on him in the convocation.
(1) The Ph.D. degree
(2) him in the convocation
(3) was confide on
(4) No error

Directions (858-862) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

858. After he was caught cheating he was disqualified to appear at the examination.
(1) After he was caught cheating
(2) he was disqualified
(3) to appear at the examination
(4) No error

859. She stopped singing as soon as the telephone rings from across the hall.
(1) She stopped singing
(2) as soon as the telephone
(3) rings from across the hall
(4) No error

860. The old curtains were torn and they flapped in the light breeze.
(1) The old curtains were torn
(2) and they flapped
(3) in the light breeze
(4) No error

861. I do not know who you consider to be the best dancer.
(1) I do not know
(2) who you consider
(3) to be the best dancer
(4) No error

862. So hoarse he was that he could not make the speech.
(1) So hoarse he was
(2) that he could not make
(3) the speech (4) No error

Directions (863–865) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, Ist Sitting)

863. The kitchen need painting badly and I must get it done.
(1) need painting badly
(2) The kitchen
(3) No error
(4) and I must get it done

864. If I will play my best I can win any day against anybody.
(1) against anybody
(2) I can win any day
(3) No error
(4) If I will play my best

865. He finds fault at everything I do.
(1) No error
(2) at everything
(3) I do
(4) He finds fault

Directions (866-868) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, IInd Sitting)

866. An idea was worth nothing if it has no champion.
(1) No error
(2) if it has no champion
(3) An idea
(4) is worth nothing

867. The camp beside ours has been built in 1966 by John's brother.
(1) No error
(2) by John's brother
(3) The camp beside ours
(4) was built in 1966

868. I have been waiting for you since two hours.
(1) for you
(2) No error
(3) I have been waiting
(4) since two hours

Directions (869–888) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

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869. There be a long queue for entry into the exhibition ground.
(1) for entry into
(2) No error
(3) There be a long queue
(4) the exhibition ground.

870. Until you are in the habit of putting off things you cannot ensure yourself of a good future.
(1) No error
(2) the habit of putting off things
(3) you cannot ensure yourself of a good future.
(4) Until you are in

871. Let us vie to one another in doing good.
(1) to one another
(2) Let us vie
(3) in doing good.
(4) No error

872. The article suggests that when a person is under unusual stress you should be especially careful to eat a well-balanced diet.
(1) The article suggests that when a person is under unusual stress
(2) you should be especially careful
(3) to eat a well-balanced diet.
(4) No error

873. The results of the survey were fairly disappointing.
(1) of the survey were
(2) The results
(3) fairly disappointing.
(4) No error

874. Some members of the committee were opposed to use the club members' money to redecorate the meeting hall.
(1) the club members' money to redecorate the meeting hall.
(2) No error
(3) Some members of the committee
(4) were opposed to use

875. I forbid you not to go there again.
(1) there again (2) No error
(3) not to go (4) I forbid you

876. We received much help from the neighbours.
(1) We received
(2) much help
(3) No error
(4) from the neighbours.

877. He looked upon me eye to eye for a few moments before he spoke.
(1) before he spoke.
(2) No error
(3) eye to eye for a few moments
(4) He looked upon me

878. As per the invitation card Rahim marries with Sayra on 13th December, Monday.
(1) As per the invitation card
(2) No error
(3) on 13th December, Monday.
(4) Rahim marries with Sayra

879. I was convinced that the only thing I wanted to do ever, is to write novels.
(1) I was convinced that
(2) No error
(3) the only thing I wanted to do
(4) ever, is to write novels.

880. This book is different than that.
(1) is different (2) This book
(3) No error (4) than that

881. Riches are uncertain things, and the fame that power give or is won by foul means is as shortlived as the dewdrop.
(1) is as shortlived as the dewdrop.
(2) that power give or is won by foul means
(3) Riches are uncertain things, and the fame
(4) No error

882. The doctor asked his patient to regularly take his medicine.
(1) asked his patient
(2) to regularly take his medicine.
(3) No error
(4) The doctor

883. Did you hear many news about the political situation while you were in that country ?
(1) about the political situation while you were in that country ?
(2) many news
(3) Did you hear
(4) No error

884. I meant to repair the radio but hadn't time to do it today.
(1) No error
(2) to do it today.
(3) I meant to repair the radio
(4) but hadn't time

885. The heavy-weight fighter was knocking out in one punch.
(1) The heavy-weight fighter
(2) in one punch.
(3) was knocking out
(4) No error

886. Thanks to an insight and persistence of the local doctor, hundreds of victims have been able to resume normal life.
(1) No error
(2) and persistence of the local doctor,
(3) hundreds of victims have been able to resume normal life.
(4) Thanks to an insight

887. In twenty wrecks five lives were fortunately lost.
(1) In twenty wrecks
(2) five lives were
(3) No error
(4) fortunately lost.

888. Do you think you could lend me good pair of gloves to wear to the wedding ?
(1) Do you think you could lend me
(2) to wear to the wedding ?
(3) good pair of gloves
(4) No error

Directions (889–892) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

889. When the workers threatened to go on a strike, the mill owner declared a lay off on his mill.
(1) declared a lay off on his mill.
(2) When the workers threatened to
(3) go on a strike, the mill owner
(4) No error

890. Iodine deficiency is an easy and inexpensive nutrient disorder to prevent.
(1) Iodine deficiency
(2) is an easy and inexpensive
(3) nutrient disorder to prevent
(4) No error

join: farhan sir study group

891. Whoever assumes his statement true is foolish
(1) his statement true
(2) No error
(3) Whoever assumes
(4) is foolish

892. The people gathered at the funeral to pay respect.
(1) No error
(2) The people gathered
(3) at the funeral
(4) to pay respect.

Directions (893–896) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

893. You must abide on (1)/ the terms of (2)/ this government. (3)/ No error (4)

894. Electronic mail or E-mail (1)/ are a method of exchanging (2)/ digital messages. (3)/ No error (4)

895. I will have (1)/ both the blue (2)/ or the black pen. (3)/ No error. (4)

896. My wife, having finish her work (1)/ rushed to meet me (2)/ at the event. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (897–900) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

897. She always fed (1)/ her childrens (2)/ before she fed her dog. (3)/ No error (4)

898. One must (1)/ obey one's (2)/ teachers. (3)/ No error (4)

899. Make what you write (1)/ and say more (2)/ absorbed and engrossing. (3)/ No error (4)

900. They came here in (1)/ the evening and begin making (2)/ further arrangements. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (901–904) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

901. She made the child to study hard.
(1) study hard (2) No error
(3) She made (4) the child

902. The promise was broken by him.
(1) was broken (2) by him
(3) The promise (4) No error

903. Rakesh founds the newspaper very dull.
(1) very dull
(2) Rakesh founds
(3) No error
(4) the newspaper

904. The door should be keep closed.
(1) keep closed (2) No error
(3) should be (4) The door

Directions (905–908) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

905. Scientist now hope that cloning can successfully be conducted in human beings in the near future.
(1) No error
(2) can successfully be con ducted in
(3) human beings in the near future
(4) Scientist now hope that cloning

906. They had to put of the garden party because of the heavy rain.
(1) They had to
(2) put of the garden party
(3) No error
(4) because of the heavy rain.

907. When one takes great risks they must be prepared for great losses.
(1) they must be prepared
(2) When one takes great risks
(3) for great losses.
(4) No error

908. What delicious flavour these mangoes have !
(1) have!
(2) No error
(3) flavour these mangoes
(4) What delicious

Directions (909–912) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

909. We, in India can look forward to a comfortable and settle life in the twenty-first century.
(1) to a comfortable and settle
(2) life in the twenty-first century.
(3) No error
(4) We, in India can look forward

910. It is painful to saw that some youngsters are killing time without doing anything useful.
(1) some youngsters are
(2) killing time without doing anything useful.
(3) No error
(4) It is painful to saw that

911. One should have their teeth checked every six months.
(1) their teeth checked
(2) every six months.
(3) No error
(4) One should have

912. A honest person is upright in speech, thought and deed.
(1) is upright
(2) in speech, thought and deed.
(3) No error
(4) A honest person

Directions (913–922) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

913. You will not (1)/ succeed unless you (2)/ don't work hard. (3)/ No error (4)

914. He stated that (1)/ he prefers (2)/ tea than coffee. (3)/ No error (4)

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915. She has been (1)/ complaining about headache (2)/ from morning. (3) No error (4)
916. The children left (1)/ the playground (2)/ one after one. (3)/ No error (4)
917. I knew the town well (1)/ so I was able (2)/ to advice him where to go. (3)/ No error (4)
918. He runs (1)/ more faster (2)/ than I. (3)/ No error (4)
919. The fight for liberation (1)/ brings out the best and (2)/ a noblest quality in mankind. (3)/ No error (4)
920. The baby was (1)/ clinging with her (2)/ mother in fear. (3)/ No error (4)
921. Not much (1)/ people realize (2)/ his sincerity. (3)/ No error (4)
922. The government (1)/ must provide facilities for the (2)/ upbringing of women. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (923–932) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

923. You will not (1)/ succeed unless you (2)/ don't work hard. (3)/ No error (4)
924. He stated that (1)/ he prefers (2)/ tea than coffee. (3)/ No error (4)
925. She has been (1)/ complaining about headache (2)/ from morning. (3) No error (4)
926. The children left (1)/ the playground (2)/ one after one. (3)/ No error (4)
927. I knew the town well (1)/ so I was able (2)/ to advice him where to go. (3)/ No error (4)
928. He runs (1)/ more faster (2)/ than I. (3)/ No error (4)
929. The fight for liberation (1)/ brings out the best and (2)/ a noblest quality in mankind. (3)/ No error (4)
930. The baby was (1)/ clinging with her (2)/ mother in fear. (3)/ No error (4)
931. Not much (1)/ people realize (2)/ his sincerity. (3)/ No error (4)
932. The government (1)/ must provide facilities for the (2)/ upbringing of women. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (933-937) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 Ist sitting TF No. 3148585)

933. He assured me that he will return in an hour.
(1) No error
(2) that he will return
(3) in an hour.
(4) He assured me
934. The car that he is using these days is belonging to his employer.
(1) No error
(2) these days is belonging
(3) The car that he is using
(4) to his employer.
935. Three years have elapsed since I had gone to visit my aunt in the city.
(1) No error
(2) visit my aunt in the city.
(3) since I had gone to
(4) Three years have elapsed
936. I reached two hours before he had came.
(1) two hours before
(2) No error
(3) he had came.
(4) I reached
937. He needs not have shouted at me that way.
(1) No error
(2) not have shouted
(3) He needs
(4) at me that way.

Directions (938 – 942) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 IInd sitting)

938. Before we returned from swimming in the river near the camp, someone had stole our clothes, and we had to walk back with our towels around us.
(1) No error
(2) and we had to walk back with our towels around us.
(3) Before we returned from swimming in the river near the camp
(4) someone had stole our clothes
939. He went to the doctor because he had not been feeling well since several weeks.
(1) He went to the doctor
(2) since several weeks
(3) because he had not been feeling well
(4) No error
940. Had you participated in the drawing competition, you would have won the first prize.
(1) No error
(2) in the drawing competition
(3) Had you participated
(4) you would have won the first prize
941. Long life is good if one be happy and has friends.
(1) and has friends.
(2) if one be happy
(3) No error
(4) Long life is good
942. The thief did not know that there was a dog laying under the table.
(1) that there was a dog
(2) laying under the table
(3) No error
(4) The thief did not know

Direction (943) : In the following question, some part of the sentence has errors and some are correct. Find out of which part of the sentence has an error. If sentence is free from error choose to 'No error'.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

943. The scissors, which (1)/ are on the table, (2)/ belongs to Radha. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (944) : In the following question, some part of the sentence has errors and some are correct. Find out of which part of a sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error choose 'No error'.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

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944. My brother, along with his friends, have gone to watch a movie at the nearest cinema hall.
(1) at the nearest cinema hall
(2) My brother, along with his friends
(3) have gone to watch a movie
(4) No error

Directions (945-946) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error choose 'No error'
(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

945. The teachers, who I worked with, were very insensitive towards children's needs.
(1) The teachers, who I worked with
(2) were very insensitive
(3) towards children's needs
(4) No error

946. Bradbury, one of the most versatile writer ever lived, was a school dropout.
(1) Bradbury, one of the most
(2) versatile writer ever lived,
(3) was a school dropout
(4) No error

Directions (947) : In the following question, some part of the sentence has errors and some are correct. Find out of which part of the sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error choose 'No error'
(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

947. Each of the girls in my class sing well.
(1) Each of the girls
(2) sing well
(3) in my class
(4) No error

948. In the following question, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.
I shake his hand when he arrived and when he left.
(1) I shake his hand
(2) when he arrived
(3) and when he left
(4) No error
(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

949. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.
The old, grey horse that was standing beside the barn had a sad look in its eyes when it saw the shotgun that the farmer was carrying.
(1) The old, grey horse that was standing
(2) No error
(3) had a sad look in its eyes when
(4) shotgun that the farmer was carrying
(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

950. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error.
The young child singed a very sweet song for the audience.
(1) The young child
(2) singed
(3) a very sweet song
(4) for the audience
(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

951. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error.
Nowhere is the resulting confusion more evident except in campaign speeches made by different campaigners of the same party.
(1) Nowhere is the resulting confusion
(2) more evident
(3) except in campaign speeches
(4) made by different campaigners of the same party.
(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

952. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error.
As I prefer coffee than tea my friends always take the trouble to get me a cup of coffee.
(1) As I prefer
(2) coffee than tea
(3) my friends always take the trouble
(4) to get me a cup of coffee.
(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

953. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, 'No error'.
I always had a fancy towards big luxurious cars.
(1) had a (2) fancy
(3) towards big (4) No error
(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

954. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.
I'd like a bike in commuting to work.
(1) I'd like
(2) a bike
(3) in commuting to work
(4) No error
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

955. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error choose No error.
I prefer apples more than oranges.
(1) I prefer
(2) apples more than
(3) oranges
(4) No error
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

956. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error choose No error.
My husband was work, so I went shopping.
(1) My husband
(2) was work
(3) I went shopping
(4) No error
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

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957. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error choose No error.

The moon are full and the stars are out.

(1) The moon are full
(2) and the stars
(3) are out
(4) No error

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

958. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error choose No error.

The fire in the apartment building effected over 20 families.

(1) The fire in
(2) the apartment building
(3) effected over 20 families.
(4) No error

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

Directions (959) : In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out of which part of the a sentence has an error and choose the appropriate option. If the sentence is free from error, choose 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

959. She exercised discretion in investigating whether her husband eloped with his ex-girlfriend.

(1) discretion in
(2) investigating whether
(3) eloped with
(4) No error

Directions (960) : In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and choose the appropriate option. If the sentence is free from error, choose 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

960. The lawyer deduced from the existing evidences that the accused was involved in the heinous crime.

(1) in the heinous crime
(2) deduced from the
(3) accused was involved
(4) No error

Directions (961–962) : In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the appropriate option. If the sentence is free from error, choose 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

961. Neither the chips, which were cheaper, nor the pizza interested the kid.

(1) No error
(2) were cheaper
(3) nor the pizza
(4) the chips which

962. The travellers were pacified when to hear that the plane had landed on the runway much before the official announcement.

(1) landed on the runway
(2) much before the
(3) were pacified when
(4) No error

Directions (963) : In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the appropriate option. If the sentence is free from error, choose 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

963. Since my mother was angry so I did not utter a word.

(1) was angry so
(2) utter a word
(3) since my mother
(4) No error

Directions (964–973) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

964. Wise men follow nobel (1)/ ideas whereas fools (2)/ disregard them. (3)/ No error (4)

965. The navel officers (1)/ successfully fought the pirates (2)/ who had looted and plundered for many years. (3)/ No error (4)

966. He acted not (1)/as per my advice (2)/ but somebody else. (3)/ No error (4)

967. The chairs in the (1)/ room are in a (2)/ state disarray. (3)/ No error (4)

968. Ashoka the Great was (1)/ regarded one of the greatest emperors (2)/ the world has ever produced. (3)/ No error (4)

969. Will you please (1)/ give me little milk (2)/ for my cat ? (3)/ No error (4)

970. The light bulbs (1)/ on the hall (2)/ need to be changed. (3)/ No error (4)

971. A recent survey indicates (1)/ that the number of drug addicts (2)/ grew day by day. (3)/No error (4)

972. I want to exchange (1)/ my Maruti (2)/ from a Santro. (3)/ No error (4)

973. There were extensive (1)/ lawn in front (2)/ of the bungalow. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (974–976) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

974. Each of the girls (1)/ have come (2)/ with her books. (3)/ No error (4)

975. Me and my wife (1)/ were at home (2)/ last night. (3)/ No error (4)

976. Essay writing is an art (1)/ that requires many planning (2)/ on the part of the writer. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (977-981) : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Choose the part with the error. If there is No error, choose 'No error'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

977. He is (1)/ capable to do this work (2)/ within the stipulated period. (3)/ No error (4)

978. I used (1)/ a pair of trousers (2)/ for a week. (3)/ No error (4)

979. He has made a (1)/ mistake of (2)/ which I am certain. (3)/ No error (4)

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980. Good heavens! (1)/ How was she (2)/ grown!/ (3)/ No error (4)

981. The weather (1)/ of the new place (2)/ did not suit Ravi. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (982–984) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

982. Each child (1)/ was given a (2)/ red beautiful balloon. (3)/ No error (4)

983. She has had the best medical facilities available (1)/ but she will not be cured (2)/ unless she does not have a strong desire to live. (3)/ No error (4)

984. As if aware of my condition (1)/ the infuriated bird suddenly doubled back on its course (2)/ and charged straight after me. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (985–987) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose "No error".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

985. He had already sent me message (1)/ that his arrival (2)/ was scheduled for Thursday. (3)/ No error (4)

986. Science and technology and (1)/ their fallouts do not (2)/ complete human culture. (3)/ No error (4)

987. The angry bird flap (1)/ her wings, flies a short (2)/ distance and returns. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (988–990) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error option

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

988. We must go (1) / and congratulate him for (2)/ his brilliant success. (3) / No error (4)

989. My brother (1) / along with his friends (2) / are going on a tour. (3) / No error (4)

990. You have prepared well (1) / for the examination (2) / isn't it ? (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (991–993) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

991. Here is something pretty (1)/ that you can (2)/ wear on the party. (3)/ No error (4)

992. He was for all (1)/ selling the car (2)/ and buying a bicycle. (3)/ No error (4)

993. Look at what (1)/ I am doing (2)/ and do like I do. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (994–996) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

994. Although I have never seen the girl before, (1)/I recognized her at once (2)/ from her photograph. (3)/No error (4)

995. There was a (1)/ comparison between (2)/ you and he. (3)/ No error (4)

996. He flowed into a rage (1)/ at the very (2)/ sight of that man. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (997–999) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error.

997. Sooner had he come (1)/ his colleagues (2)/ organised a get together. (3)/ No error (4)

998. I enjoyed during (1)/ my tenure (2)/ in Shimla. (3)/ No error (4)

999. The Government offered him (1)/ clerical job (2)/ but he turned it over. (3) / No error (4)

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

Directions (1000–1002) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1000. If you permit me to speak the truth (1)/ I shall state without hesitation (2)/ that you have done a mistake. (3)/ No error (4)

1001. I succeeded persuading him (1)/ to come with me (2)/ only after hours of argument. (3)/ No error (4)

1002. Vermin (1)/ does much harm (2)/ to crops. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1003–1005) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1003. If the farmer got a washing machine (1)/ his wife can (2)/ do the laundry quickly. (3)/ No error (4)

1004. They had often heard (1)/about the ship (2)/ they have to travel on. (3)/ No error (4)

1005. He'd no sooner (1)/ seen one continent (2)/ when he saw another. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1006–1008) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1006. Can I have (1)/a loaf of bread (2)/ and a jam jar? (3)/ No error (4)

1007. Now that I am back at work, (1)/ I have beginning (2)/ to feel much better. (3)/ No error (4)

1008. The artist, plainly a better critic (1)/ than painter, destroyed what (2)/ he made over for ten years. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1009–1012) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1009. He ought not (1)/ have done such a (2)/ filthy thing. (3)/ No error (4)

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1010. The reason for (1)/ his failure is because (2)/ he did not work hard. (3)/ No error (4)

1011. I have reached (1)/ the office before (2)/ the rain started. (3)/ No error (4)

1012. A large (1)/ consignment of books (2)/ are expected. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1013–1015) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1013. The leader (1)/ with all his followers (2)/ are send to prison. (3)/ No error (4)

1014. Do you know (1)/ whom the (2)/ next speaker is? (3)/ No error (4)

1015. He is having an attack (1)/ of fever everyday (2)/ for the last few days. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1016–1018) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1016. According to scientists (1)/, there are a lot of (2)/ answers about it. (3)/ No error (4).

1017. They are coming (1)/ straight to (2)/ our direction. (3)/ No error (4).

1018. The building collapsed (1)/ at the afternoon (2)/ at about 4 O'clock. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (1019–1021) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1019. Considering the (1)/gravity of the problems (2)/an early reply has expected. (3)/No error (4)

1020. The Statesman has the (1)/ larger circulation (2)/of all English dailies. (3)/No error (4)

1021. I am very anxious (1)/to know how are you (2)/and mother are doing. (3)/No error (4)

Directions (1022 – 2024) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (Ist Sitting)

1022. Why you (1)/copying your homework (2)/from someone else? (3)/No error (4)

1023. There is (1)/few time (2)/for preparation. (3) / No error (4)

1024. All my hope (1)/were duped (2)/ and I was plunged in deep sorrow. (3)/No error (4).

Directions (1025–1027) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1025. I always enjoy (1)/ to read (2)/ books. (3)/ No error (4)

1026. Variety (1)/ is (2)/ spice of life. (3)/ No error (4)

1027. Neither of the scout leaders know (1)/ how to trap wild animals (2)/ or how to prepare them for mounting. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1028–1030) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error option.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1028. The job for drawing water (1)/ from the village well is usually (2)/ carried out by the women and young girls. (3)/ No error (4)

1029. I remember him as (1)/ someone who was a lot nicer (2)/ than circumstances warranted. (3)/ No error (4)

1030. Several days passed before (1)/ Jeff worked over enough (2)/ courage to return to the house. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1031–1033) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1031. Could she cite (1)/ any precedent in support (2)/ for her case? (3)/ No error (4)

1032. The General Manager of the industry has felt (1)/ that there is no use of (2)/ discussing about the problems with the labourers. (3)/ No error (4)

1033. She enquired from the stranger (1)/who was he and (2)/ what he wanted from her. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1034–1036) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1034. The doctor says that (1)/the patient will recover (2)/in few days. (3)/No error (4)

1035. I do not think that (1)/ I can cope up (2)/ with this problem. (3)/ No error (4)

1036. The mother (1)/ yearns for (2)/ her only child. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1037–1039) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1037. I will not (1)/stay here another minute (2)/if I can help it! (3)/ No error (4)

1038. Roger dressed (1)/ in his best shirt, (2)/ silver tie and black jacket. (3)/ No error (4)

1039. They are looking forward (1)/ to meet (2)/ their parents. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1040–1059) : In each of the following questions, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, select No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

1040. Millions of Jews lost (1)/ their kith and kin (2)/ in Hitler con-centration camps.(3)/ No error (4)

1041. Mother-in-laws (1)/ are (2) / a nuisance.(3) / No error (4)

1042. Today people is ignorant (1)/ of the things that (2)/ are happening around them. (3)/ No error (4)

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1043. I think so (1)/ you have taken (2)/ the right decision. (3)/ No error (4)

1044. When Albert stayed at the African jungle (1)/ he chose to put up with many inconveniences such as (2)/ wild animals and poisonous insects. (3)/ No error (4)

1045. I recall you telling me (1) / the story of the seven witches (2)/ but I cannot remember where or when.(3)/ No error (4)

1046. I was surprised (1)/ when the hostess smiled (2)/ as if she saw me before.(3)/ No error (4)

1047. Each one of his sisters (1) / were (2)/ hardworking.(3)/ No error (4)

1048. His need for affection (1)/ stem from his (2)/ father's long absence. (3)/ No error (4)

1049. Due to his negligence,(1)/ he failed (2)/ in the examination.(3)/ No error (4)

1050. Ramesh is smarter enough (1)/ to get selected for this post,(2)/ without any recommendations. (3)/ No error (4)

1051. Madhu lived in Mumbai (1)/ since 1970 to 1985, (2)/ but is now living in Chennai. (3)/ No error (4)

1052. It has been shown that (1)/ very high doses of vitamin C actually (2)/ causes cancer cells to grow. (3)/ No error (4).

1053. Excess energy intake from (1)/ food may fuel the (2)/ growth of several cancers. (3)/ No error (4)

1054. Mr. Gaurav Sharma (1)/ is coming (2)/ to dinner. (3) / No error (4)

1055. You have been working very hard (1)/ for the past two years.(2)/ isn't it? (3)/ No error (4)

1056. I visited my (1)/ grandpa and grandma's house (2)/ and found their missing. (3)/ No error (4)

1057. You should learn to adopt (1)/ yourself to (2)/ changing circumstances.(3)/ No error (4)

1058. He was smiling, (1)/ but his eyes retained (2)/ a look of solemness.(3)/ No error (4)

1059. I shall go (1)/ by the (2)/ 3 O' clock's train. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (1060–1079) : In each of the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.

1060. In my opinion (1)/ a pencil is always (2)/ more preferable to a pen. (3)/ No error (4)

1061. The climate (1)/ of Mumbai (2)/ is better than Hyderabad. (3)/ No error (4)

1062. The best known leader (1)/ among them were (2)/ Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar patel and Jawaharlal Nehru. (3)/ No error (4)

1063. The burglar stole all the money (1)/ in the house but surprisingly missed (2)/ the jewelleries in the locker. (3)/ No error (4)

1064. Owing to the disturbing noise,(1)/ the speaker was forced (2)/ to adjourn the meetings. (3)/ No error (4)

1065. No man can become a great (1)/ artist unless he (2)/ apply himself continually to his art. (3)/ No error (4)

1066. No one wants to drive to work anymore (1)/ because of traffic jams (2)/ at rush hour. (3)/ No error (4)

1067. As they climb (1)/ higher, the air (2)/ became cooler. (3)/ No error (4)

1068. Rama has (1)/ no taste (2)/ in classical music. (3)/ No error (4)

1069. A unique feature of a mobile phone (1)/ is that it enables seamless telephone calls even (2)/ When the user are moving around wide areas. (3)/ No error (4)

1070. My father, (1)/ though old, (2)/ goes everywhere by foot. (3) No error (4)

1071. You better (1)/ consult a doctor (2)/ immediately. (3)/ No error (4)

1072. Ann recieved the promotion instead of Susan (1)/ as Ann is senior than Susan in age (2)/ though Susan had worked there before Ann. (3)/ No error (4)

1073. The officer has (1)/ given orders to his (2)/ soldiers yesterday. (3)/ No error (4)

1074. When your in doubt (1)/ about your best friend's loyalty (2)/ you can't help being disappointed. (3)/ No error (4)

1075. Scarcely had he gone (1)/ than I remembered (2)/ his name. (3)/ No error (4)

1076. Were I the president (1)/ I would award (2)/ you a title. (3)/ No error (4)

1077. The patient died (1)/ despite he had recieved (2)/ the best medial help. (3)/ No error (4)

1078. One of my friend (1)/ has gone (2)/ to Canada. (3)/ No error (4)

1079. Florence Nightingale (1)/ was called (2)/ Lady with the lamp. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1080–1099) : Each of the following sentences has four parts marked P, Q, R and S. Choose the part of sentence with the error. If there is No error, select No error (S).

(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)

1080. (P) Foolishly Rama threw (Q) some water on the electric heater (R) when it catches fire and he got a shock. (S) No error

(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1081. (P) The conference was (Q) attended (R) by more than one hundred delegates. (S) No error

(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1082. (P) Jayesh loved his Guru immensely (Q) and gave him fullest loyalty, (R) yet he have his own independent way of thinking. (S) No error

(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1083. (P) We have done everything (Q)that could be done (R) to avert the storm which is now coming on. (S) No error

(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1084. (P) I was pretty sure that (Q) he would support me (R) for changing the age-old and static structure of our organization. (S) No error

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(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1085. (P) According to one survey (Q) only those forests which were (R) not under village management succumbed from fires recently. (S) No error
(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1086. (P) While Mahendra was away (Q) on a long official tour (R) his office receive an important letter which was marked 'Urgent'. (S) No error
(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1087. (P) The house (Q) is built in an (R) attractive manner. (S) No error
(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1088. (P) Sakshi wrote essay (Q) so well that (R) her teacher was very pleased with her. (S) No error
(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1089. (P) I told him (Q) the story (R) in details to make him understand it fully. (S) No error
(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1090. (P) The report is candid in admitting (Q) that the investment by the Government (R) in health and family planning have eroded considerably. (S) No error
(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1091. (P) The old man (Q) told his sons (R) that there was no such thing like luck. (S) No error
(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1092. (P) We now look forward for (Q) some great achievements (R) which to some extent can restore the country's prestige once again. (S) No error
(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1093. (P) No method of making other (Q) people agree to (R) your view point is as effective as this method. (S) No error
(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1094. (P) Our school is making (Q) every possible effort (R) to provide the best facilities and personal attention for each child. (S) No error
(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1095. (P) I did not like his (Q) comments on my paper (R) but I had no alternative as I had agreed to keep quiet. (S) No error
(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1096. (P) Mahatma Gandhi did not solve (Q) all the future problems (R) but he did solve problems of his own age. (S) No error
(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1097. (P) We will pack not only (Q) the material properly (R) but will also deliver it to your valued customers. (S) No error
(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1098. (P) No country can long endure (Q) if its foundations (R) are not laid deep in the material prosperity. (S) No error
(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

1099. (P) This laboratory of physicists is (Q) not only equipped with (R) all state–of-the-arts instruments but also with outstanding physicists. (S) No error
(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

Directions (1100–1102) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 28.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

1100. The Statesman has (1)/the largest circulation of any (2)/ English dailies. (3)/No error (4)

1101. A period of six years (1)/ have elapsed (2)/ since I last saw her. (3)/ No error (4)

1102. For several years now (1)/ my newspaper agent has been spelling (2)/ my name in correctly. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1103-1105) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 29.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

1103. It took her a long time (1)/to get off (2)/the death of her husband.(3)/No error (4)

1104. It is best (1)/ to be silent (2)/ than to speak in anger. (3)/No error (4)

1105. His father is disgusted (1)/ against him for his (2)/addiction to drink.(3)/No error (4)

Directions (1106-1108) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1106. On being called, (1) / all of us (2) / entered into the room. (3)/ No error (4)

1107. I waited for you (1) / but you never (2) / turned up. (3) / No error (4)

1108. He learnt (1) / the alphabets (2)/ at the age of four. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (1109-1111) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1109. Beside, writing is my hobby, (1)/ I had ideas for a couple of short stories (2)/ that needed further thought. (3)/ No error (4)

1110. He recommended (1)/ my case (2)/ with the supervisor (3)/ No error (4)

1111. Her knowledge in English (1)/ gives her great advantage (2)/ over me. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1112-1114) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error

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and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1112. He was (1)/very kind enough (2)/ to invite me. (3) / No error (4).

1113. Police reports claim that (1) / substantial seizure of cocaine have been made (2) / in the last two months.(3) /No error (4).

1114. Every conceivable race and nationality (1) / had its shared of suffering (2)/in the world wars. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (1115-1117) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1115. The reason Janet came dressed (1) / as Lady Gaga was because she'd been told (2) / it was a costume party (3) / No error (4).

1116. The path to (1) / the famous church passes (2) / through a forest (3) / No error (4).

1117. A first European sailor (1) / who came to India (2) / was Vasco-da-Gama (3) / No error (4).

Directions (1118–1120) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1118. The trek is difficult (1)/ but it is far worth (2)/ the endeavour. (3)/ No error (4)

1119. What man can die (1)/ better than (2)/ serving his country? (3)/ No error (4)

1120. The teacher prevented (1)/ the boys (2)/ to go there. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1121–1123) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1121. The book, being written (1)/ in simple language, is suitable for children (2)/as it contains many good advices. (3)/ No error (4)

1122. You are the man (1)/ who have (2)/ spoiled it. (3)/ No error (4)

1123. Everyday new inventions (1)/ is make (2)/ for the good of humanity. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1124–1126) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1124. All works of (1)/ creative writing (2)/ have aesthetics appeal. (3)/ No error (4).

1125. I and my wife (1)/ were declared (2)/ the best couple at the party. (3)/ No error (4).

1126. The author said during the press conference (1)/ that there were (2)/ two farther volumes to be published. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (1127–1129) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1127. He was not able to concentrate (1)/ because of the continual music (2)/ being played next door. (3)/ No error (4)

1128. Still (1)/ waters (2)/ run deep. (3)/ No error (4)

1129. The job is (1)/under the direct (2)/ of Mrs Jones. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1130–1132) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1130. When the stranger saw me, (1)/ he seemed to recognise me (2)/ and asked me what was my name. (3)/ No error (4)

1131. My lawn (1)/ which is overgrown (2)/ needs weeding (3)/ No error (4)

1132. Every man in this world (1)/ wishes to live long (2)/ but nobody wanted to grow old. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1133-1135) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1133. He told his friend (1)/ that he could not do that work (2)/ because it is not to his taste. (3)/ No error (4)

1134. The tragedy of Julius Caesar (1)/ was written by William Shakespeare (2)/ about 1599. (3)/ No error (4)

1135. The writer is (1)/ evidently enamoured at (2)/ the subject. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1136–1138) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1136. He is jealous for (1)/ my success (2)/ and wants to destroy me. (3)/ No error (4)

1137. The main purpose of the visit (1)/ is to develop a close relationship (2)/ among the two countries. (3)/ No error (4)

1138. I left (1)/ no stone unturned (2)/ to achieve for my object. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1139–1141) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

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1139. My friend's actual job (1)/ involves a lot (2)/ of administration. (3)/ No error (4)

1140. The students refused (1)/ to accept responsibility (2)/ for their acts. (3)/ No error (4)

1141. It is not possible for me (1)/ to give you the accurate date (2)/ of my departure yet. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1142-1143) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1142. Had I been (1)/ in my brother's position (2)/ I would have refused the offer. (3)/ No error (4)

1143. His parents usually spent (1)/ their summer in Ooty (2)/ but this year they are spending it in Darjeeling. (3)/ No error (4)

1144. He lost heart (1)/ because he could not cope up with (2)/ the difficulties in life. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1145–1147) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1145. I have come (1)/ as soon as (2)/ the customers leave your shop. (3)/ No error (4)

1146. I called (1)/ at his house yesterday (2)/ and have given him money. (3)/ No error (4)

1147. The reason for (1)/ my absence is (2)/ due to ill health. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1148–1150) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1148. One (1)/ should keep (2)/ his word. (3)/ No error (4)

1149. If you turn the corner, (1)/ you will found a house (2)/ built of stone. (3)/ No error (4)

1150. His appearance bears (1)/ a striking resemblance (2)/ to your cousin. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1151–1153) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1151. She does not listen to me (1)/ because she is (2)/ senior than me. (3)/ No error (4)

1152. The man is (1)/the most tallest (2)/ of the group. (3)/ No error (4)

1153. The boy (1)/ which money (2)/ was lost felt sorry. (3)/No error (4)

Directions (1154–1156) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1154. The King Juan Carlos of Spain (1)/arrived in London today (2)/ for a three day visit. (3)/No error (4)

1155. Many people die (1)/ with cholera (2)/ every year. (3)/ No error (4)

1156. I was (1)/ at loss (2)/ and did not know what to do. (3)/No error (4)

Directions (1157–1159) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1157. Some of the richest (1)/ business magnate (2)/ live in Mumbai. (3)/ No error (4)

1158. This is an urgent (1)/ matter which may admit (2)/ of few delays. (3)/ No error (4)

1159. Outside, the rain beats down (1)/ in floods and the sea gives forth (2)/ a sound like an alarm bells. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1160–1162) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1160. Computers give us (1)/ the easier access (2)/ to information. (3)/ No error (4)

1161. I don't have (1)/ any money to (2)/ spend for luxuries. (3)/ No error (4)

1162. I was first (1)/to reach the school (2)/ today. (3)/No error (4)

Directions (1163-1165) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1163. Too great a (1)/ variety of studies (2)/ distract the mind. (3)/ No error (4)

1164. The severe cyclonic storm (1)/ has left behind (2)/ a trial of miser. (3)/ No error (4)

1165. My sister has been (1)/ interested in medicine (2)/ ever since she was a child. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1166-1168) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and mark corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, mark the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)

1166. My brother's (1)/ability of acting (2)/ was recognized at a very young age. (3)/ No error (4)

1167. I admit that (1)/ I have some doubts (2)/ about your honesty. (3)/ No error (4)

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1168. They persisted (1)/ on their going (2)/ inspite of rain. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1169-1171) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the 'No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.10.2016 (IInd sitting)

1169. Shahjahan was (1)/ an heir at (2)/ the Mughal throne,, (3)/ No error (4)

1170. Even if he was (1)/ a God, (2)/ would not trust him. (3)/ No error (4)

1171. Indian women (1)/ are good (2)/ in cooking. (3)/ No error (4)

1172. In the following question, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No error'.

I had invited (1)/ all my sister-in-laws (2)/ to my son's birthday party. (3)/ No error (4)

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

1173. In the following question, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option.

If a sentence is free from error, select 'No error'.

Due to me being new (1)/ to the city, I had (2)/ difficulty in finding a job. (3)/ No error (4)

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

Directions (1174–1175) : In the following questions, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No error'.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

1174. My younger sister (1)/ is much smarter (2)/ then me. (3)/ No error (4)

1175. Those sort of people (1)/ are always nice (2)/ to you on your face. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1176–1195) : In each of the following questions, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

1176. They will (1)/ leave the office at six and (2)/ reach at home by seven. (3)/ No error (4)

1177. The new lecturer (1)/ seems to be very popular with (2)/ most of the class. (3)/ No error (4)

1178. The museum's revolving doors (1)/ stopped the crooks (2)/ as they jam half way round. (3)/ No error (4)

1179. He had no (1)/ accuse for attacking (2)/ that old man. (3)/ No error (4)

1180. Mothers keep on (1)/ to encouraging their children (2)/ to study. (3)/ No error (4)

1181. Mohan wishes (1)/ he will be (2)/ richer. (3)/ No error (4)

1182. I am not familiar with (1)/ all the important places in this town (2)/ although I had been living here for two years. (3)/ No error (4)

1183. The receptionist gave us (1)/ much informations (2)/ which we needed. (3)/ No error (4)

1184. Everyday we hear about (1)/ senior citizens being robbed (2)/ and even kill in cold blood. (3)/ No error (4)

1185. Ravi Shankar's performance was given (1)/ a standing ovation by the (2)/ people who has come to hear him. (3)/ No error (4)

1186. People are wanting (1)/ to see the home team (2)/ win the game. (3)/ No error (4)

1187. He was elected (1)/ as chairman (2)/ of the college. (3)/ No error (4)

1188. Candidates present in the examination hall (1)/ should make use (2)/ with such opportunities. (3)/ No error (4)

1189. He said that it was the first time (1)/ that such a trick (2)/ is discovered.(3)/ No error (4)

1190. I saw his (1)/ unbelievably really quite (2)/ delightful cottage. (3)/ No error (4)

1191. I was shocked (1)/ to see how much my grand mother had aged (2)/ since the last time we visited her. (3)/ No error (4)

1192. My heart (1)/ is so full (2)/ for words. (3)/ No error (4)

1193. It is not (1)/ such a pretty place (2)/ that I had expected. (3)/ No error (4)

1194. The Management Committee (1)/ was divided (2)/ in their opinion. (3)/ No error (4)

1195. Speech was given (1)/ to man to (2)/ conseal his thoughts. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1196-1205) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error your answer is (4), i.e. 'No error'.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 30.04.2017 (Ist Sitting)

1196. While I was driving home, (1)/ I heard some shocking news (2)/ at the radio. (3)/ No error (4)

1197. The old man (1)/ is too weak (2)/ to walk. (3)/ No error (4)

1198. Everyone of us has to be (1)/ very vigilant to safeguard (2)/ our hardly won liberty. (3)/ No error (4)

1199. Yesterday, I met a man (1)/ who was blind (2)/ with the right eye. (3)/ No error (4)

1200. The two first chapters of the book (1)/ are very interesting, (2)/ the remaining ones are boring. (3)/ No error (4)

1201. The manager is having his problems (1)/ but we have (2)/ ours as well. (3)/ No error (4)

1202. The large balloons (1)/ I bought for Christmas (2)/ is very nice. (3)/ No error (4)

1203. Every member of the committee (1)/ have been present (2)/ at all the meetings. (3)/ No error (4)

1204. I will try to (1)/ tell to you (2)/ what you must do. (3)/ No error (4)

1205. I did not see (1)/ Meenu (2)/ since Monday. (3)/ No error (4)

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ANSWERS

1. (3)	2. (3)	3. (1)	4. (1)
5. (2)	6. (1)	7. (3)	8. (3)
9. (3)	10. (3)	11. (3)	12. (3)
13. (4)	14. (2)	15. (2)	16. (3)
17. (3)	18. (1)	19. (3)	20. (3)
21. (2)	22. (3)	23. (2)	24. (3)
25. (4)	26. (1)	27. (1)	28. (1)
29. (2)	30. (3)	31. (4)	32. (2)
33. (3)	34. (3)	35. (3)	36. (4)
37. (2)	38. (3)	39. (4)	40. (3)
41. (3)	42. (3)	43. (3)	44. (3)
45. (2)	46. (2)	47. (2)	48. (2)
49. (4)	50. (3)	51. (2)	52. (3)
53. (2)	54. (4)	55. (1)	56. (3)
57. (2)	58. (2)	59. (3)	60. (3)
61. (2)	62. (2)	63. (3)	64. (2)
65. (1)	66. (1)	67. (3)	68. (3)
69. (2)	70. (4)	71. (2)	72. (2)
73. (1)	74. (1)	75. (2)	76. (2)
77. (1)	78. (3)	79. (3)	80. (2)
81. (2)	82. (2)	83. (3)	84. (3)
85. (2)	86. (2)	87. (3)	88. (3)
89. (2)	90. (1)	91. (3)	92. (2)
93. (1)	94. (4)	95. (2)	96. (2)
97. (3)	98. (2)	99. (3)	100. (2)
101. (1)	102. (3)	103. (4)	104. (3)
105. (2)	106. (3)	107. (3)	108. (2)
109. (1)	110. (1)	111. (3)	112. (1)
113. (2)	114. (3)	115. (2)	116. (2)
117. (3)	118. (2)	119. (3)	120. (2)
121. (4)	122. (3)	123. (4)	124. (1)
125. (2)	126. (1)	127. (2)	128. (2)
129. (2)	130. (4)	131. (1)	132. (3)
133. (2)	134. (3)	135. (1)	136. (2)
137. (3)	138. (2)	139. (2)	140. (2)
141. (1)	142. (2)	143. (1)	144. (4)
145. (2)	146. (1)	147. (4)	148. (1)
149. (2)	150. (3)	151. (2)	152. (3)
153. (2)	154. (3)	155. (4)	156. (2)
157. (1)	158. (2)	159. (3)	160. (3)
161. (1)	162. (3)	163. (4)	164. (1)
165. (2)	166. (4)	167. (1)	168. (1)
169. (2)	170. (4)	171. (3)	172. (2)
173. (1)	174. (2)	175. (3)	176. (3)
177. (1)	178. (2)	179. (3)	180. (4)
181. (1)	182. (3)	183. (3)	184. (2)
185. (3)	186. (4)	187. (3)	188. (4)
189. (1)	190. (2)	191. (3)	192. (2)
193. (3)	194. (1)	195. (2)	196. (3)
197. (4)	198. (2)	199. (1)	200. (1)
201. (1)	202. (4)	203. (3)	204. (2)
205. (2)	206. (3)	207. (1)	208. (3)
209. (3)	210. (1)	211. (1)	212. (2)
213. (1)	214. (2)	215. (1)	216. (3)
217. (3)	218. (3)	219. (2)	220. (3)
221. (4)	222. (2)	223. (3)	224. (3)
225. (2)	226. (1)	227. (3)	228. (1)
229. (2)	230. (2)	231. (1)	232. (2)
233. (2)	234. (3)	235. (2)	236. (2)
237. (1)	238. (3)	239. (2)	240. (2)
241. (3)	242. (3)	243. (2)	244. (1)
245. (4)	246. (3)	247. (4)	248. (1)
249. (2)	250. (2)	251. (2)	252. (3)
253. (1)	254. (2)	255. (2)	256. (1)
257. (3)	258. (1)	259. (2)	260. (3)
261. (1)	262. (3)	263. (2)	264. (2)
265. (2)	266. (2)	267. (3)	268. (2)
269. (3)	270. (4)	271. (2)	272. (2)
273. (1)	274. (2)	275. (1)	276. (4)
277. (4)	278. (2)	279. (1)	280. (1)
281. (3)	282. (1)	283. (1)	284. (2)
285. (3)	286. (3)	287. (2)	288. (2)
289. (2)	290. (4)	291. (3)	292. (1)
293. (3)	294. (1)	295. (4)	296. (1)
297. (3)	298. (2)	299. (1)	300. (4)
301. (3)	302. (2)	303. (2)	304. (1)
305. (2)	306. (2)	307. (1)	308. (2)
309. (3)	310. (2)	311. (2)	312. (3)
313. (2)	314. (3)	315. (2)	316. (2)
317. (1)	318. (2)	319. (3)	320. (1)
321. (1)	322. (2)	323. (1)	324. (2)
325. (4)	326. (3)	327. (2)	328. (4)
329. (1)	330. (2)	331. (3)	332. (2)
333. (3)	334. (2)	335. (2)	336. (2)
337. (1)	338. (3)	339. (2)	340. (3)
341. (2)	342. (3)	343. (2)	344. (2)
345. (3)	346. (2)	347. (4)	348. (2)
349. (3)	350. (3)	351. (4)	352. (2)
353. (1)	354. (3)	355. (2)	356. (2)
357. (1)	358. (2)	359. (3)	360. (3)
361. (2)	362. (2)	363. (3)	364. (2)
365. (4)	366. (3)	367. (1)	368. (2)
369. (2)	370. (2)	371. (1)	372. (2)
373. (3)	374. (2)	375. (2)	376. (3)
377. (3)	378. (2)	379. (2)	380. (2)
381. (2)	382. (4)	383. (3)	384. (2)
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389. (2)	390. (1)	391. (4)	392. (1)
393. (2)	394. (1)	395. (3)	396. (2)
397. (3)	398. (3)	399. (2)	400. (3)
401. (4)	402. (2)	403. (3)	404. (4)
405. (2)	406. (1)	407. (2)	408. (2)
409. (2)	410. (3)	411. (1)	412. (3)
413. (2)	414. (3)	415. (3)	416. (2)
417. (2)	418. (2)	419. (1)	420. (2)
421. (4)	422. (2)	423. (2)	424. (4)
425. (3)	426. (2)	427. (3)	428. (2)
429. (1)	430. (1)	431. (3)	432. (3)
433. (3)	434. (3)	435. (1)	436. (3)
437. (1)	438. (3)	439. (2)	440. (2)
441. (4)	442. (1)	443. (2)	444. (3)
445. (4)	446. (1)	447. (3)	448. (2)
449. (3)	450. (3)	451. (2)	452. (2)
453. (2)	454. (2)	455. (1)	456. (3)
457. (2)	458. (3)	459. (3)	460. (2)
461. (1)	462. (2)	463. (3)	464. (4)
465. (4)	466. (1)	467. (2)	468. (1)
469. (1)	470. (3)	471. (2)	472. (1)
473. (2)	474. (1)	475. (3)	476. (2)
477. (1)	478. (3)	479. (3)	480. (2)
481. (1)	482. (2)	483. (3)	484. (1)
485. (3)	486. (3)	487. (3)	488. (3)
489. (3)	490. (1)	491. (2)	492. (3)
493. (2)	494. (1)	495. (2)	496. (3)
497. (2)	498. (1)	499. (3)	500. (4)
501. (1)	502. (2)	503. (4)	504. (2)
505. (2)	506. (2)	507. (1)	508. (2)
509. (2)	510. (1)	511. (2)	512. (3)
513. (2)	514. (1)	515. (2)	516. (3)
517. (3)	518. (3)	519. (2)	520. (4)
521. (2)	522. (3)	523. (2)	524. (1)
525. (1)	526. (1)	527. (2)	528. (4)
529. (2)	530. (2)	531. (2)	532. (2)
533. (2)	534. (1)	535. (2)	536. (3)
537. (2)	538. (2)	539. (2)	540. (2)
541. (3)	542. (2)	543. (2)	544. (3)
545. (2)	546. (2)	547. (2)	548. (3)
549. (2)	550. (2)	551. (2)	552. (3)
553. (1)	554. (2)	555. (1)	556. (4)
557. (3)	558. (3)	559. (2)	560. (1)
561. (1)	562. (3)	563. (1)	564. (1)
565. (4)	566. (1)	567. (2)	568. (1)
569. (2)	570. (1)	571. (3)	572. (2)
573. (2)	574. (2)	575. (1)	576. (2)
577. (2)	578. (2)	579. (4)	580. (4)
581. (1)	582. (2)	583. (3)	584. (2)
585. (3)	586. (3)	587. (3)	588. (4)
589. (1)	590. (3)	591. (2)	592. (2)
593. (2)	594. (2)	595. (2)	596. (1)
597. (4)	598. (1)	599. (1)	600. (2)

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601. (3)	602. (3)	603. (4)	604. (3)
605. (2)	606. (2)	607. (1)	608. (3)
609. (1)	610. (1)	611. (2)	612. (1)
613. (2)	614. (1)	615. (1)	616. (4)
617. (2)	618. (2)	619. (3)	620. (2)
621. (3)	622. (3)	623. (1)	624. (1)
625. (4)	626. (3)	627. (1)	628. (3)
629. (2)	630. (1)	631. (3)	632. (3)
633. (2)	634. (3)	635. (2)	636. (3)
637. (4)	638. (4)	639. (3)	640. (3)
641. (4)	642. (1)	643. (3)	644. (3)
645. (3)	646. (4)	647. (2)	648. (2)
649. (4)	650. (1)	651. (4)	652. (2)
653. (1)	654. (1)	655. (2)	656. (2)
657. (1)	658. (1)	659. (1)	660. (2)
661. (3)	662. (2)	663. (3)	664. (1)
665. (1)	666. (3)	667. (2)	668. (3)
669. (1)	670. (3)	671. (3)	672. (1)
673. (3)	674. (3)	675. (2)	676. (3)
677. (3)	678. (3)	679. (3)	680. (3)
681. (2)	682. (2)	683. (3)	684. (2)
685. (2)	686. (2)	687. (1)	688. (3)
689. (1)	690. (3)	691. (1)	692. (2)
693. (2)	694. (3)	695. (3)	696. (3)
697. (3)	698. (3)	699. (2)	700. (1)
701. (3)	702. (1)	703. (4)	704. (4)
705. (2)	706. (3)	707. (1)	708. (2)
709. (2)	710. (2)	711. (2)	712. (4)
713. (2)	714. (2)	715. (1)	716. (4)
717. (2)	718. (1)	719. (1)	720. (1)
721. (3)	722. (3)	723. (2)	724. (4)
725. (3)	726. (2)	727. (2)	728. (2)
729. (3)	730. (3)	731. (2)	732. (1)
733. (2)	734. (4)	735. (4)	736. (2)
737. (4)	738. (4)	739. (2)	740. (1)
741. (3)	742. (1)	743. (2)	744. (4)
745. (1)	746. (4)	747. (2)	748. (3)
749. (4)	750. (4)	751. (2)	752. (1)
753. (2)	754. (3)	755. (2)	756. (4)
757. (2)	758. (3)	759. (1)	760. (2)
761. (2)	762. (4)	763. (4)	764. (4)
765. (2)	766. (2)	767. (1)	768. (1)
769. (2)	770. (2)	771. (1)	772. (2)
773. (1)	774. (4)	775. (2)	776. (2)
777. (2)	778. (1)	779. (3)	780. (3)
781. (2)	782. (4)	783. (3)	784. (2)
785. (3)	786. (2)	787. (4)	788. (2)
789. (2)	790. (3)	791. (3)	792. (1)
793. (1)	794. (1)	795. (1)	796. (1)
797. (1)	798. (3)	799. (3)	800. (2)

801. (3)	802. (1)	803. (1)	804. (4)
805. (3)	806. (1)	807. (2)	808. (4)
809. (4)	810. (2)	811. (3)	812. (4)
813. (4)	814. (1)	815. (4)	816. (1)
817. (3)	818. (3)	819. (1)	820. (1)
821. (2)	822. (4)	823. (3)	824. (2)
825. (4)	826. (2)	827. (2)	828. (1)
829. (2)	830. (2)	831. (1)	832. (1)
833. (4)	834. (2)	835. (2)	836. (1)
837. (4)	838. (1)	839. (1)	840. (2)
841. (2)	842. (4)	843. (3)	844. (3)
845. (3)	846. (1)	847. (1)	848. (1)
849. (2)	850. (1)	851. (3)	852. (4)
853. (1)	854. (3)	855. (1)	856. (2)
857. (3)	858. (3)	859. (3)	860. (4)
861. (3)	862. (1)	863. (1)	864. (4)
865. (2)	866. (4)	867. (4)	868. (4)
869. (3)	870. (3)	871. (1)	872. (2)
873. (3)	874. (4)	875. (3)	876. (2)
877. (4)	878. (4)	879. (4)	880. (4)
881. (2)	882. (2)	883. (2)	884. (4)
885. (3)	886. (4)	887. (4)	888. (3)
889. (3)	890. (3)	891. (4)	892. (2)
893. (1)	894. (2)	895. (2)	896. (1)
897. (2)	898. (4)	899. (3)	900. (2)
901. (1)	902. (4)	903. (2)	904. (1)
905. (4)	906. (2)	907. (1)	908. (2)
909. (1)	910. (4)	911. (1)	912. (4)
913. (3)	914. (3)	915. (3)	916. (3)
917. (3)	918. (2)	919. (3)	920. (2)
921. (1)	922. (3)	923. (3)	924. (3)
925. (3)	926. (3)	927. (3)	928. (2)
929. (3)	930. (2)	931. (1)	932. (3)
933. (2)	934. (2)	935. (3)	936. (3)
937. (3)	938. (4)	939. (2)	940. (1)
941. (2)	942. (2)	943. (3)	944. (3)
945. (1)	946. (2)	947. (2)	948. (1)
949. (4)	950. (2)	951. (3)	952. (2)
953. (1)	954. (3)	955. (2)	956. (2)
957. (1)	958. (3)	959. (4)	960. (4)
961. (4)	962. (3)	963. (1)	964. (1)
965. (1)	966. (3)	967. (3)	968. (2)
969. (2)	970. (2)	971. (3)	972. (3)
973. (2)	974. (2)	975. (1)	976. (2)
977. (2)	978. (1)	979. (4)	980. (2)
981. (1)	982. (3)	983. (3)	984. (3)
985. (1)	986. (2)	987. (1)	988. (2)
989. (3)	990. (4)	991. (3)	992. (1)
993. (3)	994. (1)	995. (3)	996. (1)
997. (1)	998. (1)	999. (3)	1000. (3)

1001.(1)	1002. (2)	1003. (2)	1004. (4)
1005.(3)	1006. (3)	1007. (2)	1008. (3)
1009.(2)	1010. (2)	1011. (1)	1012. (3)
1013.(3)	1014. (2)	1015. (1)	1016. (3)
1017.(2)	1018. (2)	1019. (3)	1020. (2)
1021.(2)	1022. (1)	1023. (2)	1024. (1)
1025.(2)	1026. (3)	1027. (1)	1028. (1)
1029.(4)	1030. (2)	1031. (3)	1032. (3)
1033.(2)	1034. (3)	1035. (2)	1036. (4)
1037.(4)	1038. (4)	1039. (2)	1040. (3)
1041.(1)	1042. (1)	1043. (1)	1044. (1)
1045.(1)	1046. (3)	1047. (2)	1048. (2)
1049.(4)	1050. (1)	1051. (2)	1052. (4)
1053.(4)	1054. (4)	1055. (3)	1056. (3)
1057.(1)	1058. (3)	1059. (3)	1060. (3)
1061.(3)	1062. (1)	1063. (3)	1064. (3)
1065.(3)	1066. (4)	1067. (1)	1068. (3)
1069.(3)	1070. (3)	1071. (1)	1072. (2)
1073.(1)	1074. (1)	1075. (2)	1076. (4)
1077.(2)	1078. (1)	1079. (3)	1080. (3)
1081.(4)	1082. (3)	1083. (1)	1084. (3)
1085.(3)	1086. (3)	1087. (2)	1088. (1)
1089.(3)	1090. (3)	1091. (3)	1092. (1)
1093.(1)	1094. (3)	1095. (4)	1096. (2)
1097.(1)	1098. (1)	1099. (2)	1100. (2)
1101.(2)	1102. (4)	1103. (2)	1104. (1)
1105.(2)	1106. (3)	1107. (4)	1108. (2)
1109.(1)	1110. (3)	1111. (1)	1112. (2)
1113.(2)	1114. (2)	1115. (2)	1116. (4)
1117.(1)	1118. (2)	1119. (1)	1120. (3)
1121.(3)	1122. (2)	1123. (2)	1124. (3)
1125.(1)	1126. (3)	1127. (2)	1128. (4)
1129.(2)	1130. (3)	1131. (4)	1132. (3)
1133.(3)	1134. (3)	1135. (2)	1136. (1)
1137.(3)	1138. (3)	1139. (1)	1140. (4)
1141.(2)	1142. (4)	1143. (1)	1144. (2)
1145.(1)	1146. (3)	1147. (3)	1148. (3)
1149.(2)	1150. (4)	1151. (3)	1152. (2)
1153.(2)	1154. (1)	1155. (2)	1156. (2)
1157.(2)	1158. (3)	1159. (3)	1160. (2)
1161.(3)	1162. (1)	1163. (3)	1164. (3)
1165.(4)	1166. (2)	1167. (2)	1168. (2)
1169.(2)	1170. (1)	1171. (3)	1172. (2)
1173.(1)	1174. (3)	1175. (4)	1176. (3)
1177.(4)	1178. (3)	1179. (2)	1180. (2)
1181.(2)	1182. (3)	1183. (2)	1184. (3)
1185.(3)	1186. (1)	1187. (2)	1188. (3)
1189.(3)	1190. (2)	1191. (4)	1192. (2)
1193.(3)	1194. (2)	1195. (3)	1196. (3)
1197.(3)	1198. (3)	1199. (1)	1200. (1)
1201.(1)	1202. (3)	1203. (2)	1204. (2)
1205.(1)			

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EXPLANATIONS

Note : The meanings and parts of speech given are according to the context of the sentence.

1. (3) or will replace and because –
   either - or, neither-nor are correct forms of Correlative Conjunctions, used for showing the relationship between two things or two terms that are different from each other.
   and (Conj.) is used for showing the relationship between two things/situations that exist together.
   Look at the examples given below :
   Either he could not come or he did not want to.
   I'm going to buy either a scooter or a motorcycle.
   Do it slowly and carefully.
   She came in and took her coat off.
   Hence, or study for longer period before the examination is the right usage.
2. (3) affect will replace effect because -
   effect (Verb) : to make something happen; to bring about
   affect (Verb) : to produce a change in somebody/ something
   Look at the examples given below :
   These changes will give us the power to effect change.
   Your opinion will not affect my decision.
   Inflation affects the buying power of the dollar.
   The report shows the effect (Noun) of noise on people in the factories.
   Hence, are bound to affect the export sector is the right usage
3. (1) good will replace better because -
   the pattern used with as — as (Adv.) is as follows :
   as + Adj. (in Positive Degree) + as
   good → Positive Degree (no comparison is made)
   better → Comparative Degree (two things are compared)
   best → Superlative Degree (more than two things are compared)
   as — as → used for expressing similarity between one person/thing and another.
   Look at the examples given below :
   Shyam is as rich as Ram.
   He does not play as well as his sister.
   Hence, These days, job opportunities are not as good is the right usage
4. (1) from will replace with because -
   from (Prep.) is used for showing somebody's point of view
   from one's point of view : as far as one is concerned
   Look at the examples given below :
   From a financial point of view the project was a disaster.
   From my point of view, the party was a complete success.
   Hence, when viewed from his point of view, the is the right usage
5. (2) help will replace helped because -
   do/does/did (Aux. V.) is used when no other Aux. V. is Present, to emphasize what you are saying.
   The pattern used with do/does/did is as follows :
   do/does/did + Main Verb (Base form) did + help (Base form) of help (Verb) will be used.
   Look at the examples given below :
   He does look tired.
   She did at least write to say thank you.
   I do want to be sure.
   Hence, we did help the poor is the right usage
6. (1) acceptable will replace accepted/by will replace to because -
   accepted (Verb) : to agree/approve of something
   acceptable (Adj.) : agreed/approved by most people in a society; agreeable; capable of being accepted
   Look at the examples given below :
   The princess accepted the offer. (Active Voice)
   The offer was accepted by the princess. (Passive Voice)
   The offer was acceptable to the princess.
   Hence, acceptable to/accepted by will be used.
   Hence, Unless it is accepted by / acceptable to both the parties, an is the right usage
7. (3) tried will replace tries because –
   The Principal clause is in Past Tense and the sentence expresses a past action.
   Look at the examples given below :
   The teacher told us that he would take us for a picnic next day.
   My father gave me the book which I wanted.
   Hence, he tried to avoid it is the right usage
8. (3) were will replace was because –
   The various consequences (Main Subject) is in Plural.
   Hence, the Verb will also be in Plural as a Verb agrees with its Subject in Number.
   Singular Subject → Singular Verb (Main Verb + S)
   Plural Subject → Plural Verb (Main Verb without S)
   Look at the examples given below :
   The number of volunteers grows
   ↓ ↓
   Singular Subject Singular Verb
   each year.
   A number of people grow
   ↓ ↓
   Plural Subject Plural Verb
   tomatoes each summer.
   Hence, finance ministry were not foreseen by the bureaucrats is the right usage.
9. (3) do (Aux. V.) will not be used because –
   Each clause has to be structured in a way that is a complete sentence on its own.
   Look at the structure below :
   I never considered him to be a person who would go back on his promise. (Sentence I)
   I never considered him to be a person who would not even apologize. (Sentence II)

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Combining the two sentences –

I never considered him to be person who would go back on his promise and not even apologise.

Hence, not even apologise is the right usage.

Use of –

would do not even apologize is incorrect.

10. (3) of (Prep.) will be used after search because

in search of (Idiom) : looking for

Look at the examples given below :

They went to California in search of gold.

She went into the kitchen in search of a drink.

Hence, in search of some job is the right usage

11. (3) at will replace to because –

We usually say that someone arrives at a place/arrives in a country/city

Look at the examples given below:

We arrived at the station at 3 o'clock.

The President arrived in Rome today.

Use of arrive to is incorrect.

Hence, at our destination is the right usage.

12. (3) are will be used after accidents because –

The sentence is in Passive Voice. The basic structure of a Passive clause is as follows :

Subject + Aux. Verb + Main Verb + by + ---

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Many accidents (be) are caused by ----

↓

(Past Participle)

It is also a general statement, hence, the Aux. Verb will be used in Simple Present Tense.

Hence, many accidents are caused by reckless driving is the right usage

13. (4) No error

14. (2) with will replace on because -

angry (Adj.) : feeling or showing anger (usually followed by at, with, or about (Prep.)

Look at the examples given below :

The girl felt angry at the injustice of the situation.

I was angry with myself for making silly mistakes.

We use angry at/about (something) and angry with (somebody).

Hence, is angry with the clerk is the right usage

15. (2) had I will replace I had because –

When a negative Adverb/Adverbial Expression (no sooner, hardly/barely/scarcely), is used at the beginning of a clause; it is followed by Aux. Verb + Subject.

Look at the examples given below :

No sooner had he finished dinner,

↓ ↓

Aux.V. Subject

than he started feeling sick.

Hardly had she arrived, when problems started.

↓ ↓

Aux. V. Subject

Hence, had I spoken is the right usage

16. (3) more will replace much because –

more (Adv.) : in addition; to a greater extent (needs to be done/is desired)

more → Comparative Degree

much → Positive Degree

most → Superlative Degree

Look at the examples given below :

People watch T.V. more than is needed.

She needs to be given more time than is allotted.

Hence, leaves more to be desired is the right usage.

17. (3) In/from will replace into because –

in (Prep.) is used for indicating within a place

from (Prep.) is used for indicating source/origin

into (Prep.) is used for indicating entry, inclusion, or introduction in a place

Look at the examples given below :

He walked into the room.

The train was coming from Australia.

They were bringing drugs in India, for which they were punished.

Prosecute (Verb) : to officially charge somebody with a crime in court

Hence, in/from Australia is the right usage.

18. (1) either will be used after tell me because either — or is the right pair of correlative Conjunction like neither — nor.

It shows a relationship between two things or two situations.

Either comes after the Verb when the two actions mentioned are similar (they share the same Verb)

Either comes before the Verb when the two actions mentioned are different.

Look at the examples given below :

She wants to play either tennis or volleyball.

She wants to either go shopping or relax in the park.

Hence, you must tell me either is the right usage

19. (3) for will replace since because –

for (Prep.) indicates a length of time

Since (Prep.) indicates a past time until a later time, or until now

Look at the examples given below :

I have lived in Bangalore for twenty-five years.

I had been living in Bangalore since 1964.

Hence, for ten years before moving to their present house is the right usage.

20. (3) by will replace with because –

by (Prep.) is used for indicating the agent/object after a Passive Verb

Agent/Object → his friend

Passive Verb → accompanied

With (Prep.) indicates being in the company of

Look at the examples given below :

His friend stayed with him in the hospital.

He was knocked down by a bus.

Hence, by his friend is the right usage

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21. (2) away will not be used because–
to pass away (Phr. V.) : to die; end
to pass time : to spend time, especially when you are bored or waiting for something/someone
to pass (Verb) means to move past
Look at the examples given below :
The road was so narrow that cars were unable to pass.
They passed the time until dinner talking and playing cards.
My aunt passed away last month.
The years of famine passed away and were followed by years of prosperity.
Hence, to pass the time is the right usage.

22. (3) to enter will replace entering because –
The to-Infinitive (Main Verb) : functions as a Noun, as Adjective, or an Adverb.
In this sentence,
permitted to enter, to enter is the direct object, the Noun that receives the action of the Verb (Permitted).
To enter refers to a thing being done, or, desired to be done
Hence, to enter the park is the right usage

23. (2) contains will replace contain because –
The fifth and final act (Main Subject) is in Singular. Hence, the Verb will also be in Singular as a Verb agrees with its Subject in Number.
Singular Subject → Singular Verb (Main Verb + S)
Plural Subject → Plural Verb (Main Verb without S)
Look at the example given below:
The great poet and scholar is dead.
Here, scholar and poet refer to the same man.
So, the Subject is in Singular and the Verb is also in Singular.
Hence, of Macbeth contains is the right usage.

24. (3) was will replace are because–
when a Plural Noun is placed with a real Singular Subject (one, each, etc.) with of, the Verb will be Singular.
Look at the examples given below :
One of the boys is ill.
Each of the girls is clever.
Hence, was shot dead is the right usage.

25. (4) No error

26. (1) have seen will replace saw because –
Since (Prep.) : from a time in the past until a later past time, or until now, used with the Present Perfect or Past Perfect Tense.
Look at the examples given below :
She has been off work since Tuesday.
He has been working in a bank since leaving school.
Hence, I have seen him is the right usage

27. (1) The will be used before Tea because –
Here, we are talking about a particular tea, followed by a Relative Pronoun (which).
The sentence can also be written as –
The tea I am drinking is hot (tea-definite)
Look at the examples given below :
The flowers in her garden are beautiful. (Definite – the ones in her garden)
The flowers (that) are in her
↓
Rel.pro.
garden are beautiful.
The dog in the backyard is very cute. (Definite-the one in the backyard)
The dog (which) is in the backyard is very cute.
↓
Rel.pro.
Hence, the tea is the right usage.

28. (1) the will be used before poor because –
the (Def. Art.) is used with Adjectives to refer to a thing or a group of people described by the Adj.
Look at the examples given below :
The poor always suffer.
↓ ↓
Def. Art. Adj. (refers to a group of people who are poor)
He is collecting money for the blind.
↓
Def. Art.
blind refers to a group of people who are blind.

29. (2) hearing will replace hear because –
Phrasal Verbs are always followed by Gerunds.
Here, look forward to is a Phr. V.
Look at the examples given below :
He was accused of smuggling contraband goods.
↓ ↓
Phr. V. Gerund
He insisted on proof-reading the article again.
↓ ↓
Phr. V. Gerund

30. (3) at will replace by because –
Shocked always agrees with at (Prep.)
at is used with Adjectives for showing the cause of something.
Look at the examples given below :
They were impatient at the delay.
She was delighted at the result.
Here, shocked is the Adj. and it is indicating the Cause (reason) of the actress's shock.
Hence, at the news of her dog's death is the right usage

31. (4) No error

32. (2) the will replace a because –
here, we are talking about a particular/definite/specific doctor.
The sentence can also be written as –
I know the doctor who you are referring to.
↓
Rel. Pro.
Look at the examples given below :

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The people I met there were friendly. (Definite – those over there)

The people (whom) I met there were very friendly.

↓

Rel. Pro.

33. (3) attracts will replace attract because –

The introduction of job – oriented courses (Main Subject) is in Singular. Hence, the Verb will also be in Singular, as a Verb agrees with its Subject in Number.

Singular Subject → Singular Verb (Main Verb + S)

Plural Subject → Plural Verb (Main Verb without S)

Hence, attracts many students is the right usage.

34. (3) to lose/lose will replace losing because –

the basic pattern is as follows :

to - Inf. + than + to - Inf./Inf. (without to)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

to keep than to lose lose

Look at the examples given below :

It is better to be hated for what you are than to be hated/ be hated what you are not.

It is better to beg for forgiveness than to ask/ask for permission

Hence, to lose/lose one's courage is the right usage

35. (3) more than will not be used because –

exceed and more than mean the same.

Use of more than is superfluous.

Look at the examples given below :

The essay should not exceed 250 words.

The essay should not be more than 250 words.

The sentence can also be written thus –

The short story should not be more than two hundred words.

36. (4) No error

The basic structure will be as follows :

to-Inf. + than + Inf. (without to)/to - Inf.

↓ ↓ ↓

to die than live/to live

Look at the examples given below :

It is better to give than receive/to receive.

It is better to rent than buy/to buy.

37. (2) am will replace is because –

when the Subject of the Verb is a Relative Pronoun (who), the Verb (is) agrees in Number and Person with the Antecedent of the Rel. Pro.

A Noun/Pronoun which comes before a Rel. Pro. is called Antecedent.

Here, I is the Antecedent of who (Rel. Pro.) with I so, am is used.

Hence, who am to blame is the right usage.

38. (3) had left will replace left because –

when two actions happen in the past, it is necessary to show which action happened earlier than the other. The earlier action is expressed in Past Perfect tense and the later action in Simple Past.

Look at the examples given below :

They had reached the school before the bell rang.

↓ ↓

earlier action later action.

The patient died after the doctor had come.

↓ ↓

later action earlier action

Hence, he had left is the right usage.

39. (4) No error

Look at the examples given below :

If you had come yesterday, you would have enjoyed the party.

If you had asked him, he would have told you everything.

40. (3) page after page will replace pages after pages because –

when words are repeated, they are always used in Singular.

Look at the example given below :

Her health went down day by day.

↓ ↓

Singular Singular

Day after day has passed and she has not come as yet.

↓ ↓

Singular Singular

Hence, page after page of the Bible is the right usage

41. (3) also will come after but because –

like either — or, neither — nor, not only — but also are the right Correlatives.

Look at the examples given below :

He is not only wise but also kind.

John plays not only drum but also flute.

not only — but also is used for emphasizing that something is also true.

Hence, but also on how you have written them is the right usage

42. (3) from going will replace to go because –

from (Prep.) is used for showing that something is prevented.

The structure will be as follows :

Subject + Prevent/ed + from + Present Participle

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Heavy rain prevented from going -------

Look at the examples given below :

She saved him from drowning.

Nothing would prevent him from speaking out against injustice.

Hence, from going to the cinema is the right usage

43. (3) will replace would because –

When the Conditional Clause begins with If, the structure of the sentence will be as follows :

If + Present Tense ----, ---- + will + Inf. (without - to)

↓

If + prosper ------, ------ + will + prosper

↓ ↓

Conditional Clause Main clause

will/would is used only in the Main clause.

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Look at the examples given below :
If he is late, we will go without him.
↓ ↓ ↓
S.Pr. will Inf.
I will go to Dubai, if I have enough money
↓ ↓ ↓
will Inf. S. Pr.
↓ ↓
Main Clause Conditional Clause
Hence, the state itself will prosper is the right usage

44. (3) fined will replace have to pay a fine because –
The sentence is in Passive Voice.
Look at the examples given below :
Mary mailed the letter. (Active Voice)
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object
(Simple Past)
The letter was mailed by Mary. (Passive Voice)
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Aux. + Past Part. Object
The ballots have been counted. (Passive Voice)
↓ ↓
Subject Aux. + Verb + Past Part.
(by them)
They have counted the ballots. (Active Voice)
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Aux. + Verb Object
(Pr. Per. Tense)
Moreover, stopped, ticketed are in Passive and hence, have to pay a fine should also be in Passive, *i.e.* fined.

45. (2) Supposing that he failed / If he failed will replace Supposing if he fails because –
Supposing and if cannot be used together.
The basic structure is as follows :
If + Condition + Result
↓ ↓
Simple Past would + base Verb
↓ ↓
If + failed would + do
Look at the examples given below :
If he were poor, would you marry him ?
Supposing that you try hard it might work.

46. (2) in finding will replace to find because –
when a Noun (difficulty) is used with a Prep. (in), the to - Inf. will not be used, -ing form (Gerund) of the Base Verb (find) will be used.
Look at the following examples :
We must take advantage of being a normal human being.
↓ ↓ ↓
Noun Prep. Verb (Gerund)
He is in doubt about buying the correct software.
↓ ↓ ↓
Noun Prep. Verb (Gerund)

47. (2) is will replace are because –
when the Subject is separated from the Verb by expressions like – as well as, along with, etc.
The Subject is considered to be in Singular.
Hence, Singular Verb will be used.
Look at the examples given below :
The politician, along with the journalist, is expected tomorrow.
Excitement, as well as nervousness, is the cause of her stutter.
Note : It is suggested that commas be used at the right places.
Hence, is necessary is the right usage.

48. (2) where the marriage hall was will replace where was the marriage hall because –
In an indirect question the word order is as follows :
Subject + Verb
↓ ↓
the marriage hall was
Look at the examples given below :
He said to me, "When are you leaving ?" (Direct Speech)
↓ ↓
Verb Subject
He asked me when I was leaving. (Indirect Speech)
↓ ↓
Subject Verb
He said to me, "Where are you staying ?" (Direct Speech)
↓ ↓
Verb Subject
He asked me where I was staying. (Indirect Speech)
↓ ↓
Subject Verb

49. (4) No error

50. (3) was will replace were because –
When words are joined by with, together with, as well as, etc. the Verb agrees with the first Subject.
Hence, Singular Verb was will be used.
Look at the examples given below :
The Prime Minister with all the members of his cabinet has arrived.
Vibha as well as her friends was punished.
Hence, was present at the function is the right usage.

51. (2) when will replace than because –
hardly, barely, scarcely, etc. are followed by when and not than.
No sooner is followed by than.
Look at the examples given below :
Hardly had I arrived home when my phone rang.
Scarcely had she finished reading when she fell asleep.
Hence, I arrived when is the right usage.

52. (3) that will replace because –
After clauses beginning with The reason why / The reason, the clause containing the reason will not begin with because. It will begin with that.

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Look at the examples given below :
The reason why we were late is that there was a traffic accident.
The reason we left early was that we had to attend a party.
Hence, was that he was too young is the right usage

53. (2) about will not be used because –
how (Adv.) : in what way or manner.
Both about and how are not used together.
Look at the examples given below :
They discussed about the party.
They discussed how to organise the party.
Hence, met to discuss is the right usage

54. (4) No error

55. (1) first two will replace two first because –
two and first are Numeral Adjectives. They are arranged in a particular order which is as follows :
Ordinal + Cardinal
↓ ↓
first two
Look at the examples given below :
The first five students will receive the Chief Guest.
↓ ↓
Ordinal Cardinal
Hence, the first two to arrive is the right usage

56. (3) he fell asleep will replace he had fallen asleep because –
the structure with since will be as follows :
It has been + period of time + since
↓ ↓
two hours since
Here, Simple Past Tense-fell will be used.
Look at the examples given below :
Two months have passed since I last saw her.
↓
Verb
(Simple Past)
Three years have passed since the last earthquake took place.
↓
Verb
(Simple Past)

57. (2) the car was sent by the driver will replace the driver sent the car because –
there is a subject mismatch in this sentence.
It looks as if the driver was broken down.
The sentence can also be like this –
The car having broken down, the driver sent it to the garage.

58. (2) have will replace has because –
When one of is followed by a Noun/Pronoun, the Noun/Pronoun is considered as Antecedent and the Verb is used accordingly.
Here, writers (Noun) has been used after one of, writers is in Plural, hence, the Verb will also be in Plural.
Look at the example given below :
She is one of those residents who have fought for their membership.
Here, residents (Noun) has been used after one of, So, it is the Antecedent of Relative Pronoun-who. It is in plural, hence, the Verb will also be in Plural.
Hence, who have won acclaim is the right usage

59. (3) rather will replace except because –
rather : instead of
except : only.
Look at the examples given below :
She made students think for themselves rather tell them what to think.
Our dresses were the same except mine it was red.
Hence, rather give the order is the right usage

60. (3) recover will replace return because –
recover (Verb) : to get well again after being ill/sick/hurt
return (Verb) : to come or go back from one place to another
Look at the examples given below :
I returned from work to find the house empty.
He is still recovering from his operation.
Hence, to catch up when they recover is the right usage

61. (2) when will replace than because.
scarcely, hardly, barely are followed by when
Look at the examples given below :
We had scarcely sat down at the table, when the phone rang.
The sentence can also be written like this –
Scarcely had we sat down at the table, when the phone rang.
Hence, nervous and tense, when the plane took off is the right usage

62. (2) between differences will not be used because –
use of distinguish between differences is superfluous.
Here, distinguish (Verb) itself means to recognise the difference between two people or things; differentiate.
Look at the examples given below :
It was hard to distinguish one twin from the other.
It was hard to find the difference between one twin and the other.

63. (3) I like will replace I'm liking because –
like (Verb) is a word used for expressing emotion. It is not used in Progressive/Continuous form.
Look at the examples given below :
I am liking peanuts. (×)
I like peanuts. (ü)
Hence, but I'm liking her a lot is the right usage

64. (2) had enjoyed will replace enjoyed because –
the basic form in this sentence is as follows :
Subject + had + Verb
↓ ↓ ↓
we had enjoyed. (Past Participle Form)

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Look at the examples given below :
I had written the letter before you came home.
I wish I had been brave enough.
Hence, that we had enjoyed very much is the right usage.

65. (1) hard will replace hardly because –
hardly (Adv.) : almost no/not/none but
hard (Adj.) : needing/using effort.
Look at the examples given below :
It is a hard shovelling snow.
There is hardly any tea left.
Hence, John is working very hard is the right usage.

66. (1) has eaten will replace ate because –
Since is used with the Present/Past Perfect Tense that indicates a time from the past until a later past time, or until now
Look at the examples given below :
I haven't eaten since breakfast.
He has been working in a bank since leaving school.
Hence, He has eaten is the right usage

67. (3) a will be used before glimmer because –
when you mention something for the first time, we use a/an (Indef. Art.).
Look at the examples given below :
I have a problem.
Do you have a solution to this ?
Hence, a glimmer of hope for the malarial researchers is the right usage

68. (3) what I wanted will replace what do I want because –
in Indirect Speech, an interrogative sentence is converted into Assertive Sentence in which the Subject is used before the Verb.
Look at the examples given below :
She said, "When will they come ?" (Direct Speech)
↓ ↓
Verb Subject
She asked when they would come ?" (Indirect Speech)
↓ ↓
Subject Verb
She said to her brother, "Why are you crying ?" (D.S)
↓ ↓
Verb Subject
She asked her brother why he was crying ?" (I.S)
↓ ↓
Subject Verb
Hence, and asked me what I wanted is the right usage

69. (2) is will replace are because –
The ebb and flow refers to a single Subject, So the Verb will be Singular.
Look at the examples given below :
The crown and glory of life is character.
The horse and carriage is waiting at the gate.

70. (4) No error

71. (2) incredible will replace incredulous because –
incredulous (Adj.) : not willing or not able to believe something
incredible (Adj.) : unbelievable; very difficult to believe
Look at the examples given below :
It was an incredible story.
There was a brief, incredulous silence.
Hence, it is incredible to think is the right usage

72. (2) non-flammable will replace inflammable because –
inflammable (Adj.) : liable to catch fire easily
non-flammable (Adj.) : not likely to burn easily
Look at the examples given below :
We should always use clothes that are non-flammable.
These gases are highly inflammable.
Hence, non-inflammable clothing is the right usage

73. (1) besides will replace beside because –
beside (Prep.) : at the side of and
besides (Prep.) : in addition to; apart from
Look at the examples given below :
He sat beside her all night.
We have lots of things in common besides music
Hence, Besides food is the right usage.

74. (1) from will be used before chicken pox because –
Suffer (Verb) is followed by from (Prep.)
Look at the examples given below :
He suffers from asthma. (ü)
He suffers asthma. (×)
Hence, Adults suffering from chicken pox is the right usage

75. (2) practise will replace practice because –
practice is a Noun and practise is a Verb.
practice (Noun) : a habit; a repeated exercise
practise (Verb) : to do frequently; carry out an action
Look at the examples given below :
It was his practice to walk five miles every day.
She practises the piano daily.
Hence, had to practise for several hours a day is the right usage

76. (2) foreword will replace forward because –
a foreword, is a short introduction at the beginning of a book written by somebody other than the author.
Look at the examples given below :
He was asked to write a foreword for her book.
They ran forward to welcome her.
Hence, to write a fore word is the right usage

77. (1) compliment will replace complement because –
compliment (Verb) : to express admiration of; congratulate
complement (Verb) : to add to/make complete
If one thing complements another, the two things increase each other's good qualities when they are brought together.
If you compliment someone, you tell him that you admire him.
Look at the examples given below :
They complimented on the way I looked.

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Spices complement the flavour of the curry.
Hence, I must compliment you is the right usage.

78. (3) among will replace between because –
between is used when only two persons or things are involved.
among expresses a relationship when more than two persons/things are involved.
Look at the examples given below :
She had to choose between work and her family.
He divided his money among his brothers and sisters.
Hence, among the four girls is the right usage

79. (3) personnel will replace personal because –
personnel (Noun) is used for people employed by or active in an organization, a business, or service
personal (Adj.) is related to a particular person
Look at the examples given below :
This is my personal opinion.
We have advertised for extra security personnel.
Personnel is a Plural Noun.
Hence, was carrying some army personnel is the right usage.

80. (2) ascent will replace assent because –
ascent (Noun) : an upward slope; the process/act of going upward but
assent (Noun) : to express agreement or acceptance, as of a proposal
Look at the examples given below :
The director has given her assent to the proposals.
The cart began its gradual ascent up the hill.
Hence, found the ascent of the mountain is the right usage.

81. (2) the will be used before worst
comes to the worst will replace comes to worst because –
worst (Adj.) is the Superlative Degree of
bad (Positive Degree) and worse (comparative Degree) and the (Def. Art.) is used with a Superlative Degree.
if the worst comes to the worst (Idiom) : if the situation becomes too difficult or dangerous.
Look at the examples given below :
If the worst comes to the worst, we'll just have to sell the house.
If the worst comes to the worst, we'll have to give them our bed and sleep on the floor.

82. (2) principal will replace principle because –
principle (Noun) : a general rule that someone's behaviour or idea is based on
Principal (Adj.) : a chief/important person/thing
Look at the examples given below :
His principal interest in life was money.
We follow the principle that everyone should be treated equally.
Hence, analyse thoroughly the principal causes is the right usage

83. (3) furniture will replace furnitures because –
furniture is an Uncountable Noun.
It is not used in the Plural.
Look at the examples given below :
We are going to get new furniture for the living room. (ü)
We are going to get new furnitures for the living room.(×)
Hence, and the teak-wood furniture of Dutch design is the right usage.

84. (3) really will replace real because –
really (Adv.) is used for emphasizing an Adjective/Adverb
Look at the examples given below :
She was driving really fast.
I am really sorry.
Hence, really good is the right usage.

85. (2) a little rain will replace little rain because – little is a Negative Adj. and means not much
a little is an Affirmative Adj. that means some
Look at the examples given below :
He had little money. (not much money)
He had a little money. (some money)
Hence, there was a little rain is the right usage.

86. (2) earlier will replace early because –
The comparison between the two (the cashier and the accountant) is evident. So, the Comparative Degree of early (Adj.) will be used.

early	earlier	earliest
↓	↓	↓
Positive	Comparative	Superlative

Look at the examples given below :
This puzzle is easier than that one.
The book was more interesting than the film.
Hence, earlier that day is the right usage

87. (3) married to will replace married with because married (Verb) agrees with to (Prep.)
Look at the example given below :
Her daughter was married to a fisherman.
Hence, and the other is married to a minister is the right usage

88. (3) should we still recast the plans will replace should we still have to recast the plans because –
Where the tense in the Supposing that clause is in Simple Present, the tense in the Main clause will be in Simple Future using Modal Verbs like will, may, might, could or should.
Look at the examples given below :
Supposing that it rains, you will get wet.
Supposing that you don't feel better tomorrow, you should go and see the doctor.

89. (2) a few will replace few because –
few (Adj.) is used with Plural Nouns and a Plural Verb to mean not many.
a few (Adj.) is also used with Plural Nouns and a Plural Verb to mean a small number/some

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Look at the examples given below :
Very few students learn Sanskrit now.
I need a few things from the store.
Hence, fool a few unwary customers is the right usage.

90. (1) had will replace has because –
The use of as if, indicates an unreal situation in the present. So, it will be followed by Past Conditional Tense.
Look at the examples given below :
He looks as if he knew the answer. (He gives the impression that he knows the answer, but he (probably doesn't know it.)
He behaves as if nothing had happened.
Hence, she pretends as if she had is the right usage

91. (3) is will replace are because –
The Verb of a sentence always agrees with the Subject of the sentence, not with the object of a preposition.
Here, knowledge is the Subject of the sentence, two languages is the Object of of (Prep.)
Look at the examples given below :
The car with many riders was speeding towards us. (ü)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Singular Prep. Obj. of with Singular Verb
Noun (Prep.)
The car with many riders were speeding towards us. (×)
Hence, is required to pass the examination is the right usage

92. (2) at will replace upon because –
shout at : to say something in a loud voice
Look at the examples given below :
She shouted at him for spilling the milk.
He shouted at her to shut the gate.
Hence, shout at the minister is the right usage

93. (1) All will replace Everyone of because –
Everyone (Pro.) is used for every person or all people but All (Det.) is used with Plural Nouns and refers to the whole number of
The Verb (are) is also in Plural and a Subject agrees with the Verb used.
Look at the examples given below :
All the people you invited are coming.
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Plural Noun Plural Verb
The police questioned everyone in the room.
Hence, All the films is the right usage

94. (4) No error.

95. (2) than will replace when because –
No sooner – than is the correct Correlative.
No sooner introduces the event that occurred first.
Look at the examples given below :
No sooner had I closed my eyes than I fell asleep.
↓ ↓
First Event Next Event
No sooner did I arrived at the station than the train came.
↓ ↓
First Event Next Event.
Hence, than it began is the right usage

96. (2) comprises/is comprised of will replace comprises of because –
comprise (Verb) : consist of
Look at the examples given below :
The collection comprises 327 paintings.
The collection is comprised of 327 paintings.
The collection consists of 327 paintings.

97. (3) feet will replace two legs because –
stand on one's own feet (Idiom) : to be independent and able to take care of yourself.
Look at the examples given below :
When his parents died, he had to learn to stand on his own feet.
You have to learn to stand on your own feet and not always listen to your friends.

98. (2) travelling will replace to travel because –
avoid (Verb) always agrees with a Gerund (– ing Verb) and not an Infinitive.
Look at the examples given below :
She avoids to do her homework. (×)
↓
Inf.
She avoids doing her homework. (ü)
↓
Gerund

99. (3) is will replace are because –
when a Plural Noun is placed with a Singular Subject (one, each, etc.) with of, the Verb will be Singular.
Look at the example given below :
Only one of his employees is sincere at work.
Only one of his students is awarded the 'Scholar award'.
Hence, that is interesting is the right usage.

100. (2) having will replace to have because –
We use the Gerund (– ing Verb) for an action that happens before or at the same time as the action of the Main Verb.
We use the Infinitive for actions that follow the action of the Main Verb.
Look at the examples given below :
I enjoy myself (at the time of) playing.
I deny having stolen anything (before)

101. (1) Use of A is incorrect because –
Uncountable Nouns like milk, wine, information, air, equipment, sand, wood, etc. can't be counted. Hence, An Indef.Art. will not be used with them.
as in–
Please give me a water. (×)
Please give me some water. (ü)
Please give me an ice cube. (ü)
Please give me an ice . (×)

102. (3) abuses will replace cheers because –
a contrast is evident in the sentence.
applause (Noun) : approval expressed, especially by the clapping of hands.
The opposite of applause is abuse

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abuse (Noun) : make rude and offensive remarks.

Look at the examples given below :

The audience broke into a loud applause.

Others broke into a loud abuse.

Hence, but some abuses were heard too is the right usage.

103. (4) can't make head nor tail of something can also be used.

(1) can't make head nor/or tail of something (Idiom) : means unable to understand anything.

Look at the examples given below :

We couldn't make head or tail of the film.

I couldn't make head or tail of the problem.

104. (3) on the receipt of will replace of the receipt of.

Look at the examples given below :

The department is authorized, on receipt of such report, to direct an inquiry.

Come as soon as you can on receipt of this.

Hence, on the receipt of this letter is the right usage.

105. (2) know will replace am knowing because –

know is not used in Progressive/Continuous Tense.

Look at the example given below :

I am knowing that this is true. (×)

I know that this is true. (ü)

Hence, know (Simple Present) is used here.

106. (3) were will replace was because –

two or more Singular/ Plural Subjects joined by and act as a Plural Compound Subject and take a Plural Verb (Singular + Singular = Plural)

Look at the example given below :

The ranger sees a bear.

↓ ↓

Sing. Sub. (Sing. Verb (with s)

The camper sees a bear.

↓ ↓

Sing. Sub. (Sing. Verb (with s)

The ranger and the camper see a bear.

↓ ↓ ↓

Plural Sub. Plural Sub. Plu. Verb (without s)

Hence, were found near each other is the right usage.

107. (3) you and me will replace you and I because - between is a Prep.

A Prep. must be followed by an Indirect object Pronoun.

Me is an Indirect Object Pronoun (Objective Case) while I is a Subject Pronoun. (Subjective or Nominative Case) Therefore, between has to be followed by you and me.

Look at the examples given below :

She went with I. (×)

She went with me. (ü)

This is between Tom and I. (×)

This is between Tom and me. (ü)

108. (4) Neither of/Either of, followed by Plural Nouns, takes Singular/Plural Verb

Look at the examples given below :

(i) Neither of them speaks/speak a foreign language.

(ii) Either of these interpretations is/are correct.

109. (1) I went to temple will replace I went to the temple because –

Articles are not used with places like School/ University/Prison/hospital/church unless they refer to a particular one.

Look at the examples given below :

The church down the street is very old. (a particular church)

I go to church every Sunday. (not a particular church)

110. (1) I passed will replace I have passed because –

Simple Past Tense is used with time expressions referring to the past (yesterday, last year, ago, in 2014, etc.)

Look at the example given below :

His father died two years ago.

↓ ↓

Verb Adverb

(Simple Past) (of time)

Hence, I passed is the right usage

111. (3) doesn't it will replace isn't it because –

Positive statement (without Aux.) takes Negative Tag (with Aux.)

Look at the examples below :

You like coffee, do not you ?

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Sub. Main Verb Aux . not

↓

don't

He eats meat, does not he ?

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Sub. Main Verb Aux . not

↓

doesn't

112. (1) Unless : if — not.

Look at the example given below :

You will be sick if you do not stop eating.

You will be sick unless you stop eating.

Hence, If you do not give is the right usage

113. (2) many will replace much because –

Stars are Countable Nouns and many is used with Countable Nouns whereas much is used with Uncountable Nouns.

Look at the examples given below :

There was too much traffic on the road.

Many people feel that the law should be changed.

Hence, how many are is the right usage

114. (3) rises will replace raises because –

rise (Verb) : to increase in amount or number

raise (Verb) : to lift or move something to a higher level

Look at the examples given below :

She raised her eyes from her work.

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The fuel bills have risen to a great extent.

Hence, of inflation rises is the right usage.

115. (2) is will replace are because –

when a Plural Noun (desires) is placed with a real Singular Subject (One) with of, the Verb will be Singular.

Look at the examples given below :

One of my teachers is blind. (ü)

One of my cousins are in Bangalore. (×)

Hence, is to become is the right usage.

116. (2) to will not be used with make. It will be omitted.

In a sentence with two Infinitives connected by and, or, except, but, than, etc. the second to is omitted.

Look at the examples given below :

I expect to swim and surf in Hawaii. (ü)

I expect to swim and to surf in Hawaii. (×)

Hence, and make it available is the right usage

117. (3) are will be used after accidents because –

The sentence is in Passive Voice. The basic structure of a Passive clause is as follows :

Subject + Aux. Verb + Main Verb + by + ---

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Many accidents (be) are caused by ----

↓

(Past Participle)

It is also a general statement, hence, the Aux. Verb will be used in Simple Present Tense.

Hence, many accidents are caused by reckless driving is the right usage

118. (2) to will replace till because –

till (Prep., Conj.) : until; up to the time of whereas to (Prep.) indicates in a direction towards.

Look at the examples given below :

He went to the city.

He climbed to the top of the tree.

Hence, to the is the right usage

119. (3) was will replace are because –

the sentence is in Past Tense and the Subject (the strain) is in Singular. So, the Verb will also be in Singular, Past Tense.

Look at the examples given below :

The thrill of huge swings and the water-slides was great.

↓ ↓

Subject Singular Verb

Hence, was more than he could bear is the right usage.

120. (2) the will replace any because –

any generalises the situation but the (Def. Art.) indicates a particular Object.

Look at the examples given below :

The boy goes to the school in the next lane.

He can go to school after he has attained the age of 3 years.

In the 1st sentence, we are talking about a particular school whereas in, 2nd about a general school, hence, the is used before school.

In the 2nd sentence, we are talking, about any school, hence, the will not be used before school.

121. (4) No error

Look at the sentences given below :

He always helps with the housework.

He will help us with some of the organisations.

I need contacts that could help me find a job.

The charity aims to help people help themselves.

Can I be of any help to you ?

122. (3) compelling will replace to compel because –

after than to - Infinitive is not used, Gerund (– ing form) is used.

Look at the example below :

Another, probably more compelling factor is that of safety.

Hence, compelling you to come is the right usage.

123. (4) No error

124. (1) read will replace has read -because the action took place in the past.

Hence, He read four plays is the right usage.

125. (2) with will replace on because -

angry (Adj.) : feeling or showing anger (usually followed by at, with, or about (Prep.)

Look at the examples given below :

The girl felt angry at the injustice of the situation.

I was angry with myself for making silly mistakes.

We use angry at/about (something) and angry with (somebody).

Hence, is angry with the clerk is the right usage

126. (1) It will be placed before being to complete the sentence appropriately.

Combination of two or more sentences is possible only when the sentences have a common subject.

Look at the examples given below :

I read the book. I returned it to the library.

Having read the book I returned it to the library. (ü)

Reading the book I returned it to the library. (×)

It was a rainy day. I could not go out.

It being a rainy day I could not go out. (ü)

127. (2) capable of doing will replace capable to do because capable agrees with of (Prep.) and – ing Verb (Gerund).

Look at the examples given below :

I am perfectly capable of doing it myself.

The workers are capable of running the organisation them selves.

Hence, capable of doing this work is the right usage.

128. (2) assure will replace insure because –

only assure is used with reference to a person to indicate that something is definitely true/will happen. insure is used for guaranteeing persons against risk.

Look at the examples given below :

The ambassador assured the Prime Minister of his loyalty.

We assured him of our support.

Hence, but I cannot assure is the right usage

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129. (2) to put his signature will replace to put his sign because –
sign (Noun) an indication
Look at the examples given below :
I was asked to sign the letter.
There was no sign of his returning from Bangalore.
Hence, to put his signature is the right usage

130. (4) No error.

131. (1) are better off will replace could be better off because –
be better off is used for saying that somebody is/would be happier/more satisfied if he was in a particular position or did a particular thing to have more money.
Look at the examples given below :
Families will be better off under the new law.
She is better off without him.
Hence, you are better off these days is the right usage

132. (3) less will replace fewer because –
less (Det.) is used with uncountable Nouns to mean a smaller amount of as in-less better/time/importance
and
fewer (Det.) is used with Plural Nouns and a Plural Verb to mean not many as in –
Few people understand the difference.
There seems to be fewer tourists around this year.
Hence, less than ten bags of rice is the right usage

133. (2) between 1980 and 1990/from 1980 to 1990 will replace between 1980 to 1990 because –
between (Prep.) indicates a period of time that separates two days, years, events, etc.
between is used with and
from (Prep.) is used for showing when something starts
from is used with to
to is never used with between
Look at the examples given below :
We shuttled between New York to Chicago. (×)
We shuttled between New York and Chicago. (ü)
We are open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day

134. (3) is he will replace isn't he because –
The statement is negative and it will use a positive tag.
Look at the examples given below :
It isn't beautiful, is it ?
They didn't leave, did they ?
You can do it, can't you ?

135. (1) to will replace into because –
to (Prep.) indicates in a direction so as to reach
into (Prep.) indicates a position in/inside something
Look at the examples given below :
I'm going with her to Australia.
I went into the yard.
Hence, I went to is the right usage.

136. (2) First two will replace two first because –
in Numeral Adjectives – Ordinal and Cardinal Adjectives — a particular order is followed. The order is –

Determiner	+	Ordinal	+	Cardinal	+	Noun
↓		↓		↓		↓
the		first		two		chapters

Hence, the first two chapters of the book

137. (3) for will replace of because –
thirst (for something) (Noun) : a strong desire for something
Thirst agrees with for (Prep.) as in –
a thirst for knowledge
Hence, for knowledge is the right usage.

138. (2) reached will replace had reached because –
When two actions take place in the Past, the earlier action is in Past Perfect and the later action in Simple Past Tense.
Look at the example given below :
I had written the letter before you came home.

↓	↓
earlier action	later action
↓	↓
Past Perfect Tense	Past Tense

Hence, when he reached is the right usage

139. (2) would will replace will because –
in Indirect speech will changes into would
as in –
She said, "I will teach you English." (D.S.)
She said that she would teach me English. (I.S.)
Hence, that he would never is the right usage.

140. (2) to cope with is the right usage.
Look at the examples given below :
I can't cope with your being late for work any more.
He wasn't able to cope with the stresses and strains of the job.

141. (1) I were will replace I am
Wish is most commonly used in imaginary/unreal situations. as in –
I wish (that) you were here. (But, you are not, and I miss you).
The tense of the Verb that follows I wish is mostly in Past Tense.
In Subjunctive form we use were and not was after wish.
Look at the examples given below :
I'm very fat. I wish I were thin.
I wish I were taller.
I wish to be taller. (Present Time)
Hence, I wish I were is the right usage.

142. (2) of winning will replace to win because –
Confident (Adj.) agrees with Prep.-of and + ing verb (Gerund)
Look at the example given below :
The team feels confident of winning.
Hence, of winning the gold medal is the right usage

143. (1) lay will replace laid.
lay is the Past Tense of lie (Verb) which means to

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be there in a horizontal position, or to get into that position.

Look at the examples given below :

She lay on the floor, listening to music.

Lay a sheet of newspaper on the floor.

Here, lay (Verb) means to put something somewhere carefully or neatly.

Hence, The boy laid in the shelter is the right usage

144. (4) No error.

145. (2) have will replace has because –

when one of is used in a sentence, the Noun/Pronoun following of is the Antecedent. So, the Verb is used accordingly.

Here, players is the Antecedent, so, the Verb will be in Plural.

Look at the following example :

She is one of those who do not accept the view.

↓ ↓

Antecedent Plural Verb (without s)

Hence, who have been selected is the right usage.

146. (1) momentary/moment's delay will replace moment delay. Both moment and delay are Nouns. But an Adjective/or a Possessive Noun is used for modifying a Noun.

a momentary delay/a moment's delay will be used.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Adjective Noun Pos. Noun Noun

Hence, A moment's delay/ A momentary delay is the right usage.

147. (4) No error.

148. (1) after you return will replace after you will return because –

the Simple Future cannot be used in clauses beginning with time expressions such as when, while, before, after, etc. Instead of Simple Future, Simple Present is used.

Look at the examples given below :

When you will arrive tonight, we will go out for dinner. (×)

When you arrive tonight, we will go out for dinner. (ü)

149. (2) censored will replace censured because –

censored (Verb) : to examine books, films, etc.

to remove anything that is considered offensive, morally harmful, politically dangerous, etc. and

censored (Verb) : to criticize someone officially for something he has done wrong

Look at the examples given below :

He was officially censured for his handling of the situation.

The information given to the press was carefully censored by the Ministry of Defence.

Hence, had to be censored is the right usage.

150. (3) alternate will replace alternative because –

alternate (Adj.) : something happening on one day and not the next and continues in this pattern.

It is used before Nouns

alternative (Adj.) : substitute/other

Look at the examples given below :

Several members of the audience provided alternative views on the topic.

The service runs on alternate days.

Hence, on alternate days is the right usage

151. (2) surroundings will replace surrounding because – surrounding is an Adj. that means the area around, Surroundings is a Noun that means everything that is around or near somebody/something

Look at the examples given below :

The buildings have been designed to blend in with their surroundings.

From the top of the hill you can see all the surrounding countryside.

Hence, surroundings of the place is the right usage

152. (3) luggage will replace luggages because –

luggage is the plural of luggage.

There are several other words which remains the same both in singular and plural; such as—

furniture, equipment, aircraft, news

Hence, all his luggage himself is the right usage

153. (2) to cope with will replace to cope up with.

Use of up is superfluous.

to cope with (Idiom) : to deal successfully with something difficult

Look at the examples given below :

Desert plants are adapted to cope with extreme heat.

He wasn't able to cope with the pressure at home.

154. (3) eye will replace eyes.

eye – surgery is the right phrase that should be used. We can also use ocular – surgery.

ocular : connected with the eyes.

Hence, for the delicate eye-surgery is the right usage.

155. (4) No error.

156. (2) from will replace by because –

suffering (Verb) agrees with from (Prep.)

Look at the examples given below :

Road accident victims were suffering from severe shock.

Many companies are suffering from a shortage of skilled staff.

Hence, was suffering from is the right usage.

157. (1) where he could have gone will replace where could he have gone

The basic structure in Indirect Speech is

Subject + Verb

↓ ↓

he could

and the Reported sentence will be an Assertive sentence.

Hence, I do not know where he could have gone is the right usage.

158. (2) go will replace goes because –

the sense of the sentence is advisory.

A sentence that expresses ideas such as advice, order, request, suggestion, etc. will use a infinitive (without to) and one of the following Reporting Verbs – advise, command, suggest, etc.

Hence, he go is the right usage.

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159. (3) has not been will replace have not been because –
The introduction is a Singular Subject and a
Singular Subject → Singular Verb
Plural Subject → Plural Verb
Hence, has not been without some effect is the right usage.

160. (3) to enter will replace enter because –
to enter is the direct object.
An infinitive with to is used when the infinitive is the direct object. as in –
Everyone wanted to go.
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Direct Object (to + Inf.)
Hence, to enter the restricted area to search for our friends is the right usage.

161. (1) new/latest will replace newer because –
use of Comparative Degree is superfluous.
Hence, the new/ late type of automatic machines is the right usage.

162. (3) had already begun will replace was already begun because –
Past Perfect Tense will be used here.
Past Perfect Tense is used for showing an action happened in the Past before another event took place.
Look at the example given below :
By the time I got home yesterday, my mother had already cooked dinner.
Hence, the show had already begun is the right usage.

163. (4) No error.
Each is used in front of a Singular Noun followed by a Singular Verb.
The use of their (Plural Pronoun) is becoming or common these days.
Look at the examples given below :
Each student has been given his or her own email address.
Each student has been given their own email address.
Each of, each one of and everyone of followed by a Plural Noun/Pronoun take Singular Verb. as in –
Each of the houses is different.

164. (1) my will replace me because –
me is in Objective Case and my in Possessive Case.
as in –
Do you mind my smoking ? (ü)
Do you mind me smoking ? (×)
Hence, The fact of my is the right usage.

165. (2) had been will replace has been because –
to show that a comparison is unreal, we use Past Tense with a present meaning after as if/as though.
Look at the examples given below :
She looks as if she were rich.
She talks as if she were mad.
Hence, as if it had been is the right usage.

166. (4) No error.

167. (1) The legs of the table will replace the table's legs because – 's (apostrophe s to show possession) is not used with non-living things.
of or of the is used.
Look at the examples given below :
When you open the door of his cage, --- (ü)
When you open his cage's door --- (×)

168. (1) scenery will replace sceneries because –
Plural of scenery is scenery.
Hence, The scenery is the right usage

169. (2) Use of would is superflous. Hence, write to me will replace would write to me.

170. (4) No error.
Neither of and either of followed by a Plural Noun/Pronoun take a Singular/Plural Verb.
as in —
Neither of my parents speak a foreign language.

171. (3) a will replace the because –
the packet of cigarettes is a general commodity here, so, the (def. Art.) will not be used. Instead, a (Indef. Article) will be used.
Here, produced (Verb) means to bring forth

172. (2) Use of just and exactly together is superfluous.
Hence, either just or exactly will be used.
Look at the examples given below :
This jacket is just my size.
It's just/exactly as I thought.

173. (1) when he remembered will replace when he was remembering because –
remember is not used in Progressive Tense.
Hence, Ramesh smiled when he remembered is the right usage

174. (2) how she has will replace how has she because –
the sentence structure is as follows :
How + Adj./Adv. + Subject + Verb
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
How (tall) she has grown!
How quickly he speaks!
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
How (Adv.) Subject Verb

175. (3) lie will replace lay because –
should is a Modal Verb and the basic structure for should is as follows :
Subject + Aux./Modal Verb + Main Verb
↓ ↓ ↓
he should lie
The Main Verb is used in the base form as in –
He should go.
Hence, he should lie in the bed for a few days is the right usage

176. (3) none will replace neither because –
neither is used for not one or the other but none is used for not any (more than two)
Look at the examples given below :
None of these pens work/works.
We have three sons but none of them lives/live near by.
Hence, none has any merit is the right usage

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177. (1) After knowing the truth will replace After knowing truth as truth is an Abstract Noun and the (Def. Art.) is used before Truth
Look at the examples given below :
We are determined to get at the truth.
Do you think she's speaking the truth ?

178. (2) decided will replace decide because –
we use the expression
It's time + Subject + Past Verb form to refer to the present moment.
It is time + you + decided ----
Look at the examples given below :
It is time we went home.
It is high time you went on a diet.
Hence, decided on your next is the right usage.

179. (3) should be allowed to will replace let him because–
Let has no Passive form.
Look at the examples given below :
They let me leave. (Active Voice)
I was allowed to leave. (Passive Voice)
Hence, should be allowed to speak is the right usage.

180. (4) No error.

181. (1) The Judge will replace Judge because –
here the quality of the Judge is being emphasized, so, though a Common Noun, in this case, it becomes an Abstract Noun and the (Def. Art.) is used with an Abstract Noun.
Hence, The judge in him is the right usage.

182. (3) has will replace have because –
with fractions, percentages and indefinite quantifiers (all, few, many, much, some), the Verb agrees with the preceeding Noun / clause.
Nine-tenths of the pillar → Singular Subject
So, the Verb will also be Singular
The basic structure is as follows :
Indefinite Number + of + Noun → Singular Verb
↓
Singular
Look at the examples given below :
One – third of this article is irrelevant.
↓ ↓ ↓
Indefinite No. (Fraction) Noun (Singular) Verb (Singular)
One – third of the students have graduate degrees.
↓ ↓ ↓
Fraction Plural Noun Verb (Plural)
Hence, has rotted away is the right usage.

183. (3) most of the people will replace most people because –
most is used to mean the majority and is used in front of a Plural Noun which does not have a Det. (the / a) or a Possessive (my / our) in front of it.
most of is used in front of a Pronoun or in front of a Noun which has a Det. / Possessive in front of it.
Look at the examples given below :
Most people agree that stealing is wrong.
Most of the people enjoy music while reading.
Hence, that most of the people like to stay at home is the right usage.

184. (2) aimed at bringing about will replace aimed to bring about because the basic pattern here is as follows :
Verb + Prep. + Gerund
↓ ↓ ↓
aimed at bringing

185. (3) temperature and chemical balance will replace temperature, chemical balance because –
We are talking about three conditions.
Hence, plants are soil, temperature and chemical balance or amount of moisture is the right usage.

186. (4) No error.

187. (3) hardly any effort will replace hardly no effort because –
hardly (Adv.) : almost no; almost not; almost none
Hardly, scarcely, etc. are negative words and should not be used with not or other negatives.
Look at the examples given below :
I can't hardly believe it. (×)
I can hardly believe it. (ü)
I did not hardly know him. (×)
I hardly knew him. (ü)
Hence, with hardly any effort at all is the right usage

188. (4) No error.

189. (1) I go to temple will replace I go to the temple because the (Def. Art.) is not used with places like school / University / Prison / hospital / church unless they refer to a particular one.

190. (2) equipment will replace equipments because –
equipment is an Uncountable Noun and the plural form is also equipment.
A single item is referred to as a piece of equipment.
Look at the examples given below :
We need some new kitchen equipment.
The athletes keep their equipment in the locker room.
Hence, were the only equipment is the right usage.

191. (3) lose will replace loose because –
lose (Verb) : to be unable to find something / somebody
loose (Adj.) : not firmly fixed; not tight
Look at the examples given below :
I don't want to lose my job.
Many more loose clothes added to my collection
Hence, lose it is the right usage

192. (2) panic / get panicky will replace get panicked.
panic (Verb) : to fill with fear
panicky (Adj.) : inclined to panic
Look at the examples given below :
She gets panicky in an exam.
He panicked at the sight of the audience.

193. (3) with will replace on because –
angry agrees with (Prep.)
Hence, with her is the right usage

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194. (1) used will replace use because–
used to is the right usage except in negatives and questions
Look at the examples given below :
I used to live in London.
I didn't use to like him.
Did you use to do that, when you were a kid ?
Hence, I used is the right usage

195. (2) has taken/took will replace has took.
If the sentencne is in Past Tense, the structure will be as follows :
Subject + Verb (Past Tense)
↓ ↓
The teacher took
If the sentence is in Present Perfect Tense, the structure will be as follows :
Subject + have/has + Verb (Past Participle)
↓ ↓ ↓
The teacher has (Singular) taken

196. (3) belonged will replace belongs because –
use of as if indicates an imaginary situation or a situation that may not be true but that is likely or possible. The verb after as if is always in the Past Subjunctive as in –
He looks as if he knew the answer.
She walks as if she were a supermodel.
(were is used for all Personal Pronouns)
Hence, belonged to him is the right usage

197. (4) No error.
intimidated (Verb) : to frighten; fill with fear
bullying (Verb) : to treat in an overbearing/intimidating manner.
Look at the examples given below :
She refused to be intimidated by their threats.
She refused to give in to bullying and threats.

198. (2) mothers-in-law will replace mother-in-laws because mothers-in-law is the Plural of mother-in-law
Hence, all mothers-in-law is the right usage.

199. (1) How to solve the problem/How to solve problems will replace How to solve the problems because –
the (Def. Art.) is not used before Plural Uncountable/Countable Nouns unless we talk about something specific.
Look at the examples given below :
Cats are beautiful animals. (general)
The cats, next door, are beautiful. (specific)
Tea is good for you. (general)
The tea, I drink is of high quality. (specific)

200. (1) ordered/asked will replace requested because –
the sentence is indicating an order.
Hence, we ordered the watchman is the right usage.

201. (1) dreamt will replace dream because the sentence is indicating a Past event.
Hence, Last night I dreamt is the right usage

202. (4) No error.

203. (3) the will replace a because –
a particular night is being mentioned in the sentence. When a specific thing is mentioned, we use the (Def. Art.) with it.
Hence, on the night of the crime is the right usage.

204. (2) hadn't will replace hasn't because –
Past Perfect Tense is used for showing an action happened and completed in the Past.
Look at the examples given below :
He had hurt his back in the accident that happened yesterday.
The museum occupied the building where the art gallery had been.
Hence, why he hadn't is the right usage

205. (2) four - hour will replace four hours because –
when you combine two or more words to form a Compound Adjective in front of a Noun, hyphen is used between these words. as in –
fifteen - foot pole
eighteen - inch monitor
The Noun is used in Singular.
Hence, four-hour drive is the right usage

206. (3) Use of the (Def. Art.) is superfluous.
recommended vaccine will replace recommended the vaccine

207. (1) have been discussing/have discussed/are discussing will replace have discussing.
Use of Simple Past Tense is the most appropriate one.
We discussed is also an appropriate usage.
Hence, we have been discussing/ have discused/ are discussing is the right usage.

208. (3) the will be used before Halloween night because - Halloween Night is specific.
Halloween (Noun) : the night of 31st October when it was believed in the past that dead people appeared from their graves, and which is now celebrated in the U.S., Canada and Britain by children who dress as ghosts, witches, etc.
Hence, especially in the Halloween night is the right usage

209. (3) a lot of work/much work/lots of work will replace many works because –
many is used only with Countable Nouns and in questions and negative sentences.
a lot of/lots of/much is used in statements and with Uncountable Nouns. It takes a Singular Verb.
as in –
I don't go to many concerts.
She earns a lot of money.
I don't have much free time.
Hence, a lot of work/much work/ lots of work to do is the right usage.

210. (1) much will replace many because –
much is used in statements and with Uncountable Nouns. It takes a singular Verb.
Here, filth is an Uncountable Noun.
Hence, There is so much filth is the right usage

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211. (1) students will replace student because –
We are talking about many students.
Hence, A great many students is the right usage.

212. (2) three – crore will replace three - crores because –
In hyphenated Compound Adjectives, the Noun is used in Singular.
Hence, this three-crore project is the right usage

213. (1) to go shopping will replace to go to shopping because –
We usually say that someone goes shopping rather than to go to shop/to go shop.
Look at the examples given below :
He likes to shop at the local market. (shop for something)
There should be plenty of time to go shopping before we leave New York. (go shopping)
Hence, I hope to go shopping is the right usage

214. (2) worth taking will replace worth to take; taking here is a Gerund.
Hence, if it was worth taking is the right usage

215. (1) careful will replace carefully because –
careful is an Adj. and carefully is an Adv.
Hence, After a careful investigation is the right usage

216. (3) owing to will replace owed to because –
owing to is a Prep. which means because of
Look at the examples given below :
The game was cancelled owing to heavy rain.
Owing to his illness, he could not continue with his studies.
Hence, owing to ever-growing demand is the right usage

217. (3) was dogged will replace is dogged because –
the sentence is in Passive Voice and Past Tense is used in Passive Voice.
Look at the examples given below :
Misfortune dogged her career (Active Voice).
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object
Her career was dogged by misfortune (Passive Voice).
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object
Hence, was dogged by controversy is the right usage

218. (3) hard will replace hardly because –
hard (Adj.) : to put in lots of effort
hardly (Adv.) : almost no/not/none
Hence, very hard is the right uage.

219. (2) have will replace has because –
The antecedent of the Relative Pronoun agrees with the Verb.
Here, the antecedent of the Relative Pronoun (who) is I and hence have will be used.
Look at the examples given below :
Hector is a photographer who does great work.
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject(Antecedent) Rel.Pro. Singular Verb
(Singular)
You are only the one of us who have enough money.
↓ ↓ ↓
Ant. Rel. Pro.Verb
(Plural) (Plural)
Hence, who have done is the right usage

220. (3) equipment will replace equipments because equipment is both singular and Plural.
Hence, new equipment is the right usage.

221. (4) No error

222. (2) is will replace are because –
The Arabian Nights is the name of a book and a Singular Verb is used with name of nation/organisation/book/film as in –
The United Nations is head-quartered in New York.
Hence, is indeed is the right usage

223. (3) Use of of with despite is superfluous.
So, despite himself will replace despite of himself

224. (3) most will replace more because –
the (Def. Art.) is used with Superlative Degrees, which compare more than two things/persons/situations.
Hence, the most good-looking one is the right usage

225. (2) was will replace is because –
the sentence indicates a Past event and so, Past Continuous will be used.
Hence, Charles was playing is the right usage

226. (1) Use of the before food is superfluous because –
When we refer to general ideas, plurals or uncountable nouns, we do not use the (Def. Art.)
Hence, The way to increase the production of food is the right usage

227. (3) skilled will replace practiced because –
skilled (Adj.) : trained or experienced in work that requires skill.
Hence, with a skilled hand is the right usage

228. (1) were will replace is because –
The Verb be in the if – clauses with unreal condition referring to the present/future is used in the form were for all persons. Were is the form of be in the Past Subjunctive.
Look at the examples given below :
If I were rich, I would take a trip around the world. (But I am not rich)
If she were at home, she would pick up the phone.
Hence, If he were a millionaire is the right usage

229. (2) has will replace have because –
The Prime Minister along with his Cabinet colleagues is a Singular Subject and hence Singular Verb will be used.
The words which follow terms like along with, as well as, together with are not the part of the Subject and hence, the Verb agrees with the main subject.
Hence, has been welcomed by the Chief Minister is the right usage

230. (2) had will replace has because –
Use of as if indicates an imaginary situation or a situation that may not be true. The Verb after as if is always in the Past Subjunctive.
Hence, as if she had already been elected is the right usage

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231. (1) Have you been will replace you have been because –
The sentence is an Interrogative one.
The word order in an interrogative sentence is as follows :
Interrogative +
Aux. V. + Sub. + other Verb/Verbs
↓ ↓ ↓
Have you been doing
Hence, Have you been doing is the right usage

232. (2) should be used will replace should used because –
the sentence is in Passive Voice.
Hence, should be used will replace also should used

233. (2) some other means to meet will replace some means to balance.
Means (Noun) refers to money, property/wealth

234. (3) in toto will replace completely.
in toto (Adj.) : completely
Here, the structure of the sentence should have been Thank you, I am completely fine.

235. (2) when I could will replace when could I because –
in an Interrrogative (Indirect Speech), the sentence changes to an Assertive one.
Hence, when I could finish is the right usage

236. (4) No error.

237. (1) Due to my being a new comer will replace Due to me being a new comer because –
a Possessive Pronoun is used with a Gerund, the Verb form that functions as a Noun.
When a Pronoun (I, we, you, he, she, it, etc.) comes before a Gerund, it is in the form of Possessive Adj. (my, our, your, his, her, its, etc.)

238. (3) any other newspaper will replace any newspaper
Here, that of any other newspaper is the right usage

239. (2) there were more beautiful flowers will replace were the more beautiful flowers.
Use of the (Def. Art.) is incorrect.

240. (2) describes will replace describes about because –
describe (Verb) : to say about something/someone.
Use of about is superfluous.

241. (3) free of charge will replace freely of charge.
free of charge (Adj.) : without payment
Look at the examples given below :
Children under five travel free (of charge).

242. (3) back will not be used with returned because –
return (Verb) : to come/go back from one place to another
Hence, and returned to his village is the right usage

243. (2) of will not be used with comprises because –
comprises (Verb) : to consist of
It can also be used as be comprised of (Idiom)
Look at the examples given below :
The staff comprises eight physicians, twenty nurses and various administrative people.
The sales network is comprised of independent outlets and chain stores.
Hence, comprises will replace comprises of

244. (1) will not will replace does not because –
the sentence is indicating a Condition that is likely to be fulfilled. Hence, will + Verb will be used in the Main Clause.
Hence, My uncle will not spend is the right usage

245. (4) No error
Look at the examples given below :
Neither my sister nor my brother is interested.
↓ ↓
Singular Singular
Neither my sister nor my brothers are interested.
↓ ↓
Plural Plural

246. (3) on the beach will replace in the beach
on (Prep.) is used for a surface
in (Prep.) is used for an enclosed space
Look at the examples given below :
I am currently staying in a hotel.
The author's name is on the cover of the book.

247. (4) No error.

248. (1) said will replace told because –
the structure of the sentence when we use told is as follows :
Anne
told me that her brother was --
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
told object that what was said
told is followed by an Object.
Anne said that her brother was buying a car.
Hence, The teacher said that is the right usage

249. (2) boys will replace boy because –
one of is followed by a Plural Noun/Pronoun
Look at the examples given below :
One of my fingers is hurting.
One of them is a crook.
Hence, one of the tallest boys is the right usage

250. (2) with a doctorate will replace with a doctorate degree because –
doctorate (Noun) is a degree of doctor
So, degree will not be used with doctorate
Look at the examples given below :
He was awarded a doctor's degree in Music.
He was awarded a doctorate in Philosophy.
with a doctor degree can also be used.

251. (2) either will not be used because –
either ___ or is used when we are mentioning two alternatives and we want to say that no other alternative is possible.
or is used with negative words.
Look at the examples given below :
The house is not large or glamorous.
He must have thought that I was either stupid or rude.
Hence, was able to comprehend is the right usage

252. (3) destroyed by fire will replace destroyed in fire because –

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by (Prep.) indicates the agent after a Passive Verb as in –

Seeds eaten by the birds -----
↓ ↓ ↓
Passive Prep. agent
Verb

He was knocked down by a bus.
↓ ↓ ↓
Passive Verb Prep. agent

Hence, was destroyed by fire is the right usage

253. (1) are going to have will replace were having because –
going to is used when we want to talk about a plan for the future.
Look at the examples given below :
We are going to have lunch after 2:00 p.m.
They are going to launch it next month.
Hence, They are going to have is the right usage

254. (2) was will replace is because –
the sentence is in Past Tense and the action indicates Past Time.
Hence, was temporarily interrupted is the right usage

255. (2) the (Def. Art.) will not be used with justice because –
justice (Noun) is an Uncountable Noun that refers to something in a general sense.
Look at the examples given below :
In the interest of justice, we should treat everyone the same.
They are demanding equal rights and justice.
Hence, justice and cares is the right usage

256. (1) have done will replace have because –
The action has started in the Past and continues in the Present. So, Present Perfect Tense will be used.
The Present Perfect is formed from the Present Tense of the Verb and the Past Participle of the Verb.
Look at the example given below :
I have walked two miles already (I'm still walking)
↓ ↓
Present Past
Tense Participle
Hence, His assistants have done is the right usage
The critics have praised the film since it came out.
↓ ↓
Present Past
Tense Participle
(and they continue to do so.)

257. (3) longer will replace long because –
Double Comparatives are often used for emphasizing the importance of doing/not doing a certain activity.
They describe a cause–and–effect process
The format of double comparatives is as follows :
The + comparative + subject + verb + the + comparative + Subject + Verb as in –
The easier the test is,
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The comparative Subject Verb to prepare.
the longer students will wait
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
the comparative Subject Verb
Hence, healthier and longer is the right usage

258. (1) to provide/providing will replace provided.
Hence, The first task is providing/ to provide is the right usage.

259. (2) recycled will replace recycle because –
Past Participle form of the Verb is used with should be and the sentence is in Passive Voice.
The structure is as follows :
Subject + should be + Past Participle form of the Verb
↓ ↓ ↓
Paper should be recycled

260. (3) than he wore the seat belt will replace he wore seat belt because –
No sooner ___ than are the correct correlatives.
Look at the examples given below :
No sooner had I arrived at the station than the train came.
No sooner did we hear the noise than we rushed to the spot.

261. (1) the staff will replace staff because –
here, the Verb (are) is in Plural. So, the Subject (The Principal and staff) should also be in Plural.
The Principal and the staff is the Plural Subject.

262. (3) to/be will replace as.
The sentence will be –
He thinks himself to be a great scholar.

263. (2) will will not be used.
Unless means the same as if ___ not.
Look at the examples given below :
You will be sick if you don't stop eating.
You'll be sick unless you stop eating.
Parallel Verbs are not used in the Conditional Clauses
Hence, you study hard is the right usage

264. (2) poetry/poems will replace poetries because –
poetry (Uncountable Noun) : a collection of poems
poetry is both Singular and Plural.
Hence, the poems/ the poetry is the right usage

265. (1) Use of on is incorrect.
Last Sunday will replace On last Sunday

266. (2) criteria will be used in place of criterion because –
criteria (Noun) is the Plural of criterion
Hence, a number of criteria is the right usage

267. (3) punishable will replace punished because –
punishable (Adj.) : that can be punished, especially by law
punish (Verb) : to make somebody suffer because he has disobeyed the law or done something wrong
Look at the examples given below :
He was punished for refusing to answer their questions.

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Giving false information to the police is a punishable offence.

Hence, a punishable offence is the right usage

268. (4) No error

269. (3) into will replace out of because –

take the law into your hands (Idiom) : to do something illegal in order to punish somebody for doing something wrong, instead of letting the police deal with him

Look at the examples given below :

Citizens don't have the right to take the law into their own hands.

The shopkeeper took the law into his own hands when he tried to arrest the thief.

Hence, into their hands is the right usage.

270. (4) No error.

deceased (Adj.) : dead

the deceased (Noun) : a person who has died

threatened (Verb) : to say that you will cause trouble, hurt somebody, etc.

avenge (Verb) : to punish or hurt somebody in return for something wrong that he has done to you

271. (2) meeting him will replace meet him because –

when we have an impression of something we did in the Past, we say that we remember doing it.

Look at the examples given below :

I remember asking my son about the letter.

I remember reading about it in the paper.

272. (2) that will not be used because –

Interrogative sentences with wh, or Q.wds. when changed into Indirect speech, no Conj. will be used.

Look at the examples given below :

He said, "What are you doing here ?" (D.S.)

He asked what I was doing there. (I.S.)

She said, "Where are you going ?" (D.S.)

She asked where I was going. (I.S.)

Hence, how long will replace that how long

273. (1) has eaten will replace ate because –

Since is used with the Present/Past Perfect Tense that indicates a time from the past until a later past time, or until now

Look at the examples given below :

I haven't eaten since breakfast.

He has been working in a bank since leaving school.

Hence, He has eaten is the right usage

274. (2) has been working will replace is working because –

Use of since (Prep.) indicates a period continuously from -----

Look at the examples given below :

(i) It has been raining since noon.

(ii) I've been wearing glasses since I was three.

Hence, has been working here is the right usage

275. (1) has will replace is having because –

This statement is a fact and Simple Present is used with Facts/General Statements as in –

(i) Rita is having two daughters. (×)

(ii) Rita has two daughters. (ü)

(iii) The Earth is revolving round the Sun. (×)

(iv) The Earth revolves round the Sun. (ü)

Hence, Madhuri Dixit has is the right usage

276. (4) No error.

277. (4) No error.

278. (2) grateful will replace greatful because –

there is no such word as greatful

grateful (Adj.) : thankful as in –

(1) I'm grateful for your help.

(2) mentor (Noun) means a teacher.

279. (1) furniture will replace furnitures because

furniture is the plural of furniture

Hence, The furniture is the right usage

280. (1) Most of the people will replace Most people because –

When we talk about a large, general group, we use most and when we talk about a smaller, more specific group, we use most of.

Look at the examples given below :

(i) Most doctors earn a lot of money.

(ii) Most of the doctors here earn a lot of money.

281. (3) Use of to (Prep.) is incorrect. So, it will not be used.

Hence, the function will replace to the function

282. (1) has been will replace is because –

Use of since (Prep.) indicates a preriod continuously from ------

Present Perfect Continuous Tense will be used in this case.

Hence, He has been is the right usage

283. (1) On will replace At.

On his return is the appropriate usage.

284. (2) Use of into is incorrect.

The chief guest entered the room is the correct sentence.

285. (3) with will replace on because –

angry agrees with with (Prep.).

Hence, with him is the right usage

286. (3) had preceded him will replace preceded him because –

When two events happen in the Past, then Past Perfect Tense is used with the event that happens earlier.

Hence, reports about him had preceded him is the right usage

287. (2) depends will replace depend because –

in a Compound Subject, when it is joined by or, either ____ or, neither ___ nor, the Verb agrees with the Subject that is closest to the Verb.

Look at the examples given below :

Her sister or her parents plan to visit her next week.

↓ ↓

Plural Plural

Her sister or her mother plans to visit her next week.

↓ ↓

Singular Singular

Subject Verb (with s)

Hence, largely depends is the right usage

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288. (2) himself will replace him because –
the Subject (The poor man) and the Object (him) are the same. So, Reflexive Pronoun will be used in place of him.
Hence, poisoned himself is the right usage

289. (2) when will replace that because –
when is used in time clauses to say that something happened, happens, or will happen at a particular time.
Look at the examples given below :
He left school when he was sixteen.
The last time when I went to Scotland, the weather was beautiful.
Hence, when we first flew is the right usage

290. (4) No error.

291. (3) have will replace has because –
when one of is used in a sentence, the Noun/Pronoun following of is the Antecedent.
So, the Verb is used accordingly.
Here, mothers is the Antecedent and it is Plural.
So, the Verb will be in Plural.
The basic structure is as follows :
One of the + Plural Noun + that/who + Plural Verb
Hence, that have ever lived is the right usage

292. (1) John, Hari and I will replace John, I and Hari.
The first person pronoun-I comes last in the sequence.

293. (3) was will replace were because –
neither ___ nor function as Conjunctions (Correlative).
In such cases, the Verb agrees with whichever Subject is closer to it.
Look at the examples given below :
Neither the supervisor nor the staff members were
↓ ↓
Plural Noun Plural Verb
able to calm the distressed client.
Neither the manager nor the supervisor was
↓ ↓
Singular Noun Singular Verb
able to calm the distressed client.

294. (1) After you return will replace After you will returns because –
In Conditional clauses will is not used.
The Verb in the clause (Conditional) is in the Simple Present Tense.
Look at the examples given below :
If you go to London, you can visit the British Museum.
You'll get fatter if you eat too much.

295. (4) No error.

296. (1) The Pacific Ocean will replace Pacific Ocean because –
the (Def. Art.) is used before the names of Oceans, mountain ranges, rivers, seas, etc. (Geographical features)

297. (3) won't you will replace isn't it because –
the Aux. Verb used in the Positive Statement is will.
Its tag will be will + not written as won't.

298. (2) your will replace your's because –
your is a Possessive Adjective that modifies a noun/noun phrase to indicate ownership.
There is no such word as your's. Yours is a Possessive Pronoun.
Your boots
↓
Possessive Adj.
I like your idea.
↓
Possessive Pronoun
(You)
The larger boots are yours.
↓
Possessive Pronoun

299. (1) Besides will replace Beside because –
beside (Prep.) : next to
besides (Prep.) : in addition to
Look at the examples given below :
I sat down beside my wife.
There was only one person besides Shalu who knew Malu.
Hence, Besides Hindi is the right usage

300. (4) No error.

301. (3) On will replace by because –
on foot (Idiom) : running/walking (using the feet)
Look at the examples given below :
We go around the campus on foot.
There's no road to the lodge; we have to get there on foot.

302. (2) at will replace in because –
at (Prep.) is used with Adjectives to show how well somebody does something.
Look at the examples given below :
I'm good at French
↓ ↓
Adj. Prep.
(ii) She's hopeless at managing people.
↓ ↓
Adj. Prep.
Hence, at mathematics is the right usage

303. (2) had cleared will replace cleared because –
that action has occurred in Past (a long time ago)
as in –
I had lived in America. (The sense of time in this sentence refers to a completed action in Past)
Past Perfect Tense will be used.
Hence, the fog had cleared is the right usage

304. (1) has watched will replace has been watching because–
the sentence is indicating an unspecified time expression (ever, never, already, just, many times, etc.)
as in –
I have seen that movie twenty times.
Present Perfect Tense will be used.
Hence, Ahmed has watched is the right usage

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305. (2) have will replace has because –
The police is a Plural Noun. Hence, Plural Verb will be used.
Look at the examples given below :
The police were called to the scene of the crime –
↓ ↓
Plural Noun Plural Verb
Hence, have arrested him is the right usage

306. (2) between 1991 and 1995 will replace between 1991 to 1995 because –
between is used with and
from 1991 to 1995 can also replace between 1991 to 1995 because –
from is used with to
to is never used with between
Look at the examples given below :
We are open between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. daily.
We are open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily.

307. (1) I will replace me because –
me is the Objective Case of I. In the place of a subject, we always use Nominative Case
Look at the examples given below :
Sheela and me are doing our homework together. (×)
Sheela and I are doing our homework together (ü)
Hence, Both I is the right usage.

308. (2) waits will replace wait because –
Time and tide (Main Subject) is in Singular. Hence, the Verb will also be in Singular as a Verb agrees with its Subject in Number.
Singular Subject → Singular Verb (Main Verb + s)
Plural Subject → Plural Verb (Main Verb without s)

309. (3) to will replace over because –
to (Prep.) is used for denoting comparison.
Look at the examples given below :
She is junior to me.
The ratio of rice and pulse is two to one.
Hence, to the doctor's is the right usage

310. (2) sensitive to will replace sensitive of because –
Look at the examples given below :
She is very sensitive to other people's feelings.
My teeth are sensitive to cold food.
Hence, have to be sensitive to is the right usage

311. (2) poems will replace poetries because –
poetry is used both in Singular and Plural.
poems is the Plural of poem.
Look at the examples given below :
His collection of poems is worth-reading.
There was a poetry reading session last evening.
Hence, no poems is the right usage

312. (3) stone will replace stones because –
stone is an Uncountable Noun and hence does not have a Plural form.

313. (2) likes will replace like because –
When Subjects are joined using as well as, along with, together with, the Verb agrees with the first Subject.
Singular Subject → Singular Verb (Main Verb + s)
Plural Subject → Plural Verb (Main Verb without s)
Hence, you likes is the right usage

314. (3) was will replace is because –
the Reporting Verb is in Past Tense. In Indirect Speech, the Reported speech changes into Past Tense when the Direct Speech is in Present Tense.
Look at the examples given below :
He said, "I am going to office." (D.S.)
He said that he was going to office. (I.S.)
Hence, he was at fault is the right usage

315. (2) Principles will replace principals because –
Principal (Adj./Noun) : the most important; main
principle (Noun) : a moral rule or a strong belief that influences your action.
Look at the examples given below :
New roads will connect the principal cities.
He has high moral principles.
Hence, by the principles is the right usage

316. (4) No error

317. (1) Let will replace Get because –
let (Verb) is used for giving instructions. as in –
Let me have your report by Friday.
Let him be allowed to go home.
Hence, Let this book is the right usage

318. (2) to will replace than because –
to (Prep.) is used for denoting comparison and with superior, junior, senior, etc.
Look at the examples given below :
I prefer walking to climbing.
We won by six goals to three.
Hence, is junior to is the right usage

319. (3) would will replace will because –
in a Conditional Sentence the format is as follows :
If + Past Perfect Tense, would have
↓ ↓ ↓
If you had warned me, I would not have
+ Past Participle
↓
told your father about the party
Hence, you would have passed is the right usage.

320. (1) hard will replace hardly because –
hard : putting a lot of energy into an activity
hardly : almost not/no/none
Look at the examples given below :
He is a hard worker.
We hardly know each other.
Hence, He works hard is the right usage.

321. (1) Supposing that/If will replace Supposing if because –
Supposing and if cannot be used together.
The basic structure is as follows :
Supposing that/If + Condition + Result
↓ ↓
Simple Present will + base Verb

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Look at the example given below :
Supposting that he denies, what will happen ?
If it rains heavily, what will happen.

322. (2) is will replace are because –
When Subjects are joined using along with, as well as, together with, the Verb agrees with the first Subject.
Singular Subject → Singular Verb (is)
Plural Subject → Plural Verb (are)
Hence, is practising very hard is the right usage.

323. (1) he will replace him because –
It was him is the Subject of the sentence and in the Subject, Nominative Case (he) will be used.
Look at the examples given below :
Him go to the store to buy milk. (×)
↓
Subject
He goes to the store to buy milk. (ü)
↓
Subject
Hence, It was he is the right usage

324. (2) situated will replace situating
Hence, is situated is the right usage

325. (4) No error

326. (3) attested will replace attest.
The sentence format is as follows :
Object + am / is / are + going to
↓ ↓ ↓
I am going to
+ Aux.V. + Verb (Past Paticiple)
↓ ↓
have attested .....
(Passive Voice)
Look at the examples given below :
I am going to pay
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Aux. going to Verb
his debts. (Active Voice)
↓
Object
His debts are going to be
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Aux. going to Aux.
paid by me. (Passive Voice)
↓ ↓
Verb Object
(Past Participle)
Hence, attested by the Director is the right usage.

327. (2) told will replace told to because –
to (Prep.) is not used with told.
said to means told.
Look at the examples given below :
I told her that you were coming. (ü)
I told to her that you were coming. (×)
Hence, told his friend is the right usage.

328. (4) No error.

329. (1) more lonely / lonelier will replace more lonelier because –
Use of Double Comparatives is incorrect.
Look at the examples given below :
He ran faster than his friend. (ü)
He ran more faster than his friend. (×)
The very word Comparative means that two objects are being compared against each other.
Hence, I am more lonely / lonelier is the right usage

330. (2) whom will replace who because –
who refers to the subject of a sentence whereas
whom refers to the Object of a sentence.
If the Pronoun can be replaced by he, we use who and if it is replaced by him, we use whom
Look at the examples given below :
Who is the best footballer in the world ?
↓
Subject → can be replaced by he.
To whom did you give the book ?
↓
Object → can be replaced by him.
Hence, to whom is the right usage.

331. (3) since / from time immemorial will replace since times immemorial because –
since is used for referring back to a previous point in time and it is used as a Preposition with a date, a time or a Noun Phrase.
from / since time immemorial (Idiom) : for longer than any one can remember.
Look at the examples given below :
Her family had farmed that land from time immemorial.
My home town has had a parade on the fourth of July since time immemorial.

332. (2) leaves will replace left because –
When the tense in the Main clause is will / going to (referring to the future), the tense in the Conditional Clause will be in Simple Present.
This letter will reach him → Main clause
Before he leaves for Delhi → Conditional Clause
↓
Simple Present
Hence, before he leaves is the right usage.

333. (3) in a hotel will replace in the hotel because –
the (Def. Art.) is used with a particular / specific Noun
Look at the examples given below :
They are staying at the Taj Palace.
We stayed in a hotel for the night.

334. (2) from bringing will replace to bring because –
bringing cycles is the Object after a Preposition, and
from (Prep.) will be used because it indicates prevention / prohibition / restraint

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Look at the examples given below :
He was saved from choking to death.
↓ ↓
Prep. –ing Verb
(Gerund)
Nothing prevents him from leaving.
↓ ↓
Prep. Gerund
Hence, from bringing cycles is the right usage.

335. (2) make a mistake/make mistakes will replace make mistake.
if we are talking about one mistake, we will use make a mistake
if we are taking about more than one mistake we will use make mistakes
Hence, you are bound to make a mistake/make mistakes is the right usage.

336. (2) sank will replace drowned because –
sink (Verb) is used for Objects
drown (Verb) is used for living things
Look at the examples given below :
The children were drowned after falling into the river.
The ship sank to the bottom of the sea.
Hence, the ship sank is the right usage

337. (1) the will be used before Death because –
when Death is followed by a Prep, the (Def. Art.) is used before it.
Look at the examples given below :
Death marched in and took him away.
The Death of all my plans has put me in this position.
Hence, The death of is the right usage

338. (3) a great pain will replace great pain because –
if there is an Adj./an Adv.– Adj. Combination before the Noun, a/an (Indef. Art.) agree with the first sound in the adj./Adv. – Adj. combination.
Look at the examples given below :
He is an excellent teacher.
↓ ↓ ↓
Indef. Art. Adj. Noun
I saw a really beautiful eagle at the zoo.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Indef. Art. Adv. Adj. Noun
Hence, him a great pain is the right usage

339. (2) a couple of days will replace the couple of days
a couple of (something) : a few.
Look at the examples given below :
We went there a couple of years ago.
There are a couple of more files to read.
Hence, a couple of days back is the right usage

340. (3) weaker will replace more weak because–
weaker is the Comparative Degree of weak (Positive Degree)
Hence, weaker day by day is the right usage

341. (2) making will replace doing because –
make a mistake is the right usage.
Look at the examples given below :
Don't worry; we all make mistakes.
I made the mistake of giving him my address.
Hence, always making is the right usage

342. (3) to care for/to take care of will replace to care because –
to care for/to take care of (Phr.V.) : to look after somebody
And. moreover, a Preposition is used at the end of a Phrasal Verb
Look at the examples given below :
She is the person I cannot cope with.
↓
Phr. V.
He takes good care of goats.
↓
Phr. V.

343. (2) affect will replace effect because –
affect (Verb) : to produce a change
effect (Verb) : a change that occurred
Look at the examples given below :
The weather conditions will affect the number of people who come to the country fair this year,
The new manager effected some positive changes in the office.
Hence, will affect is the right usage

344. (2) Use of the is incorrect because –
the (Def. Art.) will not be used with the names of field of study.
Hence, to win Nobel Prize for Literature is the right usage.

345. (3) sick of life will replace sick with life.
sick of (something) : being bored with/annoyed about something
Look at the examples given below :
I'm sick of the way you've treated me.
We're sick of waiting around like this.

346. (2) availed myself of will replace availed.
avail oneself of (Idiom) : take advantage of
Look at the examples given below :
We availed ourselves of his goodwill.
Guests availed themselves of the full range of hotel facilities.
Hence, that I availed myself of is the right usage

347. (4) No error.

348. (2) did will replace should have done because –
we use the expression
It's time + Subject + Past Verb form to
refer to the Present moment.
It is time + we + did -----
It is time + we + got back there.
It is time + we + found out
Hence, we did is the right usage.

349. (3) he comes back will replace he will come back because –
will is not used in Conditional clauses and the Verb is in Simple Present Tense.
Look at the examples given below :
She will do it, when she comes homes.
I will leave all my money to charity, when I die,
Hence, he comes back is the right usage

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350. (3) of will replace about
Look at the examples given below :
Motorists have been warned to beware of icy roads.
Beware of saying anything that might reveal where you live.
Hence, to beware of bears is the right usage

351. (4) No error.

352. (2) looking forward to will replace looking forward for
looking forward to (Phr.V.) : to wait or hope for
Look at the examples given below :
I'm really looking forward to his visit.
I look forward to seeing you in Europe.

353. (1) Use of up is incorrect.
to cope with is the right usage.
Look at the examples given below :
I will try to cope with his rudeness.
It must be really hard to cope with three young children and a job.
to cope with (Phr. V.) : to deal successfully with some difficulty
Hence, "Can you cope is the right usage

354. (3) for will replace since because –
for (Prep.) is used for showing a length of time
since (Prep.) is used for showing a past time until a later time/until now
Look at the examples given below :
We've been living here for fifteen years. (still living)
We've lived here for fifteen years. (had lived)
Hence, for fifteen years is the right usage

355. (2) a unique will replace the most unique because –
unique is used to mean the only one of its kind, most (Superlative Degree) and the (Def. Art.) will not be used with Unique (Adj.)
Hence, a unique opportunity is the right usage

356. (2) no room for you will replace no place of you room (Noun) : empty space that can be used for a particular purpose
Look at the examples given below :
Do you have a room for a computer on your desk ?
There wasn't enough room for all the guests.

357. (1) for will be used after asked because –
for (Prep.) is used for showing purpose or function, and when we make a request/demand, we use ask (verb) followed by for.
Look at the following examples
She asked him for information to solve the problem.
She asked the manager for a double room so that her whole family might stay in one room.
Hence, Mother Teresa asked for a building is the right usage

358. (2) to will replace than because –
to (Prep.) is used for denoting comparison and with superior, inferior, prior etc.
Look at the examples given below :
This year's crop is inferior to last year's.
This book is superior to the others.
Hence, superior to Byron is the right usage.

359. (3) stars had begun will replace stars was begun because –
When two events happen in the Past, Past Perfect Tense is used for the earlier event that happened in the Past.
Look at the examples given below :
(i) John had gone out when
↓
earlier action (Past)
(ii) I arrived in the office.
↓
later action (Past)
(iii) He was very tired because
↓
later action (Past)
(iv) he hadn't slept well.
↓
earlier action (Past)

360. (3) appear before the investigation committee will replace appear to the investigation committee
(1) appear before someone (Idiom) : to have a trial or hearing with an official (legal)
(2) appear to someone (Idiom) : to make an appearance before someone
Look at the examples given below :
My late grandmother appeared to me in a dream.
You have to appear before the Judge tomorrow.

361. (2) may will replace can because –
can is used for saying that somebody knows how to do something/something is possible/somebody has the opportunity to do something.
may is used for saying that something is possible
Look at the examples given below :
It may rain tomorrow.
I can run fast.
The stadium can be emptied in four minutes.
Hence, it may rain is the right usage

362. (2) at the office will replace in the office because –
at (Prep.) is used with places, inside/outside.
in (Prep.) is also used with places, inside/outside.
Look at the examples given below :
I work at the bank.
The money is in the bank.

363. (3) has/had will replace have because –
Singular Verb is used with a group of because it indicates a Singular Subject.
Hence, that has accepted to help and develop the village in three months is the right usage.

364. (2) had they received will replace they had received
The following form is used :
No sooner + Past Perfect + than + Past simple
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
No sooner had I come, than the phone rang.
Hence, had they received the guests is the right usage

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365. (4) No error.

366. (3) Use of like is incorrect.
rain cats and dogs (Idiom) : to rain very heavily
Look at the example given below :
I'm not going out in that storm. It's raining cats and dogs.

367. (1) Use of to is incorrect.
request you will replace request to you
Hence, I would request you is the right usage.

368. (2) plays will replace play because –
each of/everyone of/each one of followed by a Plural Noun/Pronoun agrees with Singular Verb (with s)
Hence, plays games is the right usage

369. (2) has will replace have because –
one of followed by a Plural Noun/Pronoun agrees with Singular Verb.
Hence, has ever been is the right usage

370. (2) are to be blamed will replace is to be blamed.
The Verb used with subjects joined by the Correlative Conjunctions either ___ or, neither ___ nor is Singular/Plural depending on the number of the Noun/Pronoun nearer the Verb.
Look at the examples given below :
Either the parents or the school determines the programme.
↓ ↓
Singular Singular (with s)

Either the school or the parents determine the programme.
↓ ↓
Plural Plural (without s)

371. (1) The minister of Education will replace the minister for Education
vehemently (Adv.) : in a way that shows very strong feelings
allegations (Noun) : a statement that someone has done something wrong/illegal
of (Prep.) is used for belonging/relating to/connected with
for (Prep.) is used for indicating the use of something.

372. (2) I would attend will replace I would not attend because –
the sentence is Affirmative.
come what may (Idiom) : no matter what happens
Look at the examples given below :
I'll be home for the holidays, come what may.
Come what may, I'll be home in time for dinner.

373. (3) pass the time will replace pass away the time because –
pass the time (Idom) : to spend time doing something
Look at the examples given below :
I read to pass the time while waiting in the doctor's clinic.
While she was at home with a broken leg, she passed the time listening to music.

374. (2) to arrive will replace arriving
Hence, to arrive there is the right usage.

375. (2) than will be used after the class room because –
No sooner ___ than indicates that the second event occurs immediately after the first.
no sooner introduces the event that occurs first.
Look at the examples given below :
No sooner did I come to the office, than the phone rang.
No sooner had he gone out, than he came in.

376. (3) but will replace than because –
else is used with but, except, and besides
Look at the examples given below :
She has nothing else to do but to grumble.
No one else but Sunil saw the accident.
Hence, but pride is the right usage

377. (3) tolerable will replace tolerably because –
an Adj. qualifies a Noun and tolerable is an Adj. and tolerably is an Adv.
peal (Noun) : a loud sound or series of sounds
monotonous (Adj.) : never changing and therefore boring
jangle (Noun) : a hard noise like that of a metal hitting metal.
mitigated (Verb) : to make something less harmful, serious, etc.
Hence, tolerable only when mitigated by remote distance and sentimental association is the right usage.

378. (2) has will replace have because –
The increasing mechanisation of life is a Singular Subject and it agrees with Singular Verb.
Hence, has led us farther away from daily contact with nature and is the right usage

379. (2) administrative will replace administration because –
an Adj. qualifies a Noun and administrative is
an Adj. qualifying ability (Noun).
Hence, a good sense of design and administrative ability is the right usage

380. (2) of will replace for because –
of (prep.) is used after Nouns formed from Verbs.
Here, indication is the Noun form of indicate (Verb).
Hence, is a strong indication of is the right usage

381. (2) a test on Mathematics will replace a test in Mathematics because –
on (Prep.) is used for talking about something as in –
a book on South Africa
She tested us on Verbs.

382. (4) No error.

383. (3) did not will replace does not because –
the Main Clause is in Past Tense, So, the subordinate Clause will also be in Past Tense.
Hence, and told them that he did not need their services is the right usage

384. (2) about will replace around because –
bring about (Phr. V.) : to cause something to happen
bring around (Phr. V.) : to take a certain course of action

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Look at the examples given below :
The invention of the engine brought about a huge shift in people's mobility.
The last debate brought around a lot of voters to our candidate.
Hence, not to bring about any change is the right usage

385. (3) to will replace on because –
We say pay attention to and not pay attention on as in –
The food industry is beginning to pay attention to young consumers.
Hence, to such simple matters is the right usage

386. (2) Here, that all the inmates escaped is the right usage.
Use of – of (Prep.) is unnecessary

387. (2) is will replace are because –
Drinking and driving is a Singular Subject (a single activity).
A Singular Subject agrees with a Singular Verb.
Look at the examples given below :
Time and tide waits for no man.
↓ ↓
Singular Singular
(with s)
Honour and glory is his reward.
↓ ↓
Singular Singular

388. (3) room will replace place because –
room (noun) indicates space needed
Look at the examples given below :
He picked up all the books from the table to make room for the television.
There is no room left for anyone else to sit.
Hence, as there is no room inside is the right usage.

389. (2) making will replace having because –
having is not used in Progressive Tenses unless it indicates that an activity will take place at a particular time in the future/repeated actions.
Look at the examples given below :
We're having a party tonight.
You're having a busy time.
Hence, making many is the right usage

390. (1) I'm looking forward to will replace looking forward to.
When we say that looking forward to ----
We are saying that we are waiting or hoping for something, especially with pleasure.
Subject must be used before looking forward to (Phr. V.)

391. (4) No error

392. (1) wish/hope will replace want because –
if we wish that something should happen. we woould like that something should happen, we would like it to happen, though we know it is not possible to happen.
Look at the examples given below :
I wish that you should come back to India.
I hope that you will come back to India.
Hence, I hope/Iwish is the right usage

393. (2) hung will replace hanged because –
(1) hang (1) (Verb) : to attach to a wall
(2) hang (2) (Verb) : to die as a result of hanging
hang (1) (Present) hung (Past) hung (Past Participle)
hang (2) (Present) hanged (Past) and hanged (Past Participle)
Look at the examples given below :
He hung the hat on a peg. [hang (1)]
He committed suicide by hanging himself. [hang (2)]
Hence, hung the lamp is the right usage

394. (1) Use of side is superfluous.
at the back will replace in the back side
Look at the examples given below :
The house has three bedrooms at the front and two at the back.
You should enter from the entrance at the back.

395. (3) comes back will replace will come back
will is not used in Conditional Clauses.
Simple Present Tense is used.
Look at the examples given below :
When I have a day off from work, I often go to the beach.
My boss gets angry, when I am late to work.

396. (2) open will replace opened
open (Adj.) – if a shop/bank/business, etc. is open, it is ready for business and will admit customers/visitors.
Hence, that the museum was not open is the right usage

397. (3) even read will replace read even.
The sentence means – long car journeys are not only less pleasant but also it is difficult to read (during the journeys)
Hence, for it is quite impossible to even read is the right usage

398. (3) I had no time will replace I have no time because –
The Principal clause is in Past Tense.
Hence, but because I had no time is the right usage

399. (2) whether will replace that because –
in reported clauses, when two or more alternatives are used, we use whether
Hence, whether you will be able is the right usage

400. (3) at the same time/at the usual time will replace at the same usual time
usual (Adj.) : that happens or is done most of the time or in most cases; normal

401. (4) No error.

402. (2) to have a thorough cleaning will replace to have a thoroughly cleaning because –
thorough (Adj.) : complete with regard to every detail
thoroughly (Adv.) : completely; very much

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Look at the examples given below :
Planners need a thorough understanding of the subject.
He searched the house thoroughly.

403. (3) buying will replace buy because –
a Gerund (– ing Verb) is used when a Verb comes after a Prep.
Here, instead of is a Prep. Hence, Gerund will be used.
Look at the examples given below :
In spite of missing the train, we arrived on time.
↓ ↓
Prep. Gerund
She is good at painting.
↓ ↓
Prep. Gerund
Hence, instead of buying a motorcycle is the right usage

404. (4) No error.

405. (2) by will replace to because –
abide (Verb) agrees with by (Prep.)
abide by something (Phr. V.) : to accept and act according to a law, an agreement, etc.
Look at the examples given below :
You'll have to abide by the rules of the club.
We will abide by their decision.
Hence, by the promise is the right usage

406. (1) is will replace are because –
A Singular Verb is used after everyone or everybody
Look at the examples given below :
Everyone wants to find out what is going on.
↓
Singular Verb (with s)
Everybody is selling the same product.
↓
Singular Verb
Hence, Everyone is expected is the right usage

407. (2) back will not be used with returned because –
returned (Verb) means come/go back.
Look at the examples given below :
Are you planning to return to India ?
In spoken English, we use go/come back
Are you planning to come back to India ?
Hence, has returned is the right usage

408. (2) has been living will replace is living because –
since (Prep.) indicates a particular time or event in the past until the present, or in that period of time.
It is used with a Perfect Tense.
Here, Present Perfect Continuous Tense will be used.
Look at the examples given below :
We've been waiting here since two o'clock.
I haven't played basketball since I left college.
Hence, She has been living in Chennai is the right usage

409. (2) furniture will replace furnitures because –
Plural of furniture is furniture (Uncountable Noun)
Hence, excellent furniture is the right usage

410. (3) luggage is will replace luggages are because –
Plural of luggage is luggage (Uncountable Noun)
Hence, the luggage is heavy is the right usage

411. (1) It being very dark will replace being very dark
This is an error of Unattached subject/Participle
A Participle must modify the Subject of the sentence.
Look at the examples given below :
Having bitten the boy, the farmer killed the snake. (×)
This sentence means that it was the farmer who bit the boy and not the snake. It should be, therefore, rewritten as
The snake having bitten the boy, the farmer killed it. (ü)

412. (3) does not rain will replace does not rains
When the Main clause has a Modal Verb (will, shall, would) and is in Simple Future, the If clause will be in Simple Present Tense.
The form is as follows :
If + Simple Present, + Simple Future
↓ ↓ ↓
If + it does not rain, we shall go out.

413. (2) left will replace leave because –
We use the following expression –
it's time/it's high time + Subject + Past Verb form to refer to the present moment
Look at the examples given below :
It is time we went home.
It is high time you went on a diet.
Hence, that we left is the right usage

414. (3) Use of that is incorrect.
While changing an Interrogative Sentence starting with a wh–word (where, what, why), no connective is used.

415. (3) long ago will replace before long

416. (2) takes over will replace overtakes.
take over : to gain control of a political party, a country, etc.
overtake (Verb) : to go past a moving vehicle or person ahead of you because you are going faster than he is
Hence, takes over is the right usage

417. (2) more will replace most because –
Comparison has been made here.
Hence, more popular than any other is the right usage.

418. (2) have will replace am having because –
have is a stative verb that usually relates to thoughts, emotions, relationships, senses, states of being and measurements. These Verbs are not used in Continuous Tenses.
Simple Tenses are used for them.
Look at the examples given below :
She has a Mercedes. (She owns it.)
She is having lunch. (She is eating)
Some stative Verbs are : agree, appear, seem, be, feel, see, etc.

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419. (1) All the mangoes will replace All mangoes because –
when a Prep. is used after a Plural Noun, it becomes definite and hence, the-Def. Art. is used before mangoes.

420. (2) didn't they turn up will replace they didn't turn up
The basic pattern is as follows :
why + do/does/did not + Subject + Present tense form of the Verb
Look at the example given below :
Why + do + you + want to go there ?

421. (4) No error.

422. (2) back will not be used with return because
return (Verb) means come/go back
Hence, have to return is the right usage

423. (2) a hundred – rupee note/hundred rupees will replace a hundred rupees note
A hyphen is used with a numerical element in Adj. Compounds as in –
3 – week vacation ; 2 – day work
s is not used at the end of the compound Adj. as in
— ten – minutes break (×)
ten – minute break (ü)

424. (4) No error

425. (3) for my college will replace to my college as start for (Phr. V.) means to begin to move in a particular direction

426. (2) back will not be used with return.
return (V.) : come/go back
The sentence can also be written thus –
I will come/go back in five minutes.
Hence, will return will replace will return back

427. (3) is will replace are because –
when either ___ or (Connectors) are used the Verb agrees with the nearest Subject.
Look at the examples given below :
Either the father or the mother has to attend
↓ ↓
Singular Singular
Either Sheela or the girls are going to prepare
↓ ↓
Plural Plural
dinner tonight.
Hence, is required is the right usage

428. (2) saw him will replace have seen him because –
the sentence indicates a Past event.

429. (1) It being a rainy day will replace Being a rainy day.
This is an error related to Unattached Subject/Participle.
Participles are used in absolute phrases with a Noun/Pronoun going before them.
A Participle is a Verb – Adj. It should be related to a proper Subject of reference.
Look at the examples given below :
Driving down the road, a leopard leapt out in front of me. (×)
This sentence means that it was the leopard which was driving down the road.
As I was driving down the road, a leopard leapt out in front of me. (ü)

430. (1) to is not used with told.
The format when told is used is as follows :
told + person + what was said
told (Past Tense of tell) means said to
Hence, The teacher told will replace The teacher told to

431. (3) to reading will replace to read
↓
Gerund
Hence, than to reading books is the right usage.

432. (3) hard will replace hardly
old things die hard means take a long time to change or end it (used) in Present Tense.

433. (3) for will replace since because –
for (Prep.) is used as—for + Period (duration/of/time)
since (Prep.) is used as — since + point (precise moment in time)
for means from the beginning of the period to the end of the period as in – for 20 minutes
since means from a point in the past until now as in – since morning
Hence, for four hours is the right usage.

434. (3) would have got will replace will get
The sentence format is as follows :
If + Past Perfect , would have + Past Participle
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
If you had told me, I would have helped you.
Hence, he would get the bus is the right usage.

435. (1) Speaker after speaker will replace Speakers after speakers.
When a word is repeated it is always used in Singular.
Look at the example given below :
Day after day has passed and he has not come as yet.

436. (3) filled will replace filled up because –
fill (something) : to appoint somebody to a job
fill up (something) : to become full of something; to make something full of something
Look at the examples given below :
The ditches were filled up with mud.
The vacancy has already been filled.
Hence, to be filled is the right usage.

437. (1) the (Def. Art.)
In this world of ours is the right usage.
Here, this is used to refer to a situation that is continuing to exist/to an event that is continuing to take place.

438. (3) any other student will replace any student.
Look at the sentences given beolw :
No other student is so tall as Ravi. (Positive)
Ravi is taller than any other student. (Comparative)
Ravi is the tallest student. (Superlative)
Hence, any other student in the class is the right usage.

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439. (2) going on with will replace going with
(1) go-on (Phr.V.) : to continue with something
(2) go with (Phr.V.) : to accompany
Hence, going on with will replace go with

440. (2) has not been opened will replace is not being opened
The sentence structure is as follows :
Subject + have/has + been + Verb – ing

↓	↓	↓	↓
He	has	been	running
We	have	been	talking

[Present Perfect Continuous Tense]
Hence, that this room has not been opened is the right usage.

441. (4) No error.

442. (1) knocked at the door will replace knocked the door
knocked (Verb) agrees with at (Prep.)
Hence, When she knocked at the door is the right usage.

443. (2) would will replace will because –
in Indirect Speech (Future Simple Tense) will changes into would
Look at the examples given below :
She said, "I will buy a computer." (D.S.)
She said that she would buy a computer. (I.S.)
Hence, that he would meet me is the right usage

444. (3) as many as will replace as much as because –
much is used with Uncountable Nouns and
many is used with Countable Nouns
Hence, and as many as fifty cars is the right usage.

445. (3) from the Roman God will replace of the Roman God as – from (Prep.) is used for showing the origin of somebody/something
Look at the examples given below :
I'm from Bangalore.
These quotations are from Shakespeare.

446. (1) Being/Having been will replace Having
Being (Verb) is used for giving reason for something
Look at the examples given below :
Having lived in London, I know its climate very well.
This sentence means that I have lived in London, So I know its climate very well.
Hence, Being/Having been/deprived of their houses is the right usage

447. (3) to smoking will replace with smoking because –
addicted (Verb) agrees with to (Prep.)
Look at the examples given below :
My uncle is addicted to cocaine.
He is a video – game addict. (Noun)

448. (2) use of for (Prep.) is superfluous.
order (Verb) : to ask for something to eat or drink in a restaurant, bar, etc.
Look at the examples given below :
He sat down and ordered a meal.
I ordered a burger and a coke for myself.
Hence, he ordered will replace he ordered for

449. (3) isn't it is an incorrect question tag. The subject in the sentence is he (pron.) So, in the question tag he will replace it.
Hence, isn't he ? is the right usage

450. (3) for will replace since because –
for (Prep.) is used for duration of time → for 20 minutes
since (Prep.) is used for precise moment in time → since morning.
Look at the examples given below :
I'm staying with Babu for a few days.
Exam results have improved since 1999.
Hence, for two years is the right usage

451. (2) into will replace in because –
into (Prep.) is used for saying where someone/something goes, or where something is put
in (Prep.) is used for saying where someone/something is, or where something happens.
Look at the examples given below :
I wanted to play in the park.
I went into the yard.
Hence, came running into the house is the right usage

452. (2) going will replace to go because –
Verbs followed by a Prep. are followed by a Gerund.
Look at the examples given below :

I'm looking forward		to		seeing	you again soon.
	↓		↓	↓	
	Phr. V.		Prep.	Gerund	

Can you give	up		smoking ?	
	↓	↓	↓	
	Verb	Prep.	Gerund	

Hence, her going to the party is the right usage

453. (2) Use of the (Def. Art.) is superfluous.
the (Def. Art.) is used before Superlatives, Ordinal Numbers and with Adjectives, for referring to a whole group of people
Look at the examples given below :
This is the highest building in Rohini.
This is the last chapter to be read.
The French enjoy cheese.
Hence, famous Bhishm will replace the famous Bhishm

454. (2) the will be used before first because –
the (Def. Art.) is used before Ordinal numbers.
Look at the examples given below :
This is the first time I've ridden a horse.
Their team won the second prize for the Quiz Competition.
Hence, was the first is the right usage

455. (1) had rarely/has rarely will replace had not rarely because –
the sense of the sentence is Affirmative. So, not will not be used.
rarely (Adv.) : not often

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Look at the sentences given below :
I'm rarely in town these days.
This method is rarely used in modern laboratories.
Hence, Padmini has/had rarely missed is the right usage

456. (3) did will replace does because –
the first clause is in Past Tense, the following clause will also be in Past Tense. Hence, Simple Past Tense will be used.
Hence, and so did Kamya is the right usage.

457. (2) is will replace are because –
'Gulliver's Travels' is the name of a book and it agrees with Singular Verb.
Look at the examples given below :
The Adventures of Tom Sawyer is enjoyed by all.
↓ ↓
Singular Subject Singular Verb
Hence, is indeed is the right usage

458. (3) has will replace have because –
when either ___ or (correlative) is used, the Verb agrees with the nearest Subject.
Look at the examples given below :
Either a mouse or a rat eats the cable at night.
↓ ↓
Singular Singular
Subject Verb (s)
Either Sheela or her sisters live in Chennai.
↓ ↓
Plural Plural
Subject Verb
(without s)
Hence, has done the crime is the right usage

459. (3) may/might will replace should because –
may/might (Mod. V.) indicates a possibility.
Hence, it might have rained last night is the right usage

460. (2) from 12 May will replace between 12 May because–
from (Prep.) is used with to and
between (Prep.) is used with and
The above sentence can also be written thus –
Our vacation is between 12 May and 12 June.

461. (1) with will replace on because –
angry (Adj.) agrees with with (Prep.)
Hence, He is very angry with me is the right usage

462. (2) murdered will replace murder because –
the sentence indicates a Past event in Passive Voice.
Hence, was murdered is the right usage.

463. (3) blows the whistle will replace will blow the whistle because –
will is not used in a Conditional Clause, Simple Present Tense is used.
Look at the examples given below :
I will wait until I hear from you.
↓
Simple Present
After until we use Present Tense to talk about the future.
Hence, blows the whistle is the right usage.

464. (4) No error.
Here,
(1) a great deal of : lots of

465. (4) No error.

466. (1) the (Def. Art.) will be used before Equator because–
the (Def. Art.) is used before points on the Globe (the North Pole, the Greenwich Meridian)

467. (2) has been living will replace is living because –
since (Prep.) indicates a particular time in the Past until the Present, It is used with a Perfect Tense.
Here, Present Perfect Continuous Tense will be used.
Look at the examples given below :
It has been warm since noon.
↓ ↓
Present Perfect Prep.
Continuous
She has been skating since childhood.
↓ ↓
Present Perfect Prep.
Continuous
Hence, has been living is the right usage.

468. (1) These will replace This because –
These is the Plural of This (Dem. Pro.)
These replaces Plural Nouns .

469. (1) crowded will replace crowding because –
an Adj. is used for qualifying a Noun.
crowded (Adj.) : having a lot of people or too many people
Hence, On entering the crowded room is the right usage.

470. (3) to will replace with because –
marry (Verb) agrees with to (Prep.)
Hence, to Sita is the right usage

471. (2) so hard that will replace so hardly because –
so hard that : in such a way that. It is also used for mentioning a result.
The format will be as follows :
So + Adj. + that + clause
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
so hard that he was sure of passing

472. (1) you are will replace your
Your is the Possessive Case of you
you are is also written as you're and pronounced in the same way as your
Hence, If you are coming home tomorrow is the right usage.

473. (2) heavier will replace more heavier because –
heavier (Comparative) is already showing the Comparison. A Double Comparative will not be used.

474. (1) raising will replace rising because –
raising (Verb) : to move to a higher position
Hence, After raising the flag to is the right usage

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475. (3) I will replace me.
He is fatter than me → He is fatter than me is ? (×)
↓
Direct Object
He is fatter than I. → He is fatter than I am. (ü)
↓
Subject
Hence, than I is the right usage.

476. (2) is will replace are
When words like each, every, either, neither, are used as Subjects, they take Singular Verbs.
Hence, is wearing is the right usage.

477. (1) he will replace him because –
when the Pronouns serve the same function, they share the same case form.
He and I are friends. (Pronouns act as Subject and are in Nominative Case)
They talked with him and me. (Pronouns act as objects and are in Objective Case)
Hence, He and I is the right usage

478. (3) one's will replace their because –
one's is used as a Possessive Pronoun for describing something that belongs to an individual.
Look at the examples given below :
One doesn't like to spend too much time on one's looks.
one should always look one's best.

479. (3) on/at will replace in.
We say, at/on the altar of something (Idiom)
Hence, to God on the altar is the right usage

480. (2) a will replace an because –
the pronunciation of uniform gives a Consonant Sound.
It sounds like a Y
Hence, to follow a uniform method is the right usage.

481. (1) Use of they is superfluous.
Hence, The newspapers admit that is the right usage.

482. (2) than will be used before I
No sooner ___ than (Correlatives) are used for saying that something happens immediately after something else.
The sentence can also be writter thus –
As soon as I finished ------
↓
immediately after something happens

483. (3) at will replace on because –
at (Prep.) is used for pointing out specific time.
Hence, at 10 O'clock is the right usage.

484. (1) friends will replace friend because –
One of is followed by a Plural Noun.
Look at the examples given below :
One of their daughters has just had a baby.
This is one of my favourite books.
Hence, One of my friends is the right usage.

485. (3) not the same will replace not same because –
same : two/more things exactly like each other and when we use it to compare people or things, the (Def. Art.) is used with it.
Hence, are not the same as his is the right usage

486. (3) Use of will is incorrect.
after until/till, we use Present Tense to talk about the future.
Hence, finish your lunch will replace
will finish your lunch

487. (3) begin to rot will replace begins to rot because –
a Plural Subject always takes a Plural Verb (Verb without s)

488. (3) have will replace didn't because –
a negative statement is followed by a positive tag and it uses the first Aux. V.
haven't is the first Aux.V.
Hence, haven't you is the right usage.

489. (3) types will replace type because –
plants is Plural
Hence, seven thousand types of plants is the right usage.

490. (2) sign his/her full name will replace sign their full names because –
everyone. everybody, anybody, are Singular In def. Pronouns. They agree with Singular Possessive Pronouns.
Look at the examples given below :
Is everyone happy with their gift ? (×)
Is everyone happy with his/her gift ? (ü)

491. (2) one of the structures built will replace the one structure build.
The event shows a past time.

492. (3) fell will replace fell down because –
fell (Verb) : to decrease
fell down (Verb) : to drop down from a higher level to a lower level
Look at the examples given below :
He fell down and fractured his wrist.
Their profits have fallen by 30 per cent.
Hence, attendance fell is the right usage.

493. (2) luggage will replace luggages.
luggage (Uncountable Noun) is the Plural of luggage
Hence, luggage was lost is the right usage.

494. (1) No sooner had the minister will replace
No sooner the minister had because –
when No sooner comes at the beginning of a sentence, we use inverted word order – Aux. V. comes before the Subject.
Look at the examples given below :
No sooner had I received her call, than ------
↓ ↓
Aux. V. Subject
No sooner did they complete the work than ---
↓ ↓
Aux. V. Subject
Hence, No sooner had the minister heard/No sooner did the minister hear is the right usage.

495. (2) began will replace begun because –
the sentence indicates a Past event.
Hence, began working for me is the right usage.

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496. (3) are will replace is because –
many (Pronoun) is the antecedent and Pronouns like few, many, several, both, all, some always take the Plural form.
More over, the sentence is in Passive Voice
The structure in Passive Voice is as follows :
Sub. + Aux.V. + Main V. (Past Participle) + by + Agent (doer)
Hence, are caused by drunkenness is the right usage

497. (2) are no longer will replace are any longer.
no longer can be used in the middle of sentence.
any longer is used only at the end of a sentence.
Look at the examples given below :
She doesn't work here any longer (any more).
She no longer works here.

498. (1) He and I will replace I and he because –
It is polite to refer to yourself last. So, we use I at the end.
Look at the examples given below :
He and I are walking to school together.
Please send an email to my brother and me.

499. (3) extensive will replace extensible
extensible (Adj.) : capable of being extended
extensive (Adj.) : thorough; dealing with a wide range of information
Look at the examples given below :
We had fairly extensive discussions.
These tables are extensible.
Hence, who had an extensive knowledge of ancient art is the right usage

500. (4) No error.

501. (1) eminent will replace emminent.
eminent is the right spelling.
eminent (Adj.) : famous and respected

502. (2) are will replace is because –
most countries is Plural
Hence, are for is the right usage

503. (4) No error.
But, rather than using buys, we can use uses
and packets/rims can replace kilograms
Our office uses five packets/rims of paper every month.

504. (2) has will replace have because –
with every, many a, Singular Verb will be used.
Hence, has realized is the right usage.

505. (1) factors will replace factor because –
one of is followed by a Plural Noun/Pronoun.
Hence, One of the most important factors is the right usage.

506. (2) differs will replace differ because –
A technical view (Subject) is Singular.
A Singular Subject agrees with Singular Verb (with s)
Hence, sometimes differs is the right usage.

507. (1) Book Fairs will replace Books fair because –
Book fairs is the right usage.

508. (2) is will replace are because –
Each of (Singular Subject) will agree with Singular Verb.

509. (2) particularly will replace particular because –
an Adv. modifies an Adj./Verb/Adj./ Clauses.
Look at the examples given below :
Seema grabbed the last chocolate rudely.
↓ ↓
Verb Adv.
She stumbled in the completely dark kitchen.
↓ ↓
Adv. Adj.
Surprisingly, the restrooms in the Mall had toilet paper.
↓ ↓
Adv. Main Clause
He very happily accepted the offer.
↓ ↓
Adv. Adv.
Hence, caring people particularly loved ones who is the right usage.

510. (1) The will be used before UNICEF because –
The (Def. Art.) is used before the names of organisations, parties, committees, etc.

511. (2) Use of he is not required because we are already talking about a particular boy.
Hence, will pass will replace he will pass

512. (3) is will replace are because –
Politics is a Singular Subject and it will agree with a Singular Verb.
Hence, I feel that politics is not my cup of tea is the right usage.

513. (2) is will replace are because –
A Tale of Two cities, is the name of a Single Book. So, it will take Singular Verb.
Hence, is written is the right usage.

514. (1) elicit will replace illicit
elicit (Verb) : to get information or a reaction from somebody, often with difficulty
illicit (Adj.) : not allowed by law; illegal
Look at the examples given below :
In the prison, inmates are prohibited from having illicit items such as drugs, alcohol, and weapons.
The comedian hoped his jokes would elicit a great deal of laughter from the audience.
Hence, Though the police tried all sorts of methods to elicit is the right usage.

515. (2) am will be replace by was. In Indirect speech, verb changes according to the reporting verb. As the reporting verb is in Past Tense the verb in the reported speech will also be in Past Tense.
Hence, what I was doing is the right usage

516. (3) than will be used before the boys because –
No sooner ___ than are the correct pair of Conjunctions.
Hence, than the boys left the class is the right usage.

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517. (3) will starve will replace are starving because –
if Conditional Clause is in Simple Present, the Main Clause will be in Simple Future Tense.
Hence, thousands will starve is the right usage.

518. (3) for will replace since because –
since is used while specifying the starting point.
for is used while specifying the amount of time (how long).
Look at the examples given below :
She has been dancing since she was 5 years old.
She has been dancing for a long time.
Hence, for three years is the right usage.

519. (4) either of/neither of agree with Singular/ Plural Verb.

520. (4) No error.

521. (2) me will replace I because –
I is the Subject Pronoun, used for the one doing the Verb.
me is the Object Pronoun, used as the receiver of the action of the Verb.
my friend and me are the Objects of force (Verb)
Hence, my friend and me is the right usage.

522. (3) when will replace than because –
hardly, barely, scarcely agree with when but no sooner agrees with than
Hence, when it started to rain heavily is the right usage.

523. (2) in not having seen will replace in not having saw
disappointed (Verb) agrees with in (Prep.) + Gerund (–ing form) + Past Participle form of Verb
Hence, in not having seen my friends is the right usage

524. (1) has will replace have because –
The Company (Singular Subject) agrees with Singular Verb.
Hence, The Company has is the right usage

525. (1) have been residing will replace are residing.
↓
Present Perfect Continuous Tense

The action had started in the Past and is still Continuing.
for (Pre.) is used to say how long something has been the case. Here, the Perfect Tense is used.
Hence, They have been residing is the right usage.

526. (1) Our comes will replace come
↓ ↓
Singular Subject → Singular Verb (with s)
Hence, our new television-set comes is the right usage

527. (2) your will replace their because –
your is the Possessive Case of you
Hence, must make up your mind is the right usage.

528. (4) No error.

529. (2) worked will replace work.
The sentence indicates a Past action.
Hence, the company worked hard is the right usage.

530. (2) designs will replace design because –
One of is followed by a Plural Noun.
Hence, of the designs is the right usage

531. (2) broken will replace broke because –
having + Past Participle form is used for referring to the person who has done the action, of the Verb.
Hence, for having broken the promise is the right usage.

532. (2) women will replace woman because –
the sentence indicates a sense about many women.

533. (2) found (that) will replace find because –
the sentence is in Past Tense.
Use of that is optional
Look at the examples given below :
He told her (that) she was welcome. (ü)
He told her she was welcome.(ü)
Hence, we found that the ring leader is the right usage.
The appropriate sentences are :
To our great surprise we found that the ring leader was lame.
To our great surprise we found the ring leader to be lame
Hence, working women lead a life of dual responsibilities is the right usage

534. (1) Use of have is not correct because the sentence is in Past Tense.
Hence, they will replace they have

535. (2) to will not be used because –
made indicates forcing someone to do something he does not want to do.
The structure will be as follows :
make + object + Bare Infinitive
His mom made him clean his room again.
↓ ↓ ↓
make object Bare Infinitive
(without to)
Hence, do the sum will replace to do the sum

536. (3) the will not be used before Great Britain
the (Def. Art.) is not used with the names of most countries unless the name contains a word such as States, Kingdom, Republic, United, etc.
Hence, in Great Britain is the right usage.

537. (2) that will not be used because –
in Indirect Speech of Interrogative Sentences, that is not used.
when a question begins with a question word (what, who, whom, when, where, why, how, etc.) the same word is used to introduce the question in the Indirect Speech
Hence, how long will replace that how long

538. (2) has (had) will replace have because –
when two subjects are joined with as well as, along with, in addition to, the Verb agrees with the first Subject. The sentence is in Past Tense
Look at the examples given below :
The Moon, as well as Venus, are visible in the night sky. (×)

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The Moon, as well as Venus, is visible in the night sky. (ü)
Hence, had gone on an excursion is the right usage.

539. (2) doesn't will replace don't because –
a Singular Subject agrees with a Singular Verb.
Hence, doesn't want is the right usage

540. (2) to will not be used because –
When made is used in Active Voice, the structure is as follows :
make + Object + Inf. (without to)
He made her do all the washing.
↓ ↓ ↓
make Object Inf.
(without to)
Hence, her step daughter do is the right usage

541. (3) launched will replace launch
Hence, at the newly launched bar is the right usage

542. (2) raised will replace raise because –
the sentence is in Past Tense.
Hence, with full might and raised my arms is the right usage

543. (2) his will replace for their because –
We are talking about man in general.
for will not be used with his as we have already used it before man.
Hence, are necessary for man and his is the right usage.

544. (3) are will replace is because –
some areas is a Plural Subject and it will agree with Plural Verb.
Hence, are subject to strong winds is the right usage.

545. (2) as good as will replace as good –
as good as (Idiom) : nearly.
Look at the sentences given below :
Raju is as good as Ramesh.
Raju is not better than Ramesh.
Raju is as good as Ramesh, if not better than him.
Hence, Raju is as good as is the right usage.

546. (2) could hardly will replace could not hardly because –
hardly : almost no/not/none
Hardly is a negative word and should not be used with not or other negatives

547. (2) the will replace a because –
a specific/particular address is mentioned in the sentence.
In such cases, the (Def. Art.) will be used.
Hence, the postal address is the right usage

548. (3) appear will replace appears because –
Short stories and poems is a Compound Subject; Compound Subjects joined by and or both ___ and are Plural and take a Plural Verb (without s)
Hence, appear in dailies and periodicals is the right usage.
Look at the examples given below :
Dolphins and elephants are intelligent animals.
Both men and women enjoy yoga.

549. (2) diseases will replace disease because –
One of is followed by a Plural Noun.
Hence, most dangerous diseases is the right usage.

550. (2) has will replace have because –
when two Subjects are joined by using along with the Verb agrees with the first Subject.
Hence, has thoroughly examined is the right usage

551. (2) a pair of will replace two
a pair of slippers means a single set of slippers

552. (3) do not (don't) love you will replace am not loving you because –
Verbs that show emotion/senses – love, feel, see, are Stative Verbs. They are not used in Progressive Tenses.

553. (1) It being a holiday will replace being a holiday
Combination of two/more sentences is possible only when the sentences have a common Subject.
Look at the examples given below :
I read the book. I returned it to the library.
Combining the two sentences we get –
Having read the book I returned it to the library. (ü)
Reading the book I returned it to the library. (×)
Another example –
It was a rainy day. I could not go.
It being a rainy day I could not go.

554. (2) wander will replace wonder about
wonder about : to be curious/in doubt about someone/something
Wander (of a person's mind/thoughts) : to stop being directed on something and to move without much control to other ideas, subjects, etc.
Look at the examples given below :
I wonder about life on other planets.
Try not to let your mind wander

555. (1) not only anxious will replace anxious not only because –
While using a Correlative Conjunction, both clauses have to be parallel. That means we have to use them before two Nouns/two verbs/two Adjectives
Look at the examples given below :
They need not only food but also shelter.
↓ ↓
Noun Noun
My uncle not only brought me
↓
Verb
to the city but also found a good job for me.
↓
Verb
She is not only rich but also generous.
↓ ↓
Adj. Adj.

556. (4) No error

557. (3) between will replace among because –
between is used for two and among is used for more than two
Hence, to divide it between them is the right usage

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558. (3) tasted good will replace is tasting good
taste (Verb) is a Stative verb describing a state that lasts for sometime.
These Verbs are not used in Progressive/Continuous Tenses.

559. (2) cast a shadow will replace casted a shadow
The Past and Past Participle form of cast is cast.
Use of casted is incorrect.
Look at the examples given below :
The boy's broken finger cast a shadow over his birthday party.
The child's sudden death cast a dark shadow over the house.

560. (1) have will not be used as the sentence is in Simple Past Tense.
Hence, I got your letter yesterday is the right usage

561. (1) has been working will replace is working because – the event started in the past and is still Continuing.
Hence, Present Perfect Continuous Tense will be used.
Hence, Sam has been working is the right usage.

562. (3) Use of up is incorrect.
to cope with the floods is the right usage.
cope with (Phr.V.) : to manage to deal with someone/something

563. (1) were will replace was because –
The sentence indicates a Subjunctive Mood.
The Subjunctive Mood is the Verb form used for expressing a wish/a suggestion/a command/a condition that is opposite/contrary to fact.
Hence, a Singular Subject agrees with a Plural Verb.
Hence, If I were he is the right usage.

564. (1) Use of to is incorrect.
Advise should always be followed by an Object.
Look at the examples given below :
He advised her to see the doctor.
↓
Object
He advised me not to buy it.
↓
Object
Hence, The teacher advised is the right usage

565. (4) No error

566. (1) know/have known will replace have been knowing
know is not used in Continuous forms.
Hence, we know/have known is the right usage.

567. (4) neither of/either of agrees with Singular/ Plural Verb.

568. (1) an will replace the because –
no particular incident is evident.
Hence, when one hears of an incident is the right usage

569. (2) survey will be replace surveying because –
to in the phrase with a view to is a Prep. and an Inf. cannot be its object. It requires a Gerund (– ing form).
Hence, with a view to surveying is the right usage.

570. (1) had been lying will replace had laid because –
a time period has been specified in the sentence.
Hence, Past Perfect Continuous Tense will be used.
Look at the examples given below :
We have been painting our house since last Friday, but we are still a long way from finishing.
She had been living in a one–room apartment for a year before getting married.
Hence, it had been lying is the right usage

571. (3) to give/provide evidence as a witness will replace to give witness.
The sentence will be written thus –
He was present in the court to give/provide evidence as a witness.

572. (2) at her will replace on her as –
laugh (Verb) agrees with at (Prep.)

573. (3) elicit will replace illicit
elicit (Verb) : to get information or a reaction from somebody, often with difficulty
illicit (Adj.) : illegal; not allowed by law
Hence, elicit information from the police is the right usage.

574. (2) plays will replace play because –
each/everyone/either/neither (Distributive Pronouns)/are followed by a Singular Verb (with s)
Look at the examples given below :
Each of the companies supports a local charity.
Everyone knows who stole it.

575. (1) all these will replace these all.
Where there is more than one determiner (all, some, these, etc.) we put them in a fixed order.

Quantifier (all, both, same)	articles/Demonstratives (a, an, the, this, that, these, those)	
All		the children were sleeping.
↓	↓	
Quantifier	Article	
None	of	those are mine.
↓		↓
Quantifier		Demonstrative

576. (2) waiting will replace awaiting
awaiting (somebody/something) : to wait for (somebody/something)
Look at the examples given below :
He is in custody awaiting trial.
He is in custody waiting for trial.
Hence, waiting for/awaiting is the right usage.

577. (2) an/the (Articles) will be used before engaged.

578. (2) she had will replace had she because –
in Indirect Speech, Interrogative Sentence, the Subject comes before the Verb.
Look at the examples given below :
She asked, "Where does Peter live ?" (D.S)
↓ ↓
Subject Verb
She asked him where Peter lived. (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Subject Verb

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579. (4) No error.
580. (4) No error.
581. (1) live in will replace live on
582. (2) return the books will replace return back the books
return (Verb) : to come/go/give back
Hence, to return the books is the right usage.
583. (3) Use of the (Def. Art.) is incorrect.
Articles are not used with Parts of body.
Hence, in his hand is the right usage.
584. (2) were will replace was because –
neither ___ nor (Correlative Conjunctions) is used, the Verb agrees with the nearest Subject
Hence, were present is the right usage.
585. (3) don't they will replace do they because –
a positive statement agrees with a negative tag.
when the Verb in the main sentence is in the Simple Present, do/does is used to form the question tag.
586. (3) when will replace than because –
Scarcely ___ when is the correct pair of Correlatives.
Hence, when it began to rain is the right usage
587. (3) to will replace for because –
invite (Verb) agrees with to (Prep.)
Hence, to tea this Sunday is the right usage
588. (4) No error
589. (1) scenery will replace sceneries because –
scenery is both Singular and Plural
Hence, The paintings of natural scenery is the right usage.
590. (3) on foot will replace by walk
walk (Verb) : to move on foot
591. (2) deserted will replace desert because –
desert (Noun) : a large area of land that has very little water and very few plants growing on it
deserted (Adj.) : place with no people on it
592. (2) information will replace informations because –
information is both Singular and Plural.
Hence, all the information is the right usage
593. (2) a pair of binoculars will replace a pair of binocular
a pair of binoculars signifies singular sense
594. (2) the will replace a
when a proper Noun is particularised, the (Def. Art.) is used before it.
Hence, the Shakespeare is the right usage
595. (2) Use of all is superfluous.
596. (1) the will be used before More.
The word order is as follows :

the + comparative expression		+ Subject	+ Verb
↓	↓	↓	↓
the	more	you	think
the	worse	it	becomes

Hence, the more you is the right usage.
597. (4) No error.
598. (1) failed will replace fail because –
the sentence is indicating a Past Event.
Hence, when I failed is the right usage.
599. (1) Tina and I will replace I and Tina
when the Subject contains a Pronoun in Third Person and first person, third person comes first.
600. (2) goes for will replace goes to.
go for (a) Noun is used where the Noun is an activity.
go to (b) Noun is used when we are moving towards something (often) a place.
Look at the examples given below :
Tom went to work today.
It's a nice sunny day; let's go for a walk.
Hence, goes for morning walk at Rabindra is the right usage
601. (3) to will replace in because –
inattentive (Adj.) agress with to (Prep.)
Hence, always inattentive to study is the right usage.
602. (3) but will replace and because –
a contrast is evident.
Hence, but for your prompt action is the right usage
603. (4) No error.
604. (3) that we all longed to laugh and cry will replace that all we longed to laugh and to cry to (Prep.) is used only with the first Inf.
605. (2) decided will replace I will decide because –
the sentence is showing a Past event/time.
I decided to skip work is the right usage
606. (2) notice will replace noticed because –
the sentence is showing a Present situation.
Hence, that I notice in him now-a-days is the right usage.
607. (1) I asked him will replace I had asked him because –
the sentence shows Past time.
608. (3) Use of special is incorrect as –
expertise (Noun) : expert knowledge/skill in a particular subject, activity/job.
Look at the examples given below :
We admired the expertise with which he prepared the meal.
I have no expertise in sewing.
Hence, as her expertise is the right usage
609. (1) are will replace is because –
police is used with a Plural Verb.
Hence, The police are investigating is the right usage
610. (1) aimed at will replace aimed because –
be aimed at something/at doing something : to have something as an aim
Look at the examples given below :
These measures are aimed at preventing violent crime.
This new programme aims at raising awareness about private issues.
Hence, The redevelopment project is aimed at is the right usage
611. (2) will/can will replace should because –
when we use Simple Present Tense in the Conditional Clause, will/can/may will be used in the Main Clause.

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Look at the examples given below :
Unless you study diligently, you'll never understand trigonometry.
Unless we hurry, we will be late for the show.
Hence, he will not be is the right usage

612. (1) a will replace the because –
we are not talking about any particular gentleman.
Hence, I met a gentleman is the right usage

613. (2) Of the two past events, the event that happens earlier is expressed in Past Perfect. Hence, he had left is the right usage

614. (1) An Ordinal number comes before a cardinal number. Hence, The last two is the right usage

615. (1) It is a past event. Hence, Past Simple i.e. I saw is the right usage

616. (4) No error.

617. (2) Rustam and I is the Sub. of the sentence, so the Nominative Pro. is used for the sentence for making it grammatically correct.
Hence, I saw is the right usage.

618. (2) Here, money is an uncountale Noun. Hence, Singular Verb i.e. was spent is the right usage

619. (3) Structure of Question Tag in Future Tense with will is as follows :
You will come to my party tomorrow,
↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V.
won't you ?
↓ ↓
Aux. V. + not Sub.
Contraction of will not is won't.
Hence, won't you is the right usage.

620. (2) Here, overwhelmed with joy at is the right usage
Overwhelmed agrees with Prep. – by/with as in –
Overwhelmed by floods
Overwhelmed with grief

621. (3) Here, was very exciting is the right usage. Much is generally used in negative sense.

622. (3) Inferior agrees with Preposition-to.
Hence, to mine is the right usage

623. (1) unique (Adj.) is used to mean the only one - only thing of its kind.
Hence, a will replace the most.

624. (1) Tell is followed by an Object. Hence, Our geography teacher told us is the right usage.

625. (4) No error.

626. (3) Here, Subject (My brother-in-law) is Singular.
Hence, Singular Verb i.e. has come to is the right usage

627. (1) in. (Prep.) agrees with trust (V.)
Hence, Have trust in is the right usage

628. (3) The word injurious agrees with Preposition to.
Hence, to health is the right usage

629. (2) One of is followed by a Plural Noun/Pronoun.
Hence, is one of the best tennis players is the right usage

630. (1) Cattle is a Plural Noun
Hence, The cattle is the right usage.

631. (3) Here, a number of deer is the right usage. The Plural of deer is not deers.

632. (3) Screwdriver is a tool. Hence, with a screwdriver is the right usage.
Look at the example given below :
Cut it with a knife.

633. (2) between (Prep.) should be followed by an Objective Pronoun (such as me, him, her, us) and not a Subjective Pronoun (such as I, he, she, we)
Hence, between you and me is the right usage

634. (3) Use of to before beg is incorrect.
Hence, of killing is the right usage

635. (2) The word Guilty agrees with Preposition-of.
Look at the sentence :
The jury found the defendant not guilty of the offence.
Hence, of killing is the right usage

636. (3) die of (something) → direct cause of death as in - died of cancer.
die from (something) → indirect cause of death as in – died from injuries caused by the accident.
Hence, teachers, died of cancer recently is the right usage

637. (1) The most commonly used word is people. Persons is very rarely used.
Look at the examples given below
There were a hundred people at the reception.
Several persons were interviewed.
In this case, people is more appropriate.
Hence, Many people must have read is the right usage

638. (4) No error

639. (3)
within (Prep.) a stipulated time means before that length of time has passed.
Look at the example given below :
The deal was completed within 24 hours.
Hence, in Cheque within the stipulated time is the right usage

640. (3) the (Def. Art.) will be used before needy (Adj.) because needy talks about a group of people
Hence, the needy and the poor is the right usage

641. (4) No error

642. (1) Present Perfect Tense is used when we talk about unfinished actions that started in the past and continue to the present. We use it to say how long an action has continued with since and for.
Hence, I have not received is the right usage

643. (3) If prefer is followed by a Noun, Preposition-to should be used. Hence, tea to coffee is the right usage

644. (3) Here, which seemed so real/which looked so real is the right usage

645. (3)
breakneck (Adj.) : very fast and dangerous
ı to drive at breakneck speed.

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Here, An old man was crossing the road at the zebra crossing is the right usage

646. (4) No error

647. (2) It is time is followed by Past Simple, Hence, we accepted all our.

Hence, people as equals is the right usage

648. (2) It is a general rule/provision. Hence, Present Simple i.e., involves interviewing is the right usage.

649. (4) No error

650. (1) harassed is an Adj. and it must qualify a Noun. But, here it isn't qualifying anything. Hence, being will be placed before much to make it a correct statement.

Hence, being much harassed is the right usage

651. (4) No error

Here, (1) a shade (N.) : a little ; slightly

652. (2) Singular V. is used with Singular Sub. and also with every.

Hence, was given is the right usage.

653. (1) Here, e is vowel in earthquake. Hence, article an i.e. In 1906 an earthquake is the right usage.

654. (1) Do (Aux. V.) is used with Plural Sub.

Look at the sentences :

He does not like ice cream. (Singular Sub.)

They do not like ice cream. (Plural Sub.)

Hence, His parents do not is the right usage.

655. (2) When we use Correlative Conjunctions, both the clauses should be parallel.

Hence, equipped not only with is the right usage.

656. (2) Besides : in addition to

Beside : next to or at the side of somebody

Look at the examples given below :

He sat beside her all night.

I have got no family besides my parents.

Hence, beside each other is the right usage

657. (1) wanted (Adj) : being searched for by the police in connection with a crime.

require : need something; depend on somebody.

Hence, Men are required is the right usage

658. (1) Here, she had a is the right usage as 'm' in miserable is a consonant.

659. (1) Past Participle form of the Verb (V_3) is used in Passive Voice

Hence, A weak-minded person is frightened is the right usage

660. (2) always will replace ever because ever is not used in Positive sentences.

Look at the sentencs :

She was always in a hurry. (ü)

She was ever in a hurry. (×)

Hence, will always be my favourite is the right usage

661. (3) Here, Principal clause is in Past Tense. Hence, that he had died (past) is the right usage

662. (2) Here, Subject-The behaviour of young boys is Singular.

Hence, Singular Verb i.e. boys is the subject of is the right usage

663. (3) Everyone is a Singular Subject. Hence was/is equal should be used.

Hence, was/is equal is the right usage.

664. (1) In should replace On

Hence, In Senegal is the right usage

665. (1) discuss (V.) : to talk about something

discuss about something is wrong usage.

Hence, we discussed the problem thoroughly is the right usage

666. (3) It is not proper to use the before a Cardinal Number.

Hence, in contact with a rotten mango is the right usage.

667. (2) Here, The box is the subject, not eggs. Hence, is lying (singular) is the right usage.

668. (3) historic (Adj) : It is usually used to describe something that is so important that it is likely to be remembered.

historical is used to describe a past event. Hence, that historic first meeting with Roosevelt is the right usage.

669. (1) Who should be used for persons/people. Hence, The ant which/that was nearby is the right usage.

670. (3) It is a double negatives related error.

Hence, you won't forget/you will never forget is the right usage.

671. (3) Dress should be compared with dress, not girls.

Hence, more attractive than that of the other girls is the right usage.

672. (1) Here, Subject (Fifty years) is Plural. Hence, Fifty years have passed is the right usage.

673. (3)

creep up on somebody : to begin to affect somebody.

creep in/into something : to begin to happen or affect something.

Look at the examples given below

Tiredness can easily creep up on you while you are driving.

As she became more tired, errors began to creep into her work.

Hence, crept into my spine is the right usage

674. (3) you and I is the Object in the sentence, but I is a Subject Pro., so, me (Object Pro.) will replace I (Sub. Pro.)

Hence, you and me is the right usage

675. (2) overflow (past= over flowed) : to be so full that the contents go over the sides.

Hence, has overflowed is the right usage

676. (3) the finest in the country/as one of the finest in the country is the right usage

677. (3) one of is followed by a Plural Noun/Pronoun

Hence, bad habits is the use of tobacco is the right usage

678. (3) Here, even more than they are is the right usage.

679. (3) Here, playing is the Object of the sentence and in this case Gerund will be used.

Hence, playing is the right usage

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680. (3) When we restore somebody/something to something/somebody, we use to after restore
Hence, restore to senses is the right usage.

681. (4) No error

682. (2) Expressions such as with, together with, including, accompanied by, in addition to or as well do not change the number of the Subject.
Moreover, The whole block of flats is a Singular Subject.
Hence, including two shops was is the right usage.

683. (3) short-circuit (Noun) : a failure in an electrical circuit.
Hence, the risk of short-circuit is the right usage

684. (2) When you congratulate someone on something, you give him your good wishes because something special/pleasant has happened to him. When you congratulate someone for something, you praise him for an achievement.
Look at the examples given below :
I'd like to congratulate you on your marriage.
I'd like to congratulate the staff for their good job.
Hence, congratulate you on is the right usage

685. (2) to (Prep.) is used after Adj. like married, engaged, similar, next, etc.
next to (Adv.) : adjacent to ; at or one side of
Look at the sentences :
The car next to hers is mine/Raju's.
The house next to mine is Sheena's.
Hence, next to mine is the right usage.

686. (2) learnt (V.) : to gain knowledge/skill by studying, from experience, etc.
learn (V_1) → learnt/learned (V_2) → learnt/learned (V_3)
learned (Adj.) : having a lot of knowledge because you have studied and read a lot
Look at the exmples given below :
He is a serious scholar, a genuine learned man.
She is a learned and respected teacher.
Hence, a learned man among lords is the right usage

687. (1) Here, To our great annoyance is the right usage
Annoyance (Noun) : the feeling of being slightly angry; irritation.
Look at the example given below
Much to our annoyance, they decided not to come after all.

688. (3) Here, an epic (e-vowel sound) poem right usage

689. (1) hardly : almost no/not.
Hence, After toiling very hard (Adverb) is the right usage

690. (3) Here, Excuse me for interrupting you is the right usage
Look at the example given below :
I hope you will excuse me for being so late.

691. (1) During this time/period of the year is the right usage
during : all through a period of time.
Look at the example given below :
There are extra flights to Delhi during the winter.

692. (2) one of my friends is a Singular Subject. Hence, Singular Verb-is is the right usage

693. (2) The Arabian Nights is a book and is Singular. Hence, is enjoyed (singular verb) is the right usage

694. (3) The sentence is negative. Hence, affirmative question tag i.e., Has she is the right usage.

695. (3) It is not proper to use the here. Hence, Every citizen is entitled to voting is the right usage

696. (3) If the main part of the sentence doesn't have an Aux. V., the Question Tag uses an appropriate form of do.
Look at the examples given below :
I said that, didn't I ?
↓
Aux. V.
You recognise me, don't you ?
She eats meat, doesn't she ?
Hence, doesn't he ? is the right usage.

697. (3) As no sooner introduces the event that occurs first, than will be used with it.
No sooner — than is the correct pair of Correlatives
Hence, than the hunter killed it is the right usage.

698. (3) poetry (N.) : a collection of poems
Use of poetries is incorrect
Hence, as well as some poetry/poems is the right usage

699. (4) Neither of is followed by a Plural Noun/Pronoun and a Singular/Plural Verb.
Look at the example given below :
Neither of my parents speaks/speak a foreign language.

700. (1) Here, An interesting (vowel–i) book is the right usage

701. (3) Poor is an Adjective.
The poor (Noun) = people who have very little money.
Hence, many poor people is the right usage

702. (2) a (Indef. Art.) will be used before medical representative
Hence, a medical representative is the right usage.

703. (4) No error
Look at the examples given below :
At what age are children able to distinguish between right and wrong ?
It was hard to distinguish one twin from the other.
Both sentences are correct.
It is better to use between good and bad

704. (4) No error

705. (2) If the tense in the Conditional Clause is in Past Perfect, the tense in the Main Clause is in Perfect Conditional.
Look at the examples given below :
If it had rained, you would have got wet.
↓ ↓
Past Perfect Tense — Perfect Conditional

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Had you worked hard, you would have passed your exam.

Hence, I would have reached here is the right usage.

706. (3) Plural of scenery is scenery.

scenery : the natural features of an area.

Hence, beautiful scenery is the right usage

707. (1) The work continued in the past for a period of time. Hence, Past Perfect Continuous i.e. She had been ill for five days is the right usage

708. (2) appeal (V.) : a formal request to a court or to somebody in authority for a judgement or a decision to be changed.

appealed will replace enquired.

Hence, appealed for is the right usage

709. (2) Have a part to play : to be able to help.

Hence, each have a part to play is the right usage.

710. (2) The structure for the use of such terms is as follows:

a ten-rupee note (ü)

a ten rupee note (×)

a five-rupee note (ü)

a five-mile walk (ü)

a two-day leave (ü)

Here, ten rupees is a Compound Adj. So, hyphen must be used between ten and rupee → ten-rupee and rupees will also be replaced by rupee (Singular)

Hence, a ten-rupee note will not buy you is the right usage.

711. (2) an earthquake is felt and not heard.

Hence, felt the earthquake is the right usage

712. (4) No error

713. (2) Many a/an + Noun and More than one + Noun are always followed by a Singular Verb. Hence, has come to India is the right usage

714. (2) comprise : be comprised of; consist of

Look at the examples given below :

The collection comprises 347 paintings.

The committee is comprised of five representatives.

Hence, comprises will replace comprises of

715. (1) Knowledge and wisdom is a Plural Subject. Hence, knowledge and wisdom make (plural) is the right usage

716. (2) One of is followed by Plural Noun and Singular Verb

Hence, who always gives the correct answer is the right usage.

717. (2) It is + high time should be followed by Past Simple. It shows present time. Hence, we renovated is the right usage.

718. (1) the (Def. Art.) should be used before Headmaster because there is only one Headmaster.

719. (1) Innings is used in both the numbers.

For example % an innings or several innings.

Hence, The first innings is the right usage

720. (1) of an Interrogative Sentence starting with wh–words and How, the structure is as follows :

How long + do/does + subject + V_1 or V_1 + s or es + ...?

Look at the sentences :

How long does the train take to reach Mumbai from Delhi ?

How long do you need to do this work ?

Hence, How long does it take is the right usage.

721. (3) The Possessive of one is one's

Hence, as much as one's own is the right usage.

722. (3) If prefer is followed by Noun/Pronoun/Gerund, to should be used, not than or rather than.

Hence, to visiting my friends is the right usage

723. (2) lie (lies, lying, lay, lain) : to put yourself in a flat position.

Hence, lying down is the right usage

724. (4) No error

725. (3) at (Prep.) is used for specifying a particular point in time.

Look at the examples given below :

Let's meet for lunch at noon

I have a class at eight thirty on Tuesday.

Hence, their door at midnight is the right usage.

726. (2) Use of does is unnecessary.

Here, does Nature Operate is the right usage.

727. (2) leap at something : to accept a chance or an opportunity quickly.

Hence, at the opportunity is the right usage

728. (2) Here, not an Infinitive but Gerund i.e. since chemists have begun using new substances is the right usage

729. (3) When Past has effect on the Present, Present Perfect should be used.

Hence, has escalated in the last one year is the right usage.

730. (3) Here, the family was going to the party is the right usage.

731. (2) Here, that he had to get/that he got is the right usage.

732. (1) Here, Past Perfect i.e. You needn't have told a lie is the right usage.

When two events have taken place in the past and an event that occurs before another event in the past, then Past Perfect Tense is used for it.

733. (2) Here, so important (Adjective) these days is the right usage. It is not proper to use importance (Noun) here.

734. (4) Neither ..... nor is correct form of connectives. Here, nor his wife is the right usage.

735. (4) So : to such a great degree

So refers to a result clause introduced by that.

Hence, The process was so simple

736. (2) No error

737. (4) decapitate : to cut off somebody's head ; behead.

Look at the example given below :

His decapitated body was found floating in a canal.

Here, was found yesterday is the right usage

738. (4) The sentence shows past time. Hence, if it rained is the right usage

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739. (2) Here, of innumerable biographies (Plural) is the right usage.
740. (1) The word trafficking is an Uncountable Noun. Hence, Drug abuse and human trafficking is the right usage.
741. (3) Here, Subject (The man) is Singular. Hence, Singular Verb i.e., and follows his aim in life with patience is the right usage.
742. (1) sale (N.) : the act of selling
sold (V.) : Past (V_2) and Past Participle (V_3) of sell (V_1)
Hence, to suspend sale is the right usage
743. (2) No Error
744. (4) Simple Present Tense is used in facts, generalisations and universal truths.
as in —
The earth moves round the sun.
In Indirect Speech the tense remains unchanged.
Hence, moves round the is the right usage.
745. (1) youth (Uncountable N.) : the condition/quality of being young
youths (N.) → Plural
the youth (Plural) : young people considered as a group
Look at these expressions :
the nation's youth
the youth of today
youthful energy
Hence, among the youth of today is the right usage
746. (4) No error
747. (2) When What is the Sub. of a clause, it takes a Singular Verb.
Hence, what makes people angry is the right usage.
748. (3) the (Def. Art.) will be used before details
detail (Countable N.) : a small individual fact/item, Here,
details refers to specific information
Hence, She gave me the details of is the right usage.
749. (3) recommended will be replaced by advised
advised is more suitable in the context
Hence, The doctor advised is the right usage.
750. (4) No Error
751. (2) There is No error
752. (1) capable will replace a capable boy
when you describe someone as able/capable,
we say — a capable person/boy/girl
When you are able to/capable of doing something, we say — capable of running/singing/dancing
753. (2) Here, subject it (Africa) is singular. Hence, singular Verb i.e., and it contains about one fifth is the right usage
754. (3) Hardly ..... when is correct form of connective. Hence, platform when the train came in is the right usage
755. (2) Here, subject (individual) is singular. Hence, singular verb i.e., responsible there is no is the right usage
756. (4) No error
757. (2) Here, definite article i.e., to recite a poem in the honour of my teacher is the right usage
Look at the sentences :
Coal is black.
The coal of Jharia is of good quality.
758. (3) Here, use of the is improper.
The sentence is in Past. Hence, I visited Delhi is the right usage.
759. (1) Here, Prisoners, especially life term convicts is the right usage
760. (2) Here, a book worth reading/a book worthy of reading is the right usage.
761. (2) It is preposition related error. Hence, jumped into the river (motion) is the right usage
in (Prep.) is used talk about position.
into (Prep.) is used to suggest that people/things move from an outdoor space into an indoor space.
Look at the sentences :
She was walking in the garden. (position)
She walked into her house. (movement)
762. (4) No error
763. (4) No error
764. (4) No error
765. (2) The plural of deer is deer.
Hence, two deer is the right usage
766. (2) Here, use of I enjoy (repetition) is superfluous.
Hence, I enjoy jogging and playing the piano is the right usage
767. (1) To show purpose, an infinitive should be used.
Hence, To test is the right usage.
768. (1) Here, My friend told is the right usage.
He said to me ⇒ He told me.
769. (2) Here, a tall young is the right usage.
When more than one Adj. is used in a sentence, it usually comes in this order :

Gen. Opinion/Specific Opinion	Size	Shape	Age
unusual lovely beautiful	big	round	young
	small	square	old
	tall	rectangular	

Colour	Origin	Material	Type
blue	Dutch	metal	general-purpose
red	Indian	wood	four-sided
pink	Japanese	plastic	U-shaped

Purpose
cleaning
hammering
cooking

770. (2) Here, of people passing/crossing (Gerund) is the right usage.
771. (1) The event relates to past time. Hence, Past Simple i.e., I visited Mumbai two years ago is the right usage.

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772. (2) Here, nor causes any trouble should be used. The use of He is superfluous.
When the same subject is involved then after nor the subject is not used.

773. (1) Such sentences show that condition was not fulfilled in the past, hence job was not completed.
The structure of such sentences is as follows :
If + Past Perfect .... , ... would + have + Past Participle
Hence, If I had realised should be used.

774. (1) The sentence is in Past tense.
Hence, He had been is the right usage

775. (2) Here,I is antecedent of relative pronoun-who.
Hence, who am responsible should be used here.

776. (2) Cure for something = something that will solve a problem, improve a bad situation etc.
Hence, for the evils which newly is the right usage.

777. (2) It is position of words related error.
Hence, extensively over is the right usage.

778. (1) If definite numeral adjective and noun are joined by hyphen (-) to make a compound word, then that noun is always singular.
Hence, A five–man enquiry is the right usage.

779. (3) despite (Prep.) : = In spite of ; used to show that something happened is true although something else might have happened to prevent it.
Hence, The crime rate has increased / increases in spite of / despite is the right usage

780. (3) on bended knee (s) (Id.) = if you ask for something on bended knee(s), you ask for it in a very humble / anxious way.
Hence, they prayed to god(s) on bended knee(s) is the right usage

781. (2) Here, men is plural (countable). Hence, plural verb i.e. have gone is the right usage.

782. (3) off-topic (Id.) : not appropriate / relevant to the situation
Hence, out of the main topic will be replaced by off the main topic.

783. (3) make a start (Id.) : the act or process of beginning.
Look at the examples given below :
She is moving abroad to make a fresh start.
I will paint the ceiling if you make a start on the walls.
Hence, made a start is the right usage

784. (2) furniture (Uncountable noun) : objects that can be moved such as tables, chairs, beds.
Look at the example given below :
We need to buy some new furniture.
Furniture ≠ Furnitures (plural)
Hence, pieces of furniture / furniture were / was is the right usage.

785. (3) Look at the structure :
If + subject + had + V_3 + subject + would have + V_3
Hence, would not have crossed is the right usage.

786. (2) Here, bought these furniture / these pieces of furniture is the right usage.

787. (2) in will replace to.
in his dealings he is the right usage

788. (2) The Reporting Verb of sentence is in Past Tense Hence, Reported Speech will also be in Past Tense.
Hence, that she would be moving is the right usage

789. (2) call for somebody (Phr.V.) : to collect somebody in order to go somewhere else.
Here, Future Simple i.e. He will come to / He will be coming to is the right usage

790. (3) Each of the students is a Singular Subject. Hence, Singular Verb i.e. has to bring his own materials is the right usage

791. (3) Here, of one century and a half is the right usage

792. (1) write somebody / something off : to decide that somebody / something is a failure or not worth paying any attention to ; dismiss.
Here, write him off is the right usage

793. (1) The sentence shows Past Time. Hence, Past Simple i.e. The poor man saved the money is the right usage

794. (1) Here, He advised (Verb) me is the right usage.
Advice (Noun) : an opinion or suggestion.
Advise (Verb) : to give suggestion.

795. (1) Here, some of our latest canons (Plural) is the right usage
some of is followed by a Plural Noun / Pronoun

796. (1) Here, Reporting Verb (said) is in Past Tense.
Hence, Verb of Reported Speech should be in Past Tense i.e. Susan said that she would is the right usage
would (Aux.) is used to express desire / intent

797. (1) Here, He couldn't help but is the right usage. But shows contrast.

798. (3) Here, the group is a Singular Subject. Hence, Singular Verb i.e. was not competent to do the job efficiently is the right usage.

799. (3) When we use Neither - nor, the Verb agrees according to the Number / Person of the nearest Subject. Here, the colour is a Singular Subject. Hence, was (Singular Verb) right is the right usage.

800. (2) The sentence is in Past Tense and childlike is the right usage.
childlike (Adj.) : having the qualities that children usually have
childish (Adj.) : typical of a child ; immature.
Hence, they found he had a childlike simplicity is the right usage.

801. (3) Here, Gerund i.e. and confidence as dancing is the right usage.

802. (1) For persons, who / that should be used as Relative Pronoun. Hence, The children who / that are assembled is the right usage.

803. (1) Here, It is to announce / declare that he has won is the right usage
certify : to state officially in writing that something is true.

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804. (4) Singular Verb can also be used with neither of.
805. (3) Here, as far as practicable is the right usage.
practicable (Adjective) : feasible ; workable, likely to be successful.
806. (1) Here, Though I was tired I had to is the right usage.
though (Conj.) : despite the fact
807. (2) Here, Comparative Degree i.e. is bad, if not worse is the right usage
808. (4) hear (V.) : static verb (verb of perception), not used in the Progressive Tenses.
Hence, listening (to) the strange noise is the right usage
make noises : to talk in an indirect way about something.
809. (4) Everyone is a singular subject. Hence, singular verb was is the right usage.
810. (2) Here, object is plural. Hence, and eat their (plural) meat is the right usage.
811. (3) Here, about to take its place is the right usage.
The team is a Singular Subject which will take Singular Verb. Hence, its will replace their.
812. (4) No error
813. (4) Here, both history and literature is the right usage.
814. (1) Here, The media plays (Singular) is the right usage
815. (4) Here, negative sentence should not be used with unless.
Hence, Unless he is invited is the right usage.
816. (1) As the sense suggests, This is the second communication we are sending is the right usage.
817. (3) No error
818. (3) Here, Future Perfect Continuous i.e. I will have been is the right usage. The sentence shows future time.
819. (1) No error
820. (2) Structure in Future COntinuous Tense is as follows :
Sub. + will/shall + be + Pr.Part.(V.)

↓	↓	↓	↓
I	Shall	be	looking

821. (2) Here, I really regret not to learn how to play the violin is the right usage.
822. (4) If two events relate to past, the event that happens earlier, should be expressed in past perfect.
Hence, to those who had got injured/to those who were injured is the right usage.
823. (1) No error
824. (2) Here, to the epic struggle that unfolds .... as generations of khmer engineers is the right usage
825. (4) Alphabet = a set of letters or symbols in a fixed order used for wirting a language
Hence, alphabet at the is the right usage.
826. (2) No error
827. (2) pianist (N.) = a person who plays the piano.
The correct spelling is pianist
828. (1) whom is used instead of who as the object of a verb or preposition.
Look at the examples given below :
Whom did they invite ?
To whom should I write ?
Here, whom is the right usage.
829. (2) Here, subject is playground (singular).
Hence, a playground is the right usage.
830. (2) Here, he is as tall as an oak tree/giraffe/steeple is the right usage.
831. (1) luggage (N.) : bags, cases etc. with somebody's clothes and things when they are travelling.
Its plural is never luggages.
Hence, to take heavy luggage is the right usage.
832. (1) a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush (Id.) : It is better to keep something that you already have than to risk losing it by trying to get much more.
Hence, A bird in the hand is the right usage.
833. (4) No error
834. (2) Here, Past Perfect i.e. We had finished our work is the right usage. The sentence shows past time.
835. (2) Many a man is a Singular Subject. Hence singular verb i.e. wants to be is the right usage.
836. (1) No error
837. (4) Here, A study is underway is the right usage. The use of going is superfluous.
838. (1) The Plural of child is children. Hence, The children is the right usage.
839. (1) No error
840. (2) Here, John's book (Apostrophe's) is the right usage.
841. (2) Luggage is an Uncountable Noun.
Plural of luggage is luggage.
Hence, to take heavy luggage is the right usage.
842. (4) The ancients (N.) : the people who lived in ancient times.
the (Def. Art.) is used with Adj., to refer to a whole group of people.
Here, The ancients believed/considered is the right usage.
843. (3) It is Preposition related error. Hence, at which he was driving is the right usage.
844. (3) A Sub. (It) must be used before being to give the correct meaning.
Hence, It being very cold is the right usage.
845. (3) No error
846. (1) to distraction : so that you become upset, excited etc. and not able to think clearly
No error
847. (1) Here, are uppermost in/on my mind is the right usage.
Thoughts (Plu. Sub.) agrees with are (Plu.V.).
848. (1) the rich (N.) : people who have a lot of money.
(2) riches (N.) : large amounts of money and valuable/beautiful possessions

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Hence, the luxuries of the rich is the right usage.

849. (2) Here, to themselves is the right usage.
As the sub. — they is Plu., the Reflexive Pro. will also be in Plu.

850. (1) It is Preposition related error.
Hence, peace of mind is the right usage.

851. (3) Here, Present Perfect, i.e. who has done his best is the right usage.
The effect of past on present is evident.

852. (4) confine (V.) : to keep somebody/an animal in a small or closed space.
conferred (V.) : to give somebody an award/a degree/a particular honour/right
be confined to bed (Id.) : to have to stay in bed.
Hence, He was confined is the right usage.

853. (1) Here, Simple Past i.e., the full moon appeared is the right usage. When two events happen in the past, both the clauses will be in Past Tense. Moreover, the second clause is also in the Simple Past.

854. (3) No error.

855. (1) brood (V.) is the right word that will be used here.
(1) brood (V.) : to worry ; to think a lot about something that makes you annoyed, anxious/upset
Hence, to brood over is the right usage.

856. (2) Here, die a temporary death (singular) is the right usage.

857. (3) confer (V.) : to give somebody an award etc.
confide (V.) : to tell somebody secrets and personal information that you do not want other people to know
Hence, was conferred is the right usage.

858. (3) disqualify (V.) : to prevent somebody from doing something; bar.
Here, Gerund i.e. from appearing at the examination is the right usage.

859. (3) Here, both events happen in the past simultaneously. Hence Past Simple i.e., rang from across the hall is the right usage.

860. (4) No error

861. (3) Here, the best dancer is the right usage.
Use of to be is unnecessary

862. (1) There is an error in the order of words.
He was so hoarse is the right usage.
so — that is used to show cause and effect
Look at the examples given below :
She was so tired that she could not walk.
She was so angry that she tore the letter up.

863. (1) Here, Subject is Singular.
There is also a split infinitive related error.
paint → Inf.
↓
Verb
badly painting → Split Inf.
↓
Adv.
Hence, badly needs painting is the right usage.

864. (4) As the structure and sense suggest, in the conditional clause, Present Simple i.e., If I play my best is the right usage.
The structure is as follows :
If + Pr.T. → will/can + Inf. (Pr.T.)

865. (2) It is Preposition related error.
find fault with somebody/something : to look for and discover mistakes.
Hence, with everything/in everything is the right usage.

866. (4) Here, Present Tense i.e. is worth nothing is the right usage. It is a general statement.

867. (4) Here, past is evident. Hence, Past Simple i.e. was built in 1966 is the right usage.

868. (4) Here, period of time is evident. Hence, for two hours is the right usage.
for is used to specify the amount of time (how long)
Since is used to specify the starting point
Look at the examples given below :
She's been smoking for a long time
She's been smoking since she was in grade 5.

869. (3) is/was (be) is missing. be is a Linking Verb.
is/was/ (be) is followed by a Noun
There is/was a long queue is the right usage.

870. (3) put off (Phr. V.) : postpone ; delay
Use of – of (Prep.) is superfluous.
Look at the sentences :
We've had to put off our wedding until September.
Until you keep putting off going to the dentist you cannot get yourself healthy/painless teeth.
Here, you cannot ensure yourself a good future is the right usage.

871. (1) It is preposition related error.
(1) vie (Verb) : to compete.
vie agrees with –
with (Prep.) → vie (with somebody)
for (Prep.) → vie (for something)
to (Prep.) → vie (to do something)
Look at the emamples given below :
She was surrounded by men all vying for her attention.
There is a row of restaurants vying with each other for business.
Screaming fans vied to get closer to their idol.
Hence, with each other/one another is the right usage.

872. (2) Here, he/she should be especially careful should be used. It is not proper to use second person here.

873. (3)
(1) fairly (Adverb) : honestly; in a fair and reasonable way.
Hence, very/rather disappointing is the right usage.

874. (4)
(1) opposed to (Phr. V.) : disagreeing strongly with something.
Here, Gerund i.e. were opposed to using is the right usage.

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Look at the sentence :
They are totally opposed to changing the law.

875. (3)
(1) forbid (Verb) : to order somebody not to do something.
A positive word i.e. to go should be used.
In such cases, from (Prep.) is followed by Gerund.
Look at the sentence :
He forbade them from mentioning the subject again.
Hence, from going is the right usage.

876. (2) In statements a lot of/lots of is used. a lot of/lots of help is the right usage.

877. (4) look upon (Phr. V.) : to regard someone/something in a certain way
when someone directs their eyes towards something, we say look at. Hence,
He looked at me is the right usage.

878. (4) Here, Rahim will marry Sayra should be used.
Use of with (Prep.) is superfluous. Simple Future–will marry is the right usage.

879. (4) The Reporting Verb is in Past Tense.
Hence, ever, was to write novels is the right usage.

880. (4) It is preposition related error. Hence, different from is the right usage.
different (Adj.) : not the same
When two/more items are compared it is followed by from (Prep.)
different from → used in British English and North American English
different to → used in British English
different than → American English
Look at the examples given below :
She looked different from/than what I'd expected.
This visit is very different from/to last time.
You look different than before.

881. (2) Here, Singular Verb i.e. that power gives or is won by foul means is the right usage.
as the fame is a singular subject and a Singular Subject takes a Singular Verb (with S)

882. (2) It is split–infinitive related error. A Split-infinitive is one, when an Inf. is split by using something (usually an Adv.)
between the two parts of the Inf. i.e to and a Verb
to read → Inf.
↓
Verb
to happily read → Split Inf.
↓
Adv.
use of split-infinitives is incorrect.
Hence, to take the medicine regularly is the right usage.

883. (2) News is an Uncountable Noun.
Hence, many cannot be used with it.
As it is a question, any (Det.) will be used.
Hence, any news is the right usage.

884. (4) Here, today has been used. But, but I have no time is the right usage.

885. (3) In Passive Voice, V_3 (Past Participle) should be used. Hence, was knocked out is the right usage.

886. (4) insight (N.) is not a Countable/Uncountable Noun.
It is an Abstract Noun. So, the (Def. Art.) will be used before it.
Hence, thanks to the insight is the right usage.

887. (4) Death/loss of life is not fortunate, it is unfortunate.
The sentence formation can be like this : Fortunately, in twenty wrecks only five lives were lost. Or It is unfortunate that in twenty wrecks five lives were lost.

888. (3) Indef. Art. — a will be used before good pair of gloves
Hence, a good pair of gloves is the right usage.

889. (3) strike : a period of time when a group of employees stops working.
Look at the examples given below :
Air traffic controllers are threatening to come out on/go on strike.
Half the workforce are now (out) on strike.
It should be on strike, and not on a strike.

890. (3) Here, passive race i.e. nutrient disorder to be prevented is the right usage.

891. (4) Here, is a fool/is a foolish person is the right usage.
fool is a Noun
foolish is an Adj.. So, it needs a Noun to be used with it.

892. (2) The should not be used before Plural Noun/ Pronoun (People) here.
people (N.) : persons in general/everyone
the people (N.) : the ordinary men and women of a country rather than those who govern/have a special position in society
Hence, People gathered right usage.

893. (1) It is preposition related error.
abide by is a Phr.V.
(1) Abide by something (Phr. V.) : to accept and act according to rule, a law, an agreement etc.
Hence, You must abide by is the right usage.

894. (2) Here, subject (Electronic mail or E-mail) is singular. Hence, singular verb i.e., is a method of exchanging is the right usage.

895. (2) Either.. or is correct form of correlative. Hence, either the blue is the right usage.
If we use both, then or will be replaced by and
i.e. and the black pen

896. (1) After Having, V_3 i.e., My wife having finished her work is the right usage.

897. (2) Child ⇒ children (Plural) is the right usage.
Here, her children is the right usage.

898. (4) No error

899. (3) Here, absorbing and engrossing (interesting) is the right usage.

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900. (2) First clause is in Past Simple. Hence, the evening and began making (Past Simple) .... is the right usage.

901. (1) Causative Verb-made agrees with infinitive without to. Hence, study hard is the right usage.

902. (4) No error

903. (2) Find ⇒ found (Past) ⇒ found (Past Participle)
Found ⇒ founded (Past) ⇒ founded (Past Participle).
Look at the examples given below :
I found my pen that I had lost yesterday.
Arya Samaj was founded by Dayananda Saraswati.
Hence, Rakesh found is the right usage.

904. (1) Structure of the sentence in Passive Voice :
Subject + should/would + be + V_3
Hence, kept closed is the right usage.

905. (4)
(1) believe (V.) : to feel certain that something is true
Hence, Scientists (plural) now hope/believe is the right usage.
Plural subject agrees with Plural Verb.

906. (2)
(1) put off (Phr. V.) : postpone ; delay; to change something to a later time or date.
Hence, put off the garden party is the right usage.

907. (1) Here, one must be prepared is the right usage. The use of they is improper.

908. (2) No error

909. (1) Here, Adjective i.e., to a comfortable and settled is the right usage.
settle (V.) : to make a place your permananent house
Settled (Adj.) : comfortable and happy with your home, job, way of life, etc.

910. (4) Infinitive ⇒ to + V_1 (Plural)
Hence, It is painful to see that is the right usage.

911. (1) Possessive of one is one's.
Hence, one's teeth checked is the right usage.

912. (4) Here, H (honest) has a Vowel sound. Hence, An honest person is the right usage.

913. (3) Unless is used to say that something can only happen or be true in a particular situation.
Another negative cannot be used with unless. Use of don't is inappropriate.
Unless should always be followed by a positive sentence.
Hence, work hard will replace don't work hard

914. (3) It is preposition related error.
Prep.—to is used with prefer. than is used with other comparative words like rather/better.
Look at the examples given below :
He prefers driving to talking the bus
He prefers during rather than talking the bus.
Hence, to coffee is the right usage.

915. (3) For point of time, since (Conj.) is used Hence, since morning is the right usage.

916. (3) one by one or one after another/the other is the right usage.
one by one : first one, then the next, then the next etc., separately
one after another : used for saying that actions are done/things happen with very little time between them; one after the other

917. (3)
(1) advice (Noun) : an opinion or suggestion.
(2) advise (Verb) : to suggest
Hence, to advise (Infinitive) him where to go is the right usage.

918. (2) It is Double Comparatives related error.
Use of more + –er (Comparative Degree) is incorrect.
Hence, much faster/faster is the right usage.

919. (3) Before Superlative degree the (Article) is used. Hence, the noblest quality in mankind is the right usage.

920. (2) It is Preposition related error. cling to is a Phr.V. Hence, clinging to her is the right usage.
Look at the example given below :
After her mother's death, Sara clung to her aunt more than ever.

921. (1) much is used with Uncountable Nouns
many is used with Countable Nouns
Hence, not many is the right usage.

922. (3) Here, upbringing of girl child/protection of women is the right usage.
upbringing (N.) : the way in which a child is cared for and taught how to behave while it is growing up.

923. (3) Unless is used to say that something can only happen or be true in a particular situation.
Hence, unless should be followed by positive sentence.
Here, you work hard is the right usage.

924. (3) to-inf. or -ing form is used after prefer (V.)
Hence, to coffee is the right usage.

925. (3) For point of time, since is used.
Hence, since morning is the right usage.

926. (3) Here, one by one or one after another/the other is the right usage.

927. (3)
(1) advice (N.) : an opinion or suggestion.
(2) advise (V.) : to suggest
Hence, to advise (Infinitive) him where to go is the right usage.

928. (2) There is a Double Comparatives related error here.
Hence, much faster is the right usage.
As, faster is already in Comparative Degree, more (Comparative Degree) will not be used with it.

929. (3) Before Superlative Degree the (Def. Art.) is used.
Hence, the noblest quality in mankind is the right usage.

930. (2) There is a Preposition related error. to (Prep.) agrees with cling (V.).

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Hence, clinging to her is the right usage.
Look at the sentence :
- After her mother's death, Sara clung to her aunt more than ever.

931. (1) much denotes quantity. Hence, Not many is the right usage.

932. (3) Here, upbringing of girl child/protection of women is the right usage.
(1) upbringing (N.) : the way in which a child is cared for and taught how to behave while it is growing up.

933. (2) Reporting Verb (assured) is in Past Tense.
Hence, that he would return (Past) is the right usage.

934. (2) Belong is a Stative Verb. Hence, Present Simple i.e. these days belongs is the right usage.
It is not be used in Progressive Tenses.

935. (3) In such structures, Past Simple should be used.
Hence, since I went to is the right usage.

936. (3) Here, Past Simple should be used.
Look at the sentences :
- I reached two hours after he had come.
- I had reached two hours before he came.

Hence, he came is the right usage.

937. (3) with a Singular Subject, need not is used.
Hence, He need is the right usage.

938. (4) Structure of sentence in Past Perfect :
Subject + had + V_3 (Past Participle).
Hence, someone had stolen our clothes is the right usage.

939. (2) To express, period of time, for should be used.
Hence, for several weeks is the right usage.

940. (1) No error

941. (2) Here, if one is happy is the right usage.

942. (2) Here, lying under the table is the right usage.
lie (V.) : to be or remain in a flat position on a surface
(1) lie ⇒ lay (Past) ⇒ lain (Past Participle) ⇒ lying (-ing form)

943. (3) Here, scissors is a Plural Subject.
When used as a pair, a Singular Verb is used.
Look at the sentences :
- My scissors are sharp.
- A pair of scissors has been bought.

Hence, Plural Verb i.e., belong to Radha is the right usage.

944. (3) When along with/as well as is used in a sentence, the Verb agrees with the number/person of the Subject used before it.
Hence, according to My brother (Singular), has gone to watch a movie is the right usage.

945. (1) Here, The teachers, whom I worked with is the right usage.
Whom is used in-stead of who as the Object of a Verb or Preposition.

946. (2) One of is followed by a Plural Noun/Pronoun.
Hence, versatile writers ever lived is the right usage.

947. (2) Each of the girls is a Singular Subject. Hence, Singular Verb-sings well is the right usage.

948. (1) The sentence shows Past Tense. Hence, Past Simple i.e., I shook hands with him is the right usage.

949. (4) No error

950. (2) Sing ⇒ Sang (Past) ⇒ Sung (Past Participle)
Here, sang is the right usage.

951. (3) (1) except/except for : apart from.
Here, except/except for campaign speeches is the right usage.

952. (2) It is Preposition related error.
Prep. – to is used after prefer
Hence, coffee (Noun) to tea (Noun) is the right usage.

953. (1) Habitual action is evident. Hence, Present Tense i.e., have a is the right usage.

954. (3) Here, Infinitive i.e. to commute for work/to work is the right usage.

955. (2) Here, apples to oranges is the right usage.
prefer agrees with to (Prep.).

956. (2) Here, was at work/working is the right usage. Both events happen simultaneously.

957. (1) Moon is a Singular Subject. Hence, The moon is full is the right usage.

958. (3) (1) affect (V.) : to have an influence
(2) effect (V.) : to make something happen.
Hence, affected over 20 families is the right usage.

959. (4) No error

960. (4) No error

961. (4) Here, which (Relative Pronoun) not be used.
The sentence should be ⇒ Neither the chips were cheaper nor the pizza interested the kid.

962. (3) Here, use of when is superfluous.
Hence, were pacified is the right usage.

963. (1) Here, Connective-so will not be used.
Hence, was angry is the right usage.

964. (1) (1) nobel → founder of Nobel Prizes : Nobel
(2) noble (Adj.) : showing fine personal qualities
Here, noble is the right usage.

965. (1)
(1) navel (N.) : the small hollow part or lump in the middle of the stomach.
(2) naval (Adj.) : connected with the navy of a country
Hence, The naval officers is the right usage.

966. (3) Here, but somebody else's is the right usage.

967. (3)
(1) disarray (N.) : a state of confusion and lack of organisation
Hence, state of disarray is the right usage.

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968. (2) When a comparison is made as is used.
Look at the sentences :
- Capital punishment was regarded as inhuman and immoral.
- She is widely regarded as the current leader's natural successor.

Hence, regarded as one of the greatest emperor is the right usage.

Note : Ashoka, the Great is, will be a better usage.

969. (2)
(1) a little (Det., Pro.) : used with Uncountable Nouns to mean a small amount.
(2) little (Det., Pro.) : used with Uncountable Nouns to mean not much
Hence, give me a little milk is the right usage.

970. (2) There is a Preposition related error. Hence, in the hall is the right usage.

971. (3) The sentence shows present time. Hence, Present Progressive i.e. is growing day by day is the right usage.

972. (3) There is a Preposition related error. Hence, with/for a Santro is the right usage.

973. (2) Here, lawns in front is the right usage.

974. (2) Each of the girls is a Singular Subject. Hence, Singular Verb i.e. has come is the right usage.

975. (1) Here, Nominative Case i.e. I and my wife is the right usage.

976. (2) many : used for Countable Nouns a number of
Hence, that requires much planning is the right usage.

977. (2) Here, capable of doing this work (Gerund) is the right usage.
It is not proper to use an Infinitive here.
capable (Adj.) agrees with of (Prep.)

978. (1) A habitual action is evident. Hence, Present Simple i.e. I use is the right usage.

979. (4) No error

980. (2) Here, How has she grown is the right usage.

981. (1) weather (N.) : the condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time.
climate (N.) : the regular pattern of weather conditions of a particular place.
Hence, The climate is the right usage.

982. (3) It is position of words related error. We usually put a general opinion in front of a specific opinion.
Hence, beautiful red balloon is the right usage.

983. (3) Here, unless should be followed by Positive Sentence i.e. unless she does have/ unless she has a strong desire to live is the right usage.
Unless is used to say that something can only happen or be true in a particular situation.

984. (3) charge (V.) : to rush forward and attack.
Hence, and charged straight at me is the right usage.

985. (1) Here, Indefinite Article i.e. He had already sent me a message is the right usage.

986. (2) Science and technology is a Compound Subject. Hence its fallouts do not is the right usage.

987. (1) Here, Subject (The angry bird) is Singular. Hence, Singular Verb i.e. The angry bird flaps is the right usage.

988. (2) It is a Preposition related error. Hence, and congratulate him on is the right usage.

989. (3) Here, Subject is Singular-My brother, not his friends (Plural). Hence, Singular Verb i.e. is going on a tour is the right usage.

990. (4) No error

991. (3) It is an error of Preposition. Hence, wear in the party is the right usage.

992. (1) be all for something/for doing something : to believe strongly that something should be done; in favour of
Hence, He was all for is the right usage.

993. (3) Here, and do what/as I do is the right usage.

994. (1) The sentence shows Past time. Hence, Past Perfect i.e. Although I had never seen the girl before is the right usage.

995. (3) Here, Objective Case i.e. you and him is the right usage.

996. (1) fly into a rage (Id.) : to become suddenly very angry Here, He flew into a rage is the right usage.
Look at the sentence :
- He flies into a rage if you even mention the subject.

997. (1) Here, As soon as he came is the right usage.

998. (1) Here, Past Perfect i.e. I had enjoyed during is the right usage.

999. (3) turn down (Phr. V.) : to reject or refuse to consider an offer, a proposal etc.
turn over (Phr. V.) : to change position
Hence, but he turned it down is the right usage.

1000. (3)
(1) make a mistake : to err
Look at the sentence :
- The waiter made a mistake in adding up the bill.

Hence, that you have made a mistake is the right usage.

1001. (1) Here, I succeeded in persuading him is the right usage.
(1) persuade (V.) : to make somebody do something.

1002. (2) vermin (N.) : insects that live on the bodies of the animals and birds; wild animals or birds that destroy plants etc.
Vermin is Plu. Sub. Hence, Plu. V. i.e., do much harm is the right usage.

1003. (2) As the structure suggests, Past Simple i.e., his wife could (would) is the right usage.

1004. (4) No error

1005. (3) No sooner ..... than is correct form of Correlative. Hence, than he saw another is the right usage.

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1006. (3) Here, and a jar of jam or and some jam is the right usage.

1007. (2) Here, Present Perfect i.e., I have begun (V_3) is the right usage.

1008. (3) make over : transform
Here, Past Perfect i.e., he had made for ten years is the right usage.

1009. (2)
(1) ought to (Mod. V.) : used to say what is the right thing to do.
Look at the sentences :
- You ought to have come to the meeting.
- He oughtn't to have been driving so fast.

Hence, to have done such is the right usage.

1010. (2) Here, Connective-that should be used. It is improper to use reason and because together.
Hence, his failure is that is the right usage.

1011. (1) When both events happen in the past, the event that happens earlier should be expressed in Past Perfect.
Hence, I had reached is the right usage.

1012. (3) A large consignment (Singular Collective Noun) agrees with Singular Verb (is).
Hence, is expected is the right usage.

1013. (3) Here, Subject (The leader) is Singular.
Hence, Singular Verb i.e. was sent (V_3) to prison is the right usage.

1014. (2) Who is used to show which person or people you mean/used in question.
Whom is used as the Object of a Verb or Preposition.
Hence, who the is the right usage.

1015. (1) Here, He has an attack is the right usage.
Have should not be used in the Progressive Tenses.

1016. (3) It is Preposition related error.
Look at the sentence :
- I can't easily give an answer to the question.

Hence, answers/solutions to it is the right usage.

1017. (2) Here, straight in is the right usage.

1018. (2) Here, in the afternoon is the right usage.

1019. (3) As the sense suggests, Passive of Present Simple i.e. an early reply is expected is the right usage.

1020. (2) Here, Superlative Degree i.e, largest circulation is the right usage.

1021. (2) Here, Affirmative i.e, to know how you is the right usage. Use of are is superfluous.

1022. (1) Structure of Interrogative (Present Progressive)
Why + am/is/are + Subject + V-ing
Hence, Why are you is the right usage.

1023. (2) Few (Det., Adj.) : not many.
Little (Adj.) : not much.
few is used with Plural Nouns and Plural Verbs little/a little is used with Uncountable Nouns.
Hence, (a) little time (no time) is the right usage.

1024. (1) Here, All my hopes is the right usage.

1025. (2) Here, Gerund i.e. reading is the right usage.

1026. (3) Here, Definite Article i.e. the spice of life is the right usage.

1027. (1) Neither of is followed by a Plural Noun/ Pronoun but agrees with a Singular Verb.
Hence, Neither of the scout leaders knows is the right usage.

1028. (1) It is a Preposition related error. Hence, The job of drawing water is the right usage.

1029. (4) No error

1030. (2)
(1) work something up (Id.) : to develop or improve something with some effort.
(2) work over (Phr. V.) : to attack somebody and hit them.
Hence, Jeff worked up enough is the right usage.

1031. (3) It is Preposition related error. Hence, of her case is the right usage.

1032. (3) Here, discussing the problems with the labourers is the right usage.
Here, the use of about is superfluous.

1033. (2) In Indirect Speech, Interrogative changes into Assertive.
Hence, who he was and is the right usage.

1034. (3) a few (Adj., Det.) : a small number of things.
Hence, in some/a few days is the right usage.

1035. (2) cope with (Phr., V.) : to deal successfully with something difficult ; manage.
Hence, I can cope is the right usage.
The use of Preposition-up is superfluous.

1036. (4) No error

1037. (4) No error.

1038. (4) No error.

1039. (2) look forward agrees with a Gerund i.e. to meeting is the right usage.

1040. (3)
(1) concentration Camp : a type of prison where political prisoners etc. are kept in extremely bad condition : a Nazi concentration camp.
Hence, Hitler's (Possessive) is the right usage.

1041. (1) Mother-in-law (Singular) $\Rightarrow$ mothers-in-law (Plural).
Hence, Mothers-in-law is the right usage.

1042. (1) People is a Plural Subject. Hence, Today people are (Plural Verb) ignorant is the right usage.

1043. (1) Here, Connective-that i.e., I think that or no Connective I think is the right usage.

1044. (1) It is a Preposition related error. Hence, When Albert stayed in an African jungle is the right usage.

1045. (1) Here, Possessive Case before Gerund (telling) i.e. I recall your telling me is the right usage.

1046. (3) Before is used in Perfect Tenses. Hence, Past Perfect i.e. as if she had seen me before is the right usage.

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1047. (2) Each one of his sisters is a Singular Subject. Hence, Singular Verb i.e. was/is is the right usage.

1048. (2) Here, Subject (His need) is Singular. Hence, Singular Verb i.e. stems from his is the right usage.
stem from something : to be the result of something.

1049. (4) No Error

1050. (1) Here, not a Comparative Degree but Positive Degree should be used.
(1) enough (used after Verbs, adjectives and Adverbs) : to the necessary degree.
Hence, Ramesh is smart enough is the right usage.

1051. (2) From is used to show when something starts and also the range of something.
Hence, from 1970 to 1985 is the right usage.

1052. (4) No error

1053. (4) No error

1054. (4) No error

1055. (3) Here, error lies in question tag. The main sentence is in Present Perfect Continuous (Affirmative).
Hence, Have you not been ? is the right usage.

1056. (3) Here, Objective Case i.e. and found them missing is the right usage.

1057. (1) adopt (V.) : to accept : to follow; embrace.
adapt (V.) : adjust; acclimatize; habituate; make suitable for a new use or purpose etc., modify.
Hence, you should learn to adapt is the right usage.

1058. (3) solemn (Adj.) : not happy or smiling; serious.
solemnity (N.) : the quality of being solemn.
Here, a look of solemnity is the right usage.

1059. (3) Here, there is no need of Possessive Case (clock's). Hence, 3 O'clock train is the right usage.

1060. (3) preferable (Adj.) : more attractive or more suitable; to be preferred to something.
It is redundant to use more preferable.
Hence, preferable to a pen is the right usage.

1061. (3) A comparison should be made in similarity. The climate will be compared with climate, not a place.
Hence, is better than that (climate) of Hyderabad is the right usage.

1062. (1) Here, Plural Subject i.e. The best known leaders is the right usage as three leaders - Mahatma Gandhi, Patel and Nehru follows.

1063. (3) The Plural of jewellery (Uncountable) is never jewelleries.
Hence, jewellery in the locker is the right usage.

1064. (3) adjourn (V.) : to stop a meeting or an official process. Hence, to adjourn the meeting (Singular) is the right usage.

1065. (3) Here, Subject (No man) is Singular. Hence, Singular Verb i.e. applies himself continually to his art is the right usage.

1066. (4) No error

1067. (1) The sentence shows Past Time. Hence, Past Simple i.e. As they climbed is the right usage.

1068. (3) It is preposition related error. Hence, for classical music is the right usage.

1069. (3) Here, when the user is moving around wide areas is the right usage.

1070. (3) (1) go on foot : walk
Hence, goes everywhere on foot is the right usage.

1071. (1) had better ⇒ used to tell somebody what you think they should do.
Hence, You had better is the right usage.

1072. (2) It is Preposition related error. The words superior, senior, junior, prior, etc. take to and not than
Hence, as Ann is senior to Susan in age is the right usage.

1073. (1) The sentence shows Past time. Hence, Past Perfect i.e., The officer had is the right usage.

1074. (1) Here, not a Possessive Pronoun but Nominative Case i.e. When you are (you're) in doubt is the right usage.

1075. (2) Scarcely..... when is correct form of Connective.
Hence, when I remembered is the right usage.

1076. (4) No error

1077. (2) Here, despite getting is the right usage.
despite (Pre.) : in spite of.

1078. (1) One of is followed by Plural Noun/Pronoun. Hence, One of my friends (Plural) is the right usage.

1079. (3) Here, certainty is evident. Hence, the Lady with the lamp is the right usage.

1080. (3) R
The sentence shows Past Time. Hence, Past Simple i.e. when it caught fire and he got a shock is the right usage.

1081. (4) S
No error

1082. (3) R
Here, Past Tense i.e. yet he had his own independent way of thinking is the right usage.

1083. (1) P
Here, Past Perfect i.e. we had done everything is the right usage.

1084. (3) R
Purpose is evident. Hence, Infinitive i.e. to change the age-old and static structure is the right usage.

1085. (3) R
It is Preposition related error. Hence, succumbed to fires recently is the right usage.

1086. (3) R
The sentence shows Past Time. Hence, Past Simple i.e. his office received an important letter which is the right usage.

1087. (2) Q
Here, Passive of Present Perfect should be used. Hence, has been built in an is the right usage.

1088. (1) P
Here, Definite Article-the i.e. Sakshi wrote the essay is the right usage.

1089. (3) R
Here, in detail to make him understand it fully is the right usage.

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1090. (3) R
Here, Subject (the investment) is Singular. Hence, in health and planning has eroded considerably is the right usage.

1091. (3) R
Here, that there is no such thing as luck is the right usage.
The sentence is showing a Universal Truth. Hence, Simple Present Tense will be used.

1092. (1) P
Here, we now look forward to is the right usage.
look forward agrees with to (Prep.)

1093. (1) P
Here, No other method of making is the right usage.

1094. (3) R
Here, corresponding Preposition i.e. to provide the best facilities for and personal attention to is the right usage.

1095. (4) S
No error

1096. (2) Q
Here, the problems of the future is the right usage.

1097. (1) P
When we use not only.. but also, same part of speech should be used before both. Hence, we will not only pack is the right usage.

1098. (1) P
Here, No country can endure long (Adverb) is the right usage.

1099. (2) Q
Here, equipped not only with is the right usage.

1100. (2) The sentence is in superlative degree. Hence, the largest circulation of all / larger circulation than any other .... should be used.

1101. (2) A period of six years is a singular subject. Hence, Singular Verb i.e. has elapsed .... should be used.

1102. (4) No Error

1103. (2) Get off = to fall asleep; to leave work without permission; to stop discussing a particular subject.
Get over = to return to your usual state of health, happiness etc. after a shock etc.
Hence, to get over .... should be used here.

1104. (1) Here, two situations have been compared. Hence, comparative degree i.e. It is better .... should be used.

1105. (2) Disgusted (Adjective) = feeling or showing disgust or dislike or disapproval.
Look at the sentence :
I was disgusted with myself for eating so much.
Hence, with him for his ..... should be used here.

1106. (3) The use of preposition 'the' is superfluous.

1107. (4) No error

1108. (2) Alphabet = a set of letters or symbols in a fixed order used for writing a language.
Hence, (the) alphabet .... should be used here.

1109. (1) Beside = next to or at the side of somebody / something.
Besides = in addition to; apart from.
Hence, Besides, writing is my hobby .....should be used here.

1110. (3) It is prepositon related error. Hence, to the supervisor ... should be used.

1111. (1) It is preposition related error. Hence, Her knowledge of English .... should be used here.
He has a wide knowledge of painting and music.

1112. (2) Here, very kind or kind enough .... should be used.
Enough ⇒ to the necessary degree
Hence, it is not proper to use very and enough together.

1113. (2) Here, subject (substantial seizure) is singular. Hence, singular verb i.e. ... has been made .... should be used.

1114. (2) Here, had its shared (Adjective) suffering or had its share (Noun) of suffering .... should be used.

1115. (2) Here, replace 'because' with 'that'.
Hence, as Lady Gaga was that she had been told .... should be used.

1116. (4) No error

1117. (1) Article 'the' is used before an ordinal number.
Hence, the first European sailor .... should be used.

1118. (2) Well–worth = very important; certainly worth. We need a positive expression here.
Hence, but is well worth .....should be used here.

1119. (1) The sentence is in interrogative. Hence, How can man die ..... should be used.

1120. (3) Here, prevented the boys from going (Gerund) to..... should be used, not an infinitive.

1121. (3) Advice is an uncountable noun.
Hence, as it contains a lot of good advice .... should be used here.

1122. (2) Here, man (singular) is the antecedent of who.
Hence, who has .... should be used.

1123. (2) Here, subject (inventions) is plural.
Hence, are made (V_3) .... should be used.
The sentence is in passive voice.

1124. (3) Aesthetic (Adjective) = concerned with beauty and art and the understanding of beautiful things
Hence, have aesthetic appeal should be used here.
Aesthetics = the branch of philosophy that studies the principles of beauty in art.

1125. (1) Arrangement of persons ⇒ 231 i.e., second, third and first persons.
Hence, my wife and I .....should be used here.

1126. (3) Further = additional to what already exists
Farther = at to or by a great distance
Hence, two further (additional) volumes to be published .....should be used here.

1127. (2) Continual (Adjective) = repeated many times in a way that is annoying
Continuous (Adjective) = happening or existing for a period of time without interruption.

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Hence, because of the continuous music .... should be used here.

1128. (4) Still waters run deep = a person who seems to be quiet or shy may surprise you by knowing a lot or having deep feelings.

1129. (2) Here, under the direction (supervision) (Noun) .... should be used.

1130. (3) In Indirect Speech Interrogative sentence is changed into Assertive.

Hence, and asked me what my name was ..... should be used here.

1131. (4) No error

1132. (3) As the generality of the sentence suggests, Present Simple should be used here.

Hence, but nobody wants to grow old ..... should be used here.

1133. (3) Here, Reporting Verb is in past tense. Hence, because it was not to his taste .... should be used here.

1134. (3) Here, preposition 'in' i.e., in 1599 .... should be used.

1135. (2) Enamoured (Adjective) = liking something a lot.

Look at the sentence :

He was less than enamoured of the music.

Hence, evidently enamoured of .... should be used.

1136. (1) It is a preposition related error. Hence, He is jealous of ..... should be used.

1137. (3) For two persons or things between ..... should be used. Hence, between the two countries ..... should be used.

1138. (3) Here, to achieve my objective ..... should be used.

For is superfluous.

1139. (1) Job = responsibility; duty.

Hence, use of actual is superflous.

1140. (4) No Error

1141. (2) It is article related error. Hence, to give an exact date .... should be used.

1142. (4) No Error

1143. (1) Usually in the sentence shows general programme/habit. Hence, Present Simple i.e. His parents usually spend ..... should be used.

1144. (2) Cope with = to face and deal with responsibilities, problems or difficulties successfully.

Hence, because he could not cope with .... should be used.

1145. (1) As the structure suggests, Future simple i.e., I Shall/will come .... should be used.

1146. (3) First clause is in Past simple. The sentence shows past time.

Hence, and gave him money .... should be used here.

1147. (3) Reason has already been used.

Hence, it is not proper to use due to.

Hence, ill health .... should be used here.

1148. (3) The possessive of one is one's. Hence, one's word .... should be used here.

1149. (2) Found = establish

Hence, you will find (get) a house .... should be used.

1150. (4) No Error

1151. (3) It is a preposition related error. Hence, senior to me .... should be used.

1152. (2) It is double superlatives related error. Hence, the tallest .... should be used here.

1153. (2) Whose is used to say which person or thing you mean.

Look at the sentence :

He is a man whose opinion I respect.

Which is used to be exact about the thing you mean.

Look at the sentence :

Houses which overlook the lake cost more.

Hence, whose money .... should be used.

1154. (1) The structure of subject will be :

Juan Carlos, the king of Spain.

1155. (2) It is a preposition related error. Hence, of cholera .... should be used.

1156. (2) At a loss = puzzled or uncertain what to think, say or do; baffled.

Hence, at a loss .... should be used.

1157. (2) Magnate = a person who is rich, powerful and successful especially in business.

Here, subject (some) is plural. Hence, business magnates .... should be used.

1158. (3) As the sense suggests, of no delays (negative) .... should be used.

1159. (3) Alarm bells = If something sets alarm bells ringing, you mean that it makes people feel worried or concerned about something.

Hence, a sound of alarm bells .... should be used.

1160. (2) Here, an easier access .... should be used.

In comparative degree, use of 'the' is not proper.

1161. (3) It is preposition related error.

Hence, spend on luxuries .... should be used.

1162. (1) 'The' is used with ordinal number.

Hence, I was the first .... should be used.

1163. (3) Look at the sentence :

There is a wide variety of patterns to choose from.

Hence, singular verb i.e. distracts the mind .... should be used here.

1164. (3) Trial (Noun) = a formal examination of evidence in court; test.

Trail = a long series of marks that is left by something.

Hence, a trail of misery .... should be used here.

1165. (4) No Error

1166. (2) Ability = the fact that somebody is able to do something.

A gentle form of exercise will increase your ability to relax.

Hence, ability to act (infinitive) ... should be used.

1167. (2) Doubt = a feeling of being uncertain about something.

There is some doubt about the best way to do it.

Hence, I have some doubt ... should be used.

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1168. (2) Persist = to continue to do something despite difficulties or opposition.
Why do you persist in blaming yourself for what happened?
Hence, in their going.... should be used.

1169. (2) Heir (to something) = a person who has the legal right to receive somebody's property or title when that person dies.
Hence, an heir to ... should be used.

1170. (1) The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb. Hence, plural verb i.e. even if he were ... should be used.

1171. (3) Good (at) = able to do something well.

1172. (2) Sister-in-law ⇒ Sisters-in-law (Plural)
Hence, all my sisters-in-law should be used here.

1173. (1) Before a gerund, possessive case i.e. Due to my being new ..... should be used.

1174. (3) In comparative degree, than I ..... should be used.

1175. (4) No error

1176. (3) Reach (Verb) = to arrive at
Look at the sentence :
They did not reach the border until after dark.
It is not proper to use preposition 'at' with reach here.

1178. (3) The sentence shows past time.
Hence, Past simple i.e. as they jammed half way round ..... should be used here.

1179. (2) Accuse (verb) = to say that somebody has done something wrong or is guilty of something.
Excuse (Noun) = a reason, either true or invented that you give to explain or defend your behaviour.
Hence, excuse (Noun) for attacking ... should be used here.

1180. (2) Keep on doing something = continue doing something. It is superfluous to use preposition 'to'.
Don't keep on interrupting me!
Keep on (at somebody) about something = to speak to somebody often.
I will do it – just don't keep on at me about it.

1181. (2) May / might is used when showing wishes and hopes. Hence, he may (might) be ..... should be used here.

1182. (3) The work continued in the past and still goes on. Hence, Present perfect continuous i.e. although I have been living here for two years ..... should be used here.

1183. (2) Information (Uncountable Noun) = facts or details about somebody / something. e.g. a piece of information; pieces of information. It is incorrect to use informations as the plural of information.
Hence, much information / many pieces of information ..... should be used here.

1184. (3) Being is followed by past participle i.e. and even killed in cold blood.

1185. (3) The sentence shows past time. Hence, Past perfect i.e. people who had come to hear him ..... should be used here.

1186. (1) Want (not usually used in the progressive tenses) = to have a desire or a wish for something.
Look at the sentence :
All I want is the truth.
Hence, Present simple i.e. People want should be used here. The sentence shows a general wish / desire.

1187. (2) Look at the sentence
He was elected (as) MP for Oxford East.
Hence, it is not proper to use 'as' here.

1188. (3) Make use of somebody / something = to use something / somebody, especially in order to get an advantage.
Hence, of such opportunities ..... should be used here.

1189. (3) The sentence is in indirect speech and reporting verb is in past tense. Hence, past tense i.e. was discovered ..... should be used here.

1190. (2) It is an error of triple adverbs.
Hence, unbelievable and really / really unbelievable and quite ..... should be used here.

1191. (4) No Error

1192. (2) My heart is too full for words = My heart is so full that I am out of words.
Too is used before adjectives and adverbs to say that something is more than is good, necessary etc.

1193. (3) Here Past Simple i.e. that I expected ..... should be used.

1194. (2) According to their in the term in their opinion, plural verb i.e. were divided ..... should be used.

1195. (3) Speech was given to man to disguise his thoughts. – Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Quotes
Hence, conceal (hide) / disguise his thoughts ..... should be used here.

1196. (3) It is preposition related error. Hence, on the radio ..... should be used here.
Did you hear the interview with you on the radio ?

1197. (3) No error

1198. (3) Hardly (Adverb) = almost no ; almost not ; none.
There is hardly any tea left.
Hard (Adverb) = with great effort ; with difficulty
He was still breathing hard after his run.
Hence, our hard won liberty should be used here.

1199. (1) Here, antecedent of who is man. Hence, definite article i.e. yesterday, I met the man ..... should be used.

1200. (1) It is order related error. Ordinal will come before numeral. Hence, The first two ..... should be used.

1201. (1) Have (own / hold) is not used in the progressive tenses.
Hence, The manager has his problems ..... should be used here.

1202. (3) Here subject (balloons) is plural. Hence, are very nice should be used.

1203. (2) Here, Every member .... is a singular subject. Hence, has been present should be used.

1204. (2) Say to ⇒ tell
Hence, tell you should be used.

1205. (1) Period of time is evident. Hence, Present perfect i.e. I have not seen should be used.

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2 IMPROVEMENT OF SENTENCES

Directions (1-10)—In these questions, a part of the sentence is given in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at 1, 2 and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 1997)

1. On one occasion he persuaded me to accompany him on a shooting expedition he was planning.
   (1) has planned
   (2) had planned
   (3) planned
   (4) No improvement
2. We have no less than a thousand students in our College.
   (1) not less
   (2) no less
   (3) no fewer
   (4) No improvement
3. When she regained consciousness she was stretched in the ditch out, soaked to the skin.
   (1) out in the ditch stretched
   (2) on the ditch outstretched
   (3) outstretched in the ditch
   (4) No improvement
4. Too little is known by this time about possible side-effects of the drug.
   (1) presently
   (2) in the end
   (3) before hand
   (4) No improvement
5. If you want to save money you must get rid of shopping.
   (1) cut down on
   (2) get on with
   (3) put up with
   (4) No improvement
6. The loud and incessant chatter worries your father who is trying to concentrate.
   (1) aggravates
   (2) annoys
   (3) irritates
   (4) No improvement
7. Not only they went to see a film, but also had dinner out.
   (1) Not only did they go
   (2) They didn't go not only
   (3) They not only went
   (4) No improvement
8. Birds sit on the boughs of trees in my garden and with their sweet notes fill the air with music.
   (1) fill their sweet notes in the air
   (2) by their sweet notes fill the air
   (3) fill the air by their sweet notes
   (4) No improvement
9. India will enter the league of major developed nations as a space giant within a short time.
   (1) energy
   (2) force
   (3) power
   (4) No improvement
10. Many a man would welcome the opportunity.
   (1) Many man
   (2) A many man
   (3) Many a men
   (4) No improvement

Directions (11– 20) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at 1, 2, and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case "no improve-ment" is needed, your answer is '4'.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 29.07.2001)

11. The greater the demand, higher the price.
   (1) high
   (2) the high
   (3) the higher
   (4) No improvement
12. I prefer to ride than to walk.
   (1) riding to walking
   (2) ride to walk
   (3) riding than walking
   (4) No improvement
13. The workers went on a strike asking for better pay and service condition
   (1) requesting
   (2) demanding
   (3) needing
   (4) No improvement
14. The newspaper provides more International News than domestic News.
   (1) National
   (2) alien
   (3) provincial
   (4) No improvement
15. The teacher was very angry at his student.
   (1) angry with
   (2) angry against
   (3) angry about
   (4) No improvement
16. He backed out of the agreement.
   (1) gave his full support
   (2) reconsidered the point
   (3) withdrew his support from
   (4) went through the back door
17. Man is the only animal who can talk.
   (1) which
   (2) whom
   (3) that
   (4) No improvement
18. He did not know the answer, I did not neither.
   (1) neither did I
   (2) either did I
   (3) neither have I
   (4) No improvement
19. When the owner offered tea, the peon denied it.
   (1) disliked
   (2) declined
   (3) disobeyed
   (4) No improvement
20. "Do you remember his phone number? I don't suspect so."
   (1) don't think
   (2) don't thing
   (3) may think
   (4) No improvement

Directions (21–30) : In these questions, a part of the sentence is given in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at 1, 2 and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 09.09.2001)

21. Please report to me when you return back from Delhi.
   (1) you have returned back from
   (2) you return from
   (3) you returned back from
   (4) No improvement

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22. Ravi has been demanding a lot more marks, doesn't he ?
(1) hasn't he ?
(2) isn't he ?
(3) isn't it ?
(4) No improvement

23. Exercise is benevolent to good health.
(1) beneficial
(2) beneficent
(3) bounteous
(4) No improvement

24. He parked his vehicle under the shade of a tree.
(1) on (2) in
(3) beneath (4) No improvement

25. In case if it rains, I shall not visit you.
(1) If so (2) In case of
(3) If/In case (4) No improvement

26. TV sets have become costlier, thanks to the sudden rise in the prices of imported compounds.
(1) tubes (2) components
(3) things (4) No improvement

27. Because the enemy had a reputation for engaging in sneak attacks we were frequently on the alert.
(1) occasionally
(2) inevitably
(3) constantly
(4) No improvement

28. Less people came to watch cricket matches this year, so the gate receipts were lesser than last year.
(1) Many (2) Fewer
(3) Lot of (4) No improvement

29. God has bestowed man unusual gifts.
(1) bestowed with man
(2) bestowed for man
(3) bestowed on man
(4) No improvement

30. Many workers were being held hostages.
(1) held to be hostages
(2) held as hostages
(3) held like hostages
(4) No improvement

Directions (31–40) **:** In the following questions, part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at 1, 2, and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is 4.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

31. He told me that he was married four years.
(1) over four years
(2) four years ago
(3) about four years
(4) No improvement

32. Chennai is by the way a cosmopolitan city.
(1) by the by
(2) by and large
(3) on the large
(4) No improvement

33. For me, money is only the means to an end.
(1) only means
(2) only the mean
(3) only a means
(4) No improvement

34. The bullet struck a wall and was diverted from its course.
(1) twisted (2) reflected
(3) deflected (4) No improvement

35. You should not boasting of your achievements.
(1) boast for (2) boast at
(3) boast of (4) No improvement

36. Kannan asked me to go round with them, but I didn't want.
(1) don't want
(2) don't want to
(3) didn't want to
(4) No improvement

37. We eat that we may live.
(1) might (2) shall
(3) should (4) No improvement

38. He had his breakfast, when we visited him.
(1) He had taken his breakfast
(2) He wished to have his breakfast
(3) He avoided his breakfast
(4) No improvement

39. When the Inspector of Police said this, we knew whom he was eluding.
(1) intending (2) referring to
(3) hinting (4) No improvement

40. The doctor reassured that the operation was a routine one.
(1) is reassuming
(2) reassured me
(3) was reassuming
(4) No improvement

Directions (41-50) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is given in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 14.12.2003)

41. Let us go see her new house, shall we?
(1) do we ? (2) don't we ?
(3) do they ? (4) No improvement

42. It took a long time for him to realise, what was truth.
(1) what is truth.
(2) what was the truth.
(3) what the truth was.
(4) No improvement

43. My mother is worried about my father's health and also I.
(1) I also (2) also me
(3) so am I (4) also I am

44. Roads are wet, it must have rained last night.
(1) must had
(2) might have been
(3) must have been
(4) No improvement

45. He must know them in their most plausible form, isn't it ?
(1) isn't he ? (2) mustn't he ?
(3) can't he ? (4) No improvement

46. English opens the window upon the world's knowledge.
(1) the English
(2) the English language
(3) the English land
(4) No improvement

47. If one works hard, you have got the reward.
(1) one gets
(2) one has got
(3) one will get
(4) No improvement

48. The U.N.O. insists on better understanding between the countries of the world.
(1) among the countries
(2) with the countries
(3) by the countries
(4) No improvement

49. He doesn't smoke, nor I did.
(1) nor I smoke
(2) nor I do
(3) nor do I
(4) No improvement

50. His reasons can be good, is it not ?
(1) can they ?
(2) isn't he ?
(3) can't they ?
(4) No improvement

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Directions (51 – 55) **:** In the following questions, a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Tex Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

51. If I am the P.M. I would ban all processions.
    (1) will be (2) were
    (3) am (4) No improvement
52. Mrs. Madhuri has great respect and unlimited faith in her Director.
    (1) respect and unlimited faith for
    (2) respect for and unlimited faith for
    (3) respect for and unlimited faith in
    (4) respect in and unlimited faith for
53. He is addicted to smoke.
    (1) addicted to smoking
    (2) used to smoke
    (3) addicted of smoking
    (4) addicted with smoking
54. Write down the address lest you may forget.
    (1) you may not forget
    (2) you cannot forget
    (3) you will forget
    (4) you should forget
55. We used to get up early in the morning, have breakfast and then went out to play.
    (1) go out to play
    (2) gone out to play
    (3) had gone out to play
    (4) played

Directions (56–60) **:** In the followiing questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at 1, 2 and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alter native. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)

56. Can this machine be adopted in farm work.
    (1) by (2) into
    (3) for (4) No improvement
57. The driver was dazzled by the bright light of approaching car.
    (1) twinkled (2) flashed
    (3) glowed (4) No improvement
58. What does it matter most is the quality of the goods that we require.
    (1) What it matters more
    (2) What does it matter more
    (3) What matters most
    (4) No improvement
59. You called on me when I was not at home, don't you ?
    (1) did you ? (2) didn't you ?
    (3) didn't I ? (4) No improvement
60. He paid the caretaker for his board and lodging.
    (1) room (2) furniture
    (3) boarding (4) No improvement

Directions (61-70) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at 1, 2 and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

61. It's high time that you go home.
    (1) have gone (2) should go
    (3) went (4) No improvement
62. It is proposed to construct a bath for males 99-feet long.
    (1) a 99-feet long bath for males
    (2) a 99-feet long males bath
    (3) a males bath 99-feet long
    (4) No improvement
63. Corrupt officials have siphoned off more than five hundred crore rupees over the last decade from welfare funds.
    (1) away (2) up
    (3) in (4) No improvement
64. They are migratory workers from another country.
    (1) immigrant (2) itinerant
    (3) emigrant (4) No improvement
65. Neither I nor my friend live here.
    (1) neither I do nor does my friend
    (2) neither do I nor does my friend
    (3) neither I live nor does my friend
    (4) No improvement
66. He is the poorest of the two workers.
    (1) the poorer of
    (2) the poorest between
    (3) poorest of
    (4) No improvement
67. The help given to us was more adequate for our purpose.
    (1) much adequate
    (2) enough adequate
    (3) more than adequate
    (4) No improvement
68. Quite the most remarkable article we ever remember to have read.
    (1) ever remarkable article we remember to have read.
    (2) remarkable article we remember ever to have read.
    (3) remarkable ever article we remember to have read.
    (4) No improvement
69. You won't tell them what has happened, wouldn't you ?
    (1) won't you ?
    (2) isn't it ?
    (3) will you ?
    (4) No improvement
70. She doesn't mind to be disturbed.
    (1) being disturbed
    (2) to being disturbed
    (3) being disturbing
    (4) No improvement

Directions (71–80) **:** In the following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

71. By this time tomorrow, I will reach my home.
    (1) will be reaching
    (2) shall have reached
    (3) can reach
    (4) No improvement
72. He was so afraid that his knees knocked one another.
    (1) one against
    (2) each other
    (3) both
    (4) No improvement
73. They only work when they have no money.
    (1) when they have no money, they only work
    (2) when they only work they have no money
    (3) they work only when they have no money.
    (4) No improvement.
74. When we saw him last, he ran to catch a bus.

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(1) has run
(2) was running
(3) had run
(4) No improvement

75. He suddenly struck a note of discord in his otherwise harmonious presentation.
(1) unhappiness
(2) regret
(3) anger
(4) No improvement

76. If I dyed my hair green, everybody will laugh at me.
(1) would (2) did
(3) may (4) No improvement

77. The students often play truant, didn't they ?
(1) can they ?
(2) is indeed ?
(3) don't they ?
(4) No improvement

78. He is adequately provided for the necessities of life.
(1) by (2) to
(3) with (4) No improvement

79. The T.V. news is doctored by non-professionals and whetted by political higher-ups.
(1) wetted (2) vetted
(3) written (4) No improvement

80. Will you type these letters now ?
(1) Could (2) Can
(3) Shall (4) No improvement

Directions (81–85) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 11.12.2005)

81. The traveller commanded of the peasant he would tell him the way to the nearest village.
(1) exclaimed of the peasant if he would
(2) enquired of the peasant if he could
(3) replied of the peasant whether he will
(4) No improvement

82. As I was new to the place, I felt like a fish in water.
(1) felt like a fish in the water.
(2) felt like a fish with water.
(3) felt like a fish out of water.
(4) No improvement

83. The flood-affected people are looking forward with the visit of the Governor.
(1) looking forward to
(2) looking forward on
(3) looking forward for
(4) No improvement

84. He is fond of saving money.
(1) hoarding
(2) not spending
(3) spending carefully
(4) No improvement

85. He comes often to our house.
(1) come often
(2) often comes
(3) often come
(4) No improvement

Directions (86-95) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is given in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at 1, 2 and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required your answer is (4).

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

86. Most of the participating members at the fair, which was organised by the students, were Mathematics teacher's.
(1) Mathematic teachers
(2) Mathematics teachers
(3) Teacher in mathematics
(4) No improvement

87. Americans do not object my calling them by their first names.
(1) my calling the
(2) to my calling them
(3) been called
(4) No improvement

88. The NYC building at New York City is as high as every other building in the United States of America.
(1) high than every other building
(2) as high as every other building
(3) higher than any other one
(4) No improvement

89. But here again, there are allegations of indiscriminate reclamations and acquisition to the farmland by the Adanis.
(1) reclamations and also acquisition by the farmland
(2) reclamation as well as acquisition of farmland
(3) reclamation and acquisition of farmland
(4) No improvement

90. It is a three-years degree course.
(1) an three-years degree course
(2) a three-year degree course
(3) a three years degree course
(4) No improvement

91. As soon as winter sets in, the number of tourists start increasing suddenly.
(1) the number of tourists are increased
(2) the amount of tourists start increasing
(3) the number of tourists increases
(4) No improvement

92. Is respect really preferable than money ?
(1) preferable to money ?
(2) preferred, or money ?
(3) preferable than money ?
(4) No improvement

93. His speech was marked by disagreement and scorn for his opponent's position.
(1) is being marked with disagreement and scorn for his opponent's position.
(2) was marked with disagreement and scorn for his opponent's position.
(3) was marked by disagreement and scorn for this opponents positions.
(4) No improvement

94. Changu is as tall if not, taller than Chanchu.
(1) as tall, if not, taller than
(2) as tall as, if not taller to
(3) as tall as, if not taller than
(4) No improvement

95. The bigger dilemma facing these mega stores is how to retain customers after the novelty wear thin.
(1) wears thin.
(2) cools down.
(3) wears off.
(4) No improvement

Directions (96 – 100) : In the following questions, a part of sentence is printed in bold. Alternatives to the bold part, which may improve the sen-

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tence, are given at (1), (2), and (3). Choose the appropriate alternative. In case no improvement is needed, mark (4) as your answer.

(SSC Tax Assistant (IncomeTax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

96. She has slept for eight hours last night.
(1) slept
(2) had slept
(3) has been sleeping
(4) No improvement

97. I have seen the film and she also has .
(1) has also (2) has too
(3) too has (4) No improvement

98. He is in want of a reliable servant.
(1) refused (2) needs
(3) declined (4) No improvement

99. He was rejected because he was too young.
(1) so (2) hence
(3) though (4) No improvement

100. I hope that I shall get a First Class.
(1) I feel that
(2) I hope
(3) I am doing
(4) No improvement

Directions (101-110) : In the following questions, part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006)

101. While crossing the road, a snake was seen.
(1) a snake was moving.
(2) he saw a snake.
(3) a snake was observed.
(4) No improvement.

102. 1f you have studied hard, you would have got a first class.
(1) If you studied hard.
(2) If you had studied hard.
(3) If you would study hard.
(4) No improvement.

103. The new Sultan has been able to bear up all opposition.
(1) bear off
(2) bear down
(3) bear out
(4) No improvement.

104. The watchman was on alert all night.
(1) was on the alert
(2) was off the alert
(3) was alert
(4) No improvement.

105. Rice is to the Japanese while potatoes are to many Europeans
(1) which (2) that
(3) what (4) No improvement.

106. It's a long time since you didn't come to see me.
(1) came to (2) came not
(3) come to (4) No improvement.

107. He comes here often, don't he?
(1) is he?
(2) does he?
(3) doesn't he?
(4) No improvement.

108. She did not like the movie, nor I did.
(1) nor did I.
(2) nor I liked it.
(3) nor I like it.
(4) No improvement.

109. The Victorian Era noted the end of human dependence on religion.
(1) marked (2) showed
(3) indicated (4) No improvement.

110. The enemy, beaten at every point, fled from the field.
(1) having been beaten
(2) was beaten
(3) to be beaten
(4) No improvement

Directions (111 – 120) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

111. She teaches us grammar, isn't it ?
(1) isn't she ?
(2) doesn't she ?
(3) doesn't it ?
(4) No improvement

112. The struggle for independence is gaining movement every day.
(1) motion
(2) movement
(3) momentum
(4) No improvement

113. She is quite without affection and has no false pride.
(1) admiration
(2) affliction
(3) affectation
(4) No improvement

114. I complimented Raju for his promotion.
(1) with (2) on
(3) about (4) no improvement

115. The food tastes deliciously.
(1) delicacy (2) delicious
(3) badly (4) No improvement

116. I have seen much of the plays of Shakespeare acted.
(1) a few (2) many
(3) most (4) No improvement

117. I have bought this house in 1970 for Rs. two lakhs.
(1) had bought
(2) bought
(3) have been bought
(4) No improvement

118. The child died from jaundice.
(1) with (2) of
(3) by (4) No improvement

119. I will phone you after I shall arrive.
(1) after I shall have arrived
(2) after I arrive
(3) after I arrived
(4) No improvement

120. It's high time you come to a decision.
(1) came
(2) had come
(3) have come
(4) No improvement

Directions (121-125) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1) , (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 24.06.2007)

121. Can this machine be adopted in farm work.
(1) by (2) into
(3) for (4) No improvement

122. The driver was dazzled by the bright light of approaching car.
(1) twinkled (2) flashed
(3) glowed (4) No improvement

123. What does it matter most is the quality of the goods that we require.
(1) What it matters more
(2) What does it matter more
(3) What matters most
(4) No improvement

124. You called on me when I was not at home, don't you ?
(1) did you ? (2) didn't you ?
(3) didn't I ? (4) No improvement

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125. He paid the caretaker for his board and lodging.
(1) Room (2) Furniture
(3) Boarding (4) No improvement

Directions (126-135): In the following questions a part of the sentence is given in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may inprove the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007

126. I had my ears bored, so I could wear my diamond ear-rings.
(1) holed (2) pricked
(3) pierced (4) No improvement

127. It is interesting to correspond the history of the 19th century with its literature.
(1) corroborate
(2) correlate
(3) command
(4) No improvement

128. Didn't Mr. Sharma come to the office yet ?
(1) Hadn't (2) Hasn't
(3) Isn't (4) No improvement

129. He can't read this, nor can I.
(1) no, I never can
(2) no, I can't
(3) no, I don't
(4) No improvement

130. I bought four dozen mangoes.
(1) dozens of mango
(2) dozens of mangoes
(3) dozens mangoes
(4) No improvement

131. The master was good at using pleasant names for unpleasant things in order to hoodwink the labourers.
(1) euphemisms
(2) euphoria
(3) pleasantries
(4) No improvement

132. They had to put off until later the open-air performance because of heavy rain.
(1) postpone (2) delay
(3) adjourn (4) No improvement

133. Dozens of phrases can be offered to describe style but perhaps the best one is : "Style – it is the man."
(1) but the best one is : "Style – it is the man."
(2) but perhaps the best one is : "Style is the man."
(3) but the best one is : "Style is the man."
(4) No improvement

134. They have bought a new car, isn't it ?
(1) haven't they ?
(2) don't they ?
(3) have they ?
(4) No improvement

135. Only a few persons can stand on entreaties.
(1) against (2) with
(3) in (4) No improvement

Directions (136-140) : In the following questions, a sentence is given which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (1), (2) and (3) below which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

136. I sent him a letter to return the car by registered post.
(1) I sent him a letter by registered post asking him to return the car.
(2) I sent by registered post him a letter to return the car.
(3) I sent him a letter by registered post to return the car.
(4) No improvement

137. Covered with grease, the water did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.
(1) As he was covered with grease, the water did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.
(2) As it was covered with grease, the water did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.
(3) As it was covered with water, the grease did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.
(4) No improvement

138. The old woman gave her dog biscuits.
(1) The old woman gave biscuits to her dog.
(2) The old woman was given biscuits by her dog.
(3) She gave the old woman dog biscuits.
(4) No improvement

139. They take their children for a drive in the charming countryside around Bangalore always.
(1) They take their children for a drive always in the charming countryside around Bangalore.
(2) They take their children always for a drive in the charming countryside around Bangalore.
(3) They always take their children for a drive in the charming countryside around Bangalore.
(4) No improvement

140. To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your nose until it drops down into your throat.
(1) To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your nose until the drug drops down into your throat.
(2) To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your throat until it drops down into your nose.
(3) To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your nose until your throat drops down into it.
(4) No improvement

Directions (141-150) : In following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 06.01.2008)

141. He declined all the allegations against him.
(1) spurned (2) refused
(3) refuted (4) No improvement

142. It is time we leave.
(1) left
(2) have to leave
(3) would leave
(4) No improvement

143. We spent an hour discussing about his character.
(1) his character
(2) on his character
(3) upon his character
(4) No Improvement

144. After the letter reached me, I shall know the result.
(1) After the letter reaches
(2) After the letter will reach

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(3) After the letter has reached
(4) No improvement

145. I have returned the library books yesterday.
(1) had returned
(2) have had returned
(3) returned
(4) No improvement

146. How long are you working here ?
(1) have you been working here ?
(2) you are working here ?
(3) were you working ?
(4) No improvement

147. The officer asked his secretary to remember him about the meeting.
(1) recall (2) remind
(3) recollect (4) No improvement

148. I acquainted him about the facts of the case.
(1) with (2) on
(3) to (4) No improvement

149. He denied to be party to the deal.
(1) refused
(2) disagreed
(3) rejected
(4) No improvement

150. It is necessary to consider separately these problems, is indeed ?
(1) is that it? (2) isn't it?
(3) are they? (4) No improvement

Directions (151–160) : In the following quesions, a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at 1, 2 and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is '4'.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 30.10.2008)

151. He was weary of failure, didn't he ?
(1) isn't he?
(2) wasn't he?
(3) doesn't he?
(4) No improvement

152. What you have been doing in the workshop since last month ?
(1) have you done
(2) you have done
(3) have you been doing
(4) No improvement

153. Keats says the idea very well in his poems.
(1) speaks (2) describes
(3) expresses (4) No improvement

154. The enemy soldiers went back hastily.
(1) returned
(2) retreated
(3) retrenched
(4) No improvement

155. No sooner had the teacher entered the room and the boys rushed to their seats.
(1) when (2) than
(3) but (4) No improvement

156. We have already disposed our old house.
(1) disposed off
(2) disposed out
(3) disposed of
(4) No improvement

157. We can buy anything in this shop, can we ?
(1) isn't it?
(2) can't we?
(3) don' t we?
(4) No improvement

158. If I had followed your advice, I would not regret today.
(1) will not regret
(2) had not regretted
(3) would not have regretted
(4) No improvement

159. Somebody must be made to answer for the securities scam.
(1) to (2) after
(3) upon (4) No improvement

160. Corruption is the most serious problem in India.
(1) the more serious
(2) the seriouser
(3) serious
(4) No improvement

Directions (161-165): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3), which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)

161. In the desert, the sun is the master, all else resigns before its merciless rays.
(1) collapses (2) falls
(3) retires (4) No improvement

162. I intend to learn French next year.
(1) learning (2) learn
(3) have learnt
(4) No improvement

163. The police needed him for armed robbery.
(1) liked (2) was after
(3) were looking to
(4) No improvement

164. There is no more room for you in this compartment.
(1) no seat
(2) no more space
(3) no more accommodation
(4) No improvement

165. It is easy to see why cities grew on the river banks.
(1) along the river banks
(2) in the river banks
(3) upon the river banks
(4) No improvement

Directions (166-170) : In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)

166. The only way to solve the racial problem is by education
(1) because of
(2) thanks to
(3) on account of
(4) No improvement

167. He may be poor now but he appears to be rich.
(1) to seem rich
(2) rich to be
(3) to have been rich
(4) No improvement

168. The suspected couple was taken away from the airport through a side entrance to the police station for interrogation.
(1) whisked (2) rushed
(3) guided (4) No improvement

169. She left the room feeling contrite.
(1) sorry for what she had done
(2) rather ill
(3) extremely irritated
(4) No improvement

170. The transport workers have organised a strike asking for more salary.
(1) demanding
(2) begging
(3) requesting
(4) No improvement

Directions (171-175) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (First Sitting)

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171. Obviously he isn't cut up to be a good teacher.
(1) cut out (2) cut in
(3) cut for (4) No improvement

172. Power got with money is the most craved for today.
(1) sought after
(2) wished for
(3) welcomed for
(4) No improvement

173. The brown shirt wants washing.
(1) has to wash
(2) is in need of a wash
(3) requires a wash
(4) No improvement

174. You are asked to copy this letter word by word.
(1) word for word
(2) word with word
(3) word to word
(4) No improvement

175. The weak man is a slave to his sensuous pleasures.
(1) sensory (2) sensual
(3) secondary (4) No improvement

Directions (176–180) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting)

176. To get into the building I'll disguise as a reporter.
(1) disguise to be
(2) disguise as one
(3) disguise myself
(4) No improvement

177. He denied that he had not forged my signature.
(1) would not forge
(2) had forged
(3) did not forge
(4) No improvement

178. If I had played well, I would have won the match.
(1) I played well
(2) I play well
(3) I am playing will
(4) No improvement

179. Since the records are missing, the possibility of paying more than one compensation for the same piece of land cannot be ruled aside.
(1) out (2) off
(3) away (4) No improvement

180. A callous system generates nothing but a misanthrope.
(1) develops (2) induces
(3) produces
(4) No improvement

Directions (181-185) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010

181. Who you said was coming to see me this morning ?
(1) you did say
(2) did you say
(3) did you say that
(4) No improvement

182. He is not only known for his wealth but also for his learning.
(1) not only known for his learning
(2) only known for his wealth
(3) known not only for his wealth
(4) No improvement

183. Owing to the close affinity of the architect and the builder, the project was completed ahead of schedule.
(1) termination
(2) cooperation
(3) collaboration
(4) No improvement

184. The servant was disturbed as her son was now out of sight due to bad company.
(1) out of bounds
(2) out of control
(3) out of reach
(4) No improvement

185. Whenever I doubt about the meaning of a word, I look up my dictionary.
(1) Whenever I have a doubt
(2) Whenever I am in doubt
(3) The moment I doubt
(4) No improvement

Directions (186–190) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010)

186. He behaves like coward.
(1) cowardly
(2) in a cowardly manner
(3) as if he was a coward
(4) No improvement

187. Neither of them went to the cinema.
(1) Both of them did not go
(2) Both did not go
(3) Neither went
(4) No improvement

188. I used to have very thick hair.
(1) use to have
(2) used to having
(3) used to had
(4) No improvement

189. They reached at Calcutta on Monday last.
(1) reached to Calcutta
(2) reached on Calcutta
(3) reached Calcutta
(4) No improvement

190. I did not saw my cousin in Madras.
(1) not seen
(2) did not see
(3) did not seen
(4) No improvement

Directions (191–195) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 12.09.2010)

191. Several disciples follow the footsteps of their guru.
(1) follow in
(2) follow on
(3) are following
(4) No improvement

192. I did not see him since he wrote last.
(1) I could not see him
(2) I shall not see him
(3) I have not seen him
(4) No improvement

193. Who will provide relief to the poor in this country ?
(1) money (2) succour
(3) shelter (4) No improvement

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194. Most of the non-Western countries have been subject either to total colonial rule or varying degrees of economic control and their native population has either been destroyed or Westernised.
(1) has been subject to either
(2) either have been subject to
(3) have been either subjected to
(4) No improvement

195. Strenuous as it was, they went on with their task.
(1) since it was
(2) because it was
(3) although it was
(4) No improvement

Directions (196–200) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 12.12.2010

196. The strong breeze blew his hat away.
(1) The strong air
(2) The strong breath
(3) The strong wind
(4) No improvement

197. The Japanese are hardly working people.
(1) a hard working people
(2) a hardly working people
(3) hard working people
(4) No improvement

198. The monkey was seated at the foot of a tree.
(1) bottom (2) end
(3) root (4) No improvement

199. My father lives on Delhi.
(1) in Delhi
(2) at Delhi
(3) inside Delhi
(4) No improvement

200. He will come instantaneously.
(1) just now (2) presently
(3) instantly (4) No improvement

Directions (201-205) : In questions, a sentence or bold part thereof is given which may need improvement. Alternatives ae given at (1), (2) and (3) below, which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (First Sitting)

201. The man whom I thought was thoroughly honest proved to be a swindler.
(1) The man whom I thought was thoroughly honest proved a swindler.
(2) The man who I thought was thoroughly honest proved to be a swindler.
(3) The man to whom I thought was thoroughly honest proved to be a swindler,
(4) No improvement

202. No sooner had the dividend been declared, the notices were sent out.
(1) The company had hardly declared the dividend till the notices were sent for mailing.
(2) They had no sooner declared the dividend then the notices were sent out.
(3) Hardly had the dividend been declared when the notices were sent out.
(4) No improvement

203. Riding upon his horse, the tiger jumped at him.
(1) Riding upon the tiger, the horse jumped at him.
(2) The tiger jumped at him while he was riding upon his horse.
(3) The tiger rode at him while he was jumping upon his horse.
(4) No improvement

204. I, in black and white must have your terms down.
(1) I must have in black and white your terms down.
(2) I must have your terms in black and white down.
(3) I must have your terms down, in black and white.
(4) No improvement

205. When we came out of the restaurant it was half past eleven.
(1) When we had come out of the restaurant
(2) After we came out of the restaurant
(3) When we have come out of the restaurant
(4) No improvement

Directions (206–210) : In the following questions, a sentence is given which/a part of which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (1), (2) and (3) which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

206. What do you for go to school ?
(1) For what do you go to school?
(2) What do you go for to school?
(3) What do you go to school for?
(4) No improvement

207. He pleased the directors and this completed his report in good time.
(1) He pleased the directors in good time and this completed his report.
(2) He completed his report in good time and this pleased the directors.
(3) He pleased the directors and completed his report and this in good time.
(4) No improvement

208. The courtiers used to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was all day long.
(1) The courtiers all day long used to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was.
(2) The courtiers used all day long to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was.
(3) The courtiers used to tell the King all day long how efficient an administrator he was.
(4) No improvement

209. Every Saturday I go out for shopping.
(1) for shops.
(2) to shopping
(3) for shop
(4) No improvement

210. We had a grand party and we enjoyed very much.
(1) We had a grand party and enjoyed very much.
(2) We had a grand party to enjoy very much.
(3) We had a grand party and we enjoyed ourselves very much.
(4) No improvement

Directions (211-215) : In the following questions, a sentence or bold part thereof is given which may need improvement. Alternatives ae given at (1), (2) and (3) below, which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (First Sitting)

211. He has for good left India.
(1) He has left for good India.
(2) He has left India for good.
(3) Good he has left India.
(4) No improvement

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212. We are credibly informed that the murderer has given himself up.
(1) We are informed that the murderer has credibly given himself up.
(2) We are informed that the murderer has given credibly himself up.
(3) We are informed that credibly the murderer has given up himself.
(4) No improvement

213. We generally select one of the most intelligent student of the school for this award.
(1) one of the most intelligent students of the school
(2) one of the intelligent most students of the school
(3) one of the intelligent most student of the school
(4) No improvement

214. My friend lives in a nearby street whose name I have forgotten.
(1) the name of which
(2) which name
(3) of which name
(4) No improvement

215. He both won a medal and a scholarship.
(1) He won a medal and a scholarship both.
(2) Both he won a medal and a scholarship.
(3) He won both a medal and a scholarship.
(4) No improvement

Directions (216 – 220) : In the following questions, a sentence in bold part thereof is given which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (1), (2) and (3) below, which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

216. A taller Sikh rushed forward than any of his comrades.
(1) A Sikh, taller than any of his comrades, rushed forward
(2) A Sikh rushed forward taller than any of his comrades
(3) A Sikh rushed forward than any of his comrades taller
(4) No improvement

217. An author in the reign of Queen Anne who was famous lived in a cottage.
(1) An author in the reign, who was famous, of Queen Anne lived in a cottage
(2) In the reign of Queen Anne, an author lived in a cottage, who was famous
(3) An author who was famous in the reign of Queen Anne, lived in a cottage
(4) No improvement

218. In the absence of your support, he would have lost the election.
(1) Lacking your support, he would have lost the election
(2) But for your support, he would have lost the election
(3) He would have lost the election if you had not supported him.
(4) No improvement

219. My uncle is enough rich to buy a car.
(1) My uncle is rich enough to buy a car
(2) My uncle is richer enough to by a car
(3) My uncle is enough richer to buy a car
(4) No improvement

220. Walking along the road, an old man ran over the lorry.
(1) Walking along the road, an old man ran behind the lorry
(2) Running along the road, the lorry ran over an old man
(3) The lorry ran over an old man walking along the road
(4) No improvement

Directions (221–225) : In the following questions, a sentence is given, the bold part of which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (1), (2) and (3) below which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011

221. With these extra people you can work easily with this job.
(1) deal (2) improve
(3) cope (4) No improvement

222. I visited my aunt just before a week.
(1) a week before
(2) a week earlier
(3) a week ago
(4) No improvement

223. Foreigners often come across with serious difficulties in studying English.
(1) have to come across with
(2) come cross with
(3) come across
(4) No improvement

224. He work hard will succeed.
(1) who will work hard
(2) who will be working hard
(3) who works hard
(4) No improvement

225. It is high time you started revising your lessons.
(1) start (2) had started
(3) will start (4) No improvement

Directions (226–230) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 22.01.2012)

226. Officials were asked to examine the likelihood of providing banking facilities in the area.
(1) probability
(2) possibility
(3) profit
(4) No improvement

227. The shortage of fuel has obstacled interstate transportation.
(1) facilitated
(2) hampered
(3) burdened
(4) No improvement

228. Being a rainy day, we had to abandon the match.
(1) Having been a rainy day
(2) It being a rainy day
(3) It been a rainy day
(4) No improvement

229. Rahul gave me an old scissor.
(1) an old scissors
(2) a pair of old scissors
(3) a pair of old scissor
(4) No improvement

230. The teacher was angry with Paul as he had not done the homework.
(1) at (2) on
(3) from (4) No improvement

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Directions (231–235) : In the following questions, part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4)

(FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 05.02.2012 (Ist Sitting)

231. A pair of shoes have been purchased by me.
(1) has been
(2) has being
(3) would been
(4) No improvement

232. When I shall go to Agra, I shall visit the Taj Mahal.
(1) have gone
(2) shall travel
(3) go
(4) No improvement

233. You must apologise with him for this.
(1) to (2) of
(3) for (4) No improvement

234. Since he worked hard he failed to secure good grades.
(1) As (2) When
(3) Though (4) No improvement

235. The minister agreed will answer questions on television.
(1) to answer
(2) for answering
(3) with answering
(4) No improvement

Directions (236-240) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 05.02.2012 (IInd Sitting)

236. Your answer book will be answered with the help of a computer.
(1) judged (2) tested
(3) evaluated (4) seen

237. In the hot afternoon after a long walk, I rested under the shadow of a tree.
(1) shelter (2) shade
(3) cool (4) No improvement

238. He throwed it out of the window.
(1) threw (2) throw
(3) thrown (4) No improvement

239. Marconi assembled the radio.
(1) discovered
(2) made
(3) invented
(4) No improvement

240. He showed great kind to his friend.
(1) kindness
(2) kind heart
(3) kind hearted
(4) No improvement

Directions (241 –245) : In the following questions, apart of the sentences is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3), which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 31.08.2008)

241. He was released from the hospital yesterday
(1) let out
(2) discharged
(3) dismissed
(4) No improvement

242. The colours softened as the sun went down.
(1) brightened
(2) deepened
(3) mellowed
(4) No improvement

243. The new manager is soft – spoken and is considerable to all.
(1) conceited
(2) considerate
(3) constricted
(4) No improvement

244. He hanged his portrait in the main hall.
(1) hang
(2) hung
(3) had hanged
(4) No improvement

245. We were unable to call on you because of the rains.
(1) help (2) invite
(3) visit (4) No improvement

Directions (246-250) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 02.08.2009)

246. Both the mother-in-laws welcomed the newly weds with garlands of flowers.
(1) mothers-in-laws
(2) mother-in-law
(3) mothers-in-law
(4) No improvement

247. The workers looked run down.
(1) happy (2) relaxed
(3) exhausted (4) No improvement

248. The relatives comforted the old man whose wife had died.
(1) sympathized with
(2) pitied
(3) consoled
(4) No improvement

249. They obtained the top-secret information by wrong means.
(1) clever (2) fraudulent
(3) bad (4) No improvement

250. His speech was broadcasted over the radio last Thursday.
(1) was broadcast
(2) had been broadcast
(3) has been broadcast
(4) No improvement

Directions (251–255) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at 1, 2 and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Stenographer (Grade'C' &'D') Exam. 26.09.2010)

251. The problems of traffic crowding will not disappear soon.
(1) congestion
(2) concentration
(3) intensification
(4) No improvement

252. Like for example, a post office can have a customer care centre.
(1) For example
(2) Like example
(3) For an example
(4) No improvement

253. His brother never has and never will be dependable.
(1) never had
(2) never has been
(3) was never being
(4) No improvement

254. It is important not to worry.
(1) to don't worry
(2) to not worry
(3) don't worry
(4) No improvement

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255. The work you have submitted is not to the mark.
(1) as the (2) from the
(3) upto the (4) No improvement

Directions (256–260) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose correct alternative. In case no improvement needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)

256. She had read Oliver Twist when she had been fourteen years old.
(1) had become
(2) has become
(3) was
(4) No improvement

257. Children like to eat sweets, isn't it ?
(1) do they?
(2) is it?
(3) don't they ?
(4) No improvement

258. He took disadvantage of the situation and cheated many people.
(1) chance
(2) advantage
(3) disapproval
(4) No improvement

259. He was so afraid that his knees knocked one another.
(1) one against
(2) each other
(3) both
(4) No improvement

260. All the candidates will give a test on Friday.
(1) appear (2) take
(3) accept (4) No improvement

Directions (261-265) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010)

261. Did there bus come on time ?
(1) their's (2) theirs
(3) their (4) No improvement

262. Mayank was working overtime for the last two weeks.
(1) is working
(2) is being working
(3) has been working
(4) No improvement

263. Every morning I get up at 4 O' clock, but today I get up at 7 O' clock.
(1) got up
(2) was getting up
(3) am geeting up
(4) No improvement

264. Most children are liking ice - cream.
(1) likes
(2) like
(3) were liking
(4) No improvement

265. Supposing if he comes, what should I do ?
(1) If he comes
(2) In case he will come
(3) In the event of his being come
(4) No improvement

Directions (266-270) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010) (IInd Sitting)

266. My uncle presented me the more expensive watch.
(1) much (2) mere
(3) most (4) No improvement

267. Either Vijay or Vimal are going to be selected for the match.
(1) has
(2) is
(3) have been
(4) No improvement

268. Nisha is more funnier than Natasha.
(1) funnier
(2) funniest
(3) quite funny
(4) No improvement

269. The office staff members wished each and other on New Year's Day.
(1) one other
(2) one another
(3) each another
(4) No improvement

270. The two brothers shared the property beside themselves.
(1) among (2) between
(3) amidst (4) No improvement

Directions (271 – 275) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case, no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 09.01.2011)

271. The advancements in medical science has proved to be a boon for all of us.
(1) has proven
(2) had proven
(3) have proved
(4) No improvement

272. Educational facilities in under–developed nations are often limiting.
(1) limited
(2) limitless
(3) delimiting
(4) No improvement

273. Doctors are known for their illegible handwriting.
(1) ineligible
(2) eligible
(3) incorrigible
(4) No improvement

274. He cited a number of reasons for his absence.
(1) sited (2) recited
(3) sighted (4) No improvement

275. He received many praises for his latest invention.
(1) great many praises
(2) much praise
(3) too much praises
(4) No improvement

Directions (276–280) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)

276. If I was you, I would not sign the document.
(1) If I have been you
(2) If I were you
(3) If I had been you
(4) No improvement

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277. They were astonished through his failure in the examination.
(1) from (2) at
(3) with (4) No improvement

278. The increasing sale of luxuries is an index of the country's prosperity.
(1) appendix
(2) pointer
(3) mark
(4) No improvement

279. When are you starting to write to your friend?
(1) wanting
(2) going
(3) thinking
(4) No improvement

280. I prefer to ride than to walk.
(1) ride to walk
(2) riding than walking
(3) riding to walking
(4) No improvement

Directions (281-285) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)

281. I have not finished to paint the door.
(1) painting
(2) the paint of
(3) the painting
(4) No improvement

282. She usually does not leave for work until she finished all her chores.
(1) finishes
(2) has finished
(3) had finished
(4) No improvement

283. The article should not exceed more than hundred words.
(1) exceed beyond
(2) exceed than
(3) exceed
(4) No improvement

284. Geeta said that she had never viewed across a book she liked so much .
(1) come across
(2) come through
(3) come round
(4) No improvement

285. I will be giving blood in the hospital at 9.00 a.m. tomorrow.
(1) exchanging
(2) contributing
(3) donating
(4) No improvement

Directions (286–295) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (1), (2) and (3) below, one of which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 16.10.2011)

286. The fishermen are fishing in the sea from sunrise and will continue to do so until sunset.
(1) have fished
(2) have been fishing
(3) were fishing
(4) No improvement

287. Which newspaper do you subscribe for ?
(1) subscribe in
(2) subscribe at
(3) subscribe to
(4) No improvement

288. Mary wondered if the other girls were as excited as she was.
(1) that (2) whether
(3) that if (4) No improvement

289. His friends could not tell me why he did not come to college yesterday.
(1) why had he not come
(2) why did he not come
(3) why not had he come
(4) No improvement

290. The festival is likely to fall in December,
(1) will likely to fall
(2) will be likely to fall
(3) will likely for fall
(4) No improvement

291. I asked the traveller where is he going.
(1) where he is going
(2) where was he going
(3) where he was going
(4) No improvement

292. The bird sanctuary is about 10 kms inside from Central Delhi.
(1) was about 10 kms over
(2) is about 10 kms on top
(3) is about 10 kms away
(4) No improvement

293. This is so important a matter.
(1) such an important
(2) very important
(3) quite important
(4) No improvement

294. When Rahul handed his homework, he forgot to give the teacher the last page.
(1) handed in his homework
(2) handed down his homework
(3) hand over his homework
(4) No improvement

295. Although he was tired, he went out for playing.
(1) goes out for playing.
(2) goes out to play.
(3) went out to play.
(4) No improvement

Directions (296-300) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (North Zone) IInd Sitting

296. Rakesh didn't knew my address.
(1) didn't known
(2) didn't have
(3) didn't know
(4) No improvement

297. It was quite clear that the runner could be able to improve upon his own record.
(1) will be able
(2) should be able
(3) would be able
(4) No improvement

298. This work of art is worthy to praise.
(1) for (2) of
(3) about (4) No improvcment

299. To alleviate the pain of losing his only son, he took up meditation.
(1) lessen (2) minimise
(3) lesson (4) No improvement

300. The Prime Minister established a commission to look after the plight of the widows.
(1) formed (2) created
(3) set up (4) No improvement

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Directions (301-305) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (1), (2) and (3) below, which may be better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (North Zone) Ist Sitting

301. The cheapest electronic good are manufactured in China.
(1) electronical good
(2) electrical good
(3) electronic goods
(4) No improvement

302. I have been living in Delhi from 1989.
(1) eversince
(2) since
(3) in
(4) No improvement

303. He is a descendant from the Mughal royalty.
(1) of (2) in
(3) for (4) No improvement

304. Mary would not go to the market unless I go with her.
(1) shall go (2) went
(3) would go (4) No improvement.

305. Flowers embellishment the beauty of our surroundings.
(1) replenish
(2) enhance
(3) destroys
(4) No improvement

Directions (306–310) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Eastern Zone) IInd Sitting)

306. A large number of people have fallen victim to dengue fever.
(1) of (2) from
(3) with (4) No improvement

307. The stranger asked the little girl what is her name.
(1) what her name is
(2) what her name was
(3) what was her name
(4) No improvement

308. She scoffed on the idea of revolution.
(1) for (2) at
(3) about (4) No improvement

309. Beside being a poet, he is also a famous singer.
(1) Besides being
(2) Besides becoming
(3) Beside becoming
(4) No improvement

310. Work at the request of your conscience.
(1) behest (2) desires
(3) orders (4) No improvement

Directions (311-315) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone)

311. My foot is paining.
(1) aching (2) ailing.
(3) hurting (4) No improvement

312. The light went out while I read,
(1) was reading
(2) am reading
(3) had read
(4) No improvement

313. She said me about her holiday in Kerala.
(1) told about
(2) said about
(3) told me about
(4) No improvement

314. Why do you prefer the theatre than the cinema ?
(1) for (2) against
(3) to (4) No improvement

315. He is the only man I know who can laugh at himself.
(1) whose (2) whom
(3) which (4) No improvement

Directions (316–320) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting) Delhi Zone)

316. He said that he saw him last year, to discuss the documents.
(1) met (2) had seen
(3) seen (4) No improvement

317. Them shoes are mine.
(1) Those (2) That
(3) Their (4) No improvement

318. Unity in diversity is the most noticeable quality of India.
(1) popular
(2) remarkable
(3) famous
(4) No improvement

319. He is addicted to alcohol and exerts a bad influence for his family.
(1) on (2) in
(3) about (4) No improvement

320. Kalidasa is the Shakespeare of India.
(1) Shakespeare
(2) a Shakespeare
(3) like Shakespeare
(4) No improvement

Directions (321–325) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

321. All the students have passed out of the final examination.
(1) passed on
(2) passed away
(3) passed
(4) No improvement

322. The greater part of the building has been destroyed.
(1) spoiled
(2) demolished
(3) disturbed
(4) No improvement

323. This is one of the best novels that have appeared this year.
(1) that (2) that has
(3) to have (4) No improvement

324. This course does not have any requirements.
(1) reason
(2) technique
(3) prerequisite
(4) No improvement

325. You are abstained to speak ill of others.
(1) to speaking
(2) from speaking
(3) to speak to
(4) No improvement

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Directions (326-330) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

326. The price cannot be quoted except we are allowed to examine the sample.
(1) if (2) unless
(3) because (4) No improvement

327. If I hadn't seen the car coming, I might have been killed.
(1) If I had seen the car coming
(2) When I hadn't seen the car coming
(3) Since I hadn't seen the car coming
(4) No improvement

328. If you can afford a new car, your business must be looking up.
(1) flourishing
(2) improving
(3) increasing
(4) No improvement

329. The police would be employed at all places to beef up security.
(1) deployed
(2) appointed
(3) encouraged
(4) No improvement

330. "Gulliver's Travels" are an interesting novel.
(1) were (2) was
(3) is (4) No improvement

Directions (331–332) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) and (4) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

(SSC Constable (GD) & Riflemen (GD) Exam. 24.04.1912 (Ist Sitting)

331. He told his tale of woe with tears in his eyes.
(1) narrated (2) recited
(3) was telling (4) narrate

332. I prefer tea more than coffee.
(1) than
(2) to
(3) better than
(4) much more than

Directions (333–334) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) and (4) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

(SSC Constable (GD) & Riflemen (GD) Exam. 24.04.1912 (IInd Sitting)

333. The teacher told that Monday would be a holiday
(1) is telling (2) has told
(3) said (4) might tell

334. We have to respect our elders.
(1) should (2) may
(3) can (4) better

Directions (335–341) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (Ist Sitting)

335. I am working here from 2008.
(1) have been working here since
(2) have worked here from
(3) have been working here from
(4) No improvement

336. Myself Rajesh Mehta.
(1) Myselves
(2) Myself is
(3) I am
(4) No improvement

337. The qualities which have supported Tilak and given him his hard-earned success have been rare in Indian politics.
(1) gave
(2) had given
(3) have given
(4) No improvement

338. Have you taken your breakfast?
(1) had (2) eaten
(3) done (4) No improvement

339. You can't get good marks unless you don't work hard.
(1) till you don't
(2) unless you
(3) until you don't
(4) No improvement

340. I am having two sisters.
(1) have had
(2) have
(3) had
(4) No improvement

341. They will arrive today night.
(1) at night
(2) tonight
(3) at night today
(4) No improvement

Directions (342–348) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (IInd Sitting)

342. The offer is very good so it just can't be true.
(1) so good to
(2) rather good to
(3) too good to
(4) No improvement

343. Sujata was junior to me in college.
(1) junior than
(2) junior most to
(3) junior of
(4) No improvement

344. My friend went abroad last week.
(1) has gone
(2) went to
(3) had gone
(4) No improvement

345. One of my teacher has received the Sahitya Akademi award.
(1) the teacher
(2) my teachers
(3) teacher
(4) No improvement

346. If I had gone to Mumbai, I would surely bring your books.
(1) would have surely brought
(2) could have surely brought
(3) might have brought
(4) No improvement

347. The bell was ringing and ringing but no one picked up the phone.
(1) rang and rang
(2) rang repeatedly
(3) was ringing repeatedly
(4) No improvement

348. Sachin Tendulkar has completed hundred centuries, hasn't he ?
(1) has he ?
(2) isn't it ?
(3) didn't he ?
(4) No improvement

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Directions (349-355) : In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (Ist Sitting)

349. I prefer tea rather than coffee.
(1) and (2) over
(3) to (4) No improvement

350. The carpenter did not keep his promise that the work will be finish before the end of the week.
(1) can (2) could
(3) would (4) No improvement

351. Try to understand the confidence of your opponents before you take any step against them.
(1) motivation
(2) inspiration
(3) motive
(4) No improvement

352. A lot depends on your early brought up in the family.
(1) bringing
(2) bring up
(3) upbringing
(4) No improvement

353. The dictator declared an emergency in the country.
(1) proposed
(2) decreed
(3) ordered
(4) No improvement

354. She is loving chocolate ice cream
(1) has loving
(2) has been loved
(3) loves
(4) No improvement

355. James had been teaching at the university since June.
(1) has been teaching
(2) have been teaching
(3) is teaching
(4) No improvement

Directions (356-360) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam–11.11.2012 IInd sitting)

356. He has been growing weaker and his life now hangs with a thread.
(1) on (2) to
(3) by (4) No improvement

357. The passengers were afraid, but the captain consoled them that there was no danger.
(1) guaranteed
(2) assured
(3) confided
(4) No improvement

358. Would you like some water ?
(1) Can (2) Do
(3) Shall (4) No improvement

359. The injured man had been shot from his back.
(1) in the back
(2) to the back
(3) by his back
(4) No improvement

360. Luckily we've got the few minutes to spare.
(1) quite few (2) a little
(3) a few (4) No improvement

Directions (361–367) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012, South Zone (Ist Sitting))

361. I am working here from 2008.
(1) have been working here since
(2) have worked here from
(3) have been working here from
(4) No improvement

362. Myself Rajesh Mehta.
(1) Myselves
(2) Myself is
(3) I am
(4) No improvement

363. The qualities which have supported Tilak and given him his hard-earned success have been rare in Indian politics.
(1) gave
(2) had given
(3) have given
(4) No improvement

364. Have you taken your breakfast?
(1) had (2) eaten
(3) done (4) No improvement

365. You can't get good marks unless you don't work hard.
(1) till you don't
(2) unless you
(3) until you don't
(4) No improvement

366. I am having two sisters.
(1) have had
(2) have
(3) had
(4) No improvement

367. They will arrive today night.
(1) at night
(2) tonight
(3) at night today
(4) No improvement

Directions (368–374) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting)

368. The offer is very good so it just can't be true.
(1) so good to
(2) rather good to
(3) too good to
(4) No improvement

369. Sujata was junior to me in college.
(1) junior than
(2) junior most to
(3) junior of
(4) No improvement

370. My friend went abroad last week.
(1) has gone
(2) went to
(3) had gone
(4) No improvement

371. One of my teacher has received the Sahitya Akademi award.
(1) the teacher
(2) my teachers
(3) teacher
(4) No improvement

372. If I had gone to Mumbai, I would surely bring your books.
(1) would have surely brought
(2) could have surely brought
(3) might have brought
(4) No improvement

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373. The bell was ringing and ringing but no one picked up the phone.
(1) rang and rang
(2) rang repeatedly
(3) was ringing repeatedly
(4) No improvement

374. Sachin Tendulkar has completed hundred centuries, hasn't he ?
(1) has he ?
(2) isn't it ?
(3) didn't he ?
(4) No improvement

Directions (375–381) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting)

375. The one factor that governs the progress of a nation is education.
(1) Single factor
(2) Primary factor
(3) One of the factors
(4) No improvement

376. You are getting a beautiful salary.
(1) a smart
(2) a handsome
(3) a heavy
(4) No improvement

377. I watched him fell.
(1) him fall
(2) him to fell
(3) him to falling
(4) No improvement

378. Mr. Sharma was stubborn that his son will attend coaching classes.
(1) amazed (2) determined
(3) doubtful (4) pleased

379. We want the leader to be he who works for the people.
(1) to be the leader
(2) to be he
(3) to be a person
(4) No improvement

380. As a wise old man, the Chief of the Apaches imagined a time when the white men and his fellow Indians would no longer fight for the land.
(1) think (2) forecast
(3) expect (4) envisaged

381. 1 do not think it would not rain.
(1) will rain
(2) should not rain
(3) should rain
(4) will not rain

Directions (382-388) : In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012, South Zone (1st Sitting)

382. I prefer tea rather than coffee.
(1) and (2) over
(3) to (4) No improvement

383. The carpenter did not keep his promise that the work will be finished before the end of the week.
(1) can (2) could
(3) would (4) No improvement

384. Try to understand the confidence of your opponents before you take any step against them.
(1) motivation
(2) inspiration
(3) motive
(4) No improvement

385. A lot depends on your early brought up in the family.
(1) bringing
(2) bring up
(3) upbringing
(4) No improvement

386. The dictator declared an emergency in the country.
(1) proposed
(2) decreed
(3) ordered
(4) No improvement

387. She is loving chocolate ice cream
(1) has loving
(2) has been loved
(3) loves
(4) No improvement

388. James had been teaching at the university since June.
(1) has been teaching
(2) have been teaching
(3) is teaching
(4) No improvement

Directions (389-395) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

389. The manager's role is to define and resolve problems.
(1) identify and resolved
(2) defined and resolved
(3) spot and resolved
(4) No improvement

390. The little boy kick the ball.
(1) have been kicked by the ball
(2) has been kicked the ball
(3) was kicked the ball
(4) kicked the ball

391. Playing cricket and football are his best hobbies.
(1) favourite (2) closest
(3) friendliest (4) worst

392. Laura forgot her friend's birthday, so she make her a card when she finally remembered.
(1) bought her a card
(2) send her a card
(3) dispatch her a card
(4) e-mail her a card

393. Rajan has got many friends because he has got much money.
(1) a lot of money
(2) enough money
(3) bags of money
(4) very much money

394. One of my friend is an engineer.
(1) One of my friends
(2) One among my friends
(3) One of friend of mine
(4) No improvement

395. The constitution of India guaranteed each citizen equal rights and privileges.
(1) Indian guaranties
(2) India guarantees
(3) India guarantys
(4) No improvement

Directions (396–400) : In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting)

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396. I give key to my wrist watch everyday.
(1) wind down
(2) wound up
(3) wind
(4) No improvement

397. We did a test when the lights went out.
(1) have been doing
(2) were doing
(3) had done
(4) No improvement

398. The frightened convict wept for mercy.
(1) mumbled
(2) pleaded
(3) shouted
(4) No improvement

399. He put up a lot of work on that article.
(1) put in (2) put down
(3) put over (4) No improvement

400. The beggar was satisfied with his lowly meal.
(1) miserly (2) mean
(3) meagre (4) No improvement

Directions (401-405) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 11.11.2012, South Zone (2nd Sitting)

401. He has been growing weaker and his life now hangs with a thread.
(1) on (2) to
(3) by (4) No improvement

402. The passengers were afraid, but the captain consoled them that there was no danger.
(1) guaranteed
(2) assured
(3) confided
(4) No improvement

403. Would you like some water ?
(1) Can (2) Do
(3) Shall (4) No improvement

404. The injured man had been shot from his back.
(1) in the back
(2) to the back
(3) by his back
(4) No improvement

405. Luckily we've got the few minutes to spare.
(1) quite few
(2) a little
(3) a few
(4) No improvement

Directions (406–410) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

406. We hurried to the door, but nobody is there.
(1) nobody was there
(2) nobody are there
(3) nobody were there
(4) No improvement

407. I cannot say it to you right now. We will discuss it tomorrow.
(1) demand (2) expect
(3) explain (4) No improvement

408. Let's buy a new sari with the annual bonus, can we ?
(1) shall we (2) could we
(3) isn't it (4) No improvement

409. He is not only a good teacher but a good man.
(1) instead also
(2) but seldom
(3) but also
(4) No improvement

410. The position gives an excellent remuneration.
(1) offers (2) carries
(3) holds (4) No improvement

Directions (411-417) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, Ist Sitting)

411. The trek is difficult but it is worth well the endeavour.
(1) well worth the endeavour
(2) worth the endeavour well
(3) the endeavour well worth
(4) No improvement

412. The manager was given a holiday and so he decided to go to the hitch-hiking.
(1) for the hitch-hiking
(2) for hitch-hiking
(3) hitch-hiking
(4) No improvement

413. Goaded to frenzy, the bull charged its tormentors.
(1) the tormentors were charged by the bull
(2) the tormentors were being charged by the bull
(3) the bull charged on its tormentors
(4) No improvement

414. The war was a time of tribulations for all of us.
(1) intimacy
(2) placidity
(3) stupidity
(4) No improvement

415. The temptations that bestow young people today are ruining them.
(1) appeal (2) beset
(3) confront (4) No improvement

416. We kept all the old paintings in a place where they would remain safe from harm or danger.
(1) will remain safe
(2) are safe
(3) may remain safe
(4) No improvement

417. The tragedy is reflection of an episode that took place a decade ago.
(1) rendition
(2) reincarnation
(3) reminiscent
(4) No improvement

Directions (418–422) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1) (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, Ist Sitting : Patna)

418. He makes excellent portraits.
(1) paints
(2) portrays
(3) illustrates
(4) No improvement

419. The dog bite him.
(1) beat him
(2) bit him
(3) bitten him
(4) No improvement

420. Students will have to take the test again tomorrow.
(1) apply the test
(2) avoid the test
(3) retain the test
(4) No improvement

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421. The innocence of the child was obliterated due to hard labour.
(1) maintained
(2) increased
(3) destroyed
(4) No improvement

422. He was given a lot of pressure to sign the deed.
(1) told (2) forced
(3) asked (4) No improvement

Directions (423-427) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

423. Presently, she is busy composing the music for her next play.
(1) At the present
(2) In the present
(3) At present
(4) No improvement

424. Modern medicine promotes good health.
(1) means
(2) preaches about
(3) praises
(4) No improvement

425. Despite having many other opportunities, he went for Police Service.
(1) liked (2) opted
(3) selected (4) No improvement

426. I love him because he is a good man by heart.
(1) at heart (2) of heart
(3) in heart (4) No improvement

427. The editor gave me a time line to finish the article.
(1) guideline
(2) deadline
(3) decline
(4) No improvement

Directions (428-432) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

428. Since she directing the play for quite some time, she knows the actors really well.
(1) Since she has directed
(2) Since she has been directing
(3) Since she was directing
(4) No improvement

429. She is scrutinising hard for the final examination.
(1) recollecting
(2) recapitulating
(3) revising
(4) No improvement

430. This is the late edition of the Shakespearean play which was originally published in 1603.
(1) later (2) latest
(3) latter (4) No improvement

431. You can borrow my laptop as long as you promise not to misuse it.
(1) only long as
(2) too long as
(3) so long as
(4) No improvement

432. On receiving his appointment letter, Ravi treated us with a sumptuous meal.
(1) treated us to
(2) treated us for
(3) treated us by
(4) No improvement

Directions (433–437) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1) (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, IInd Sitting)

433. He proved himself unique for he refused to go with the tide.
(1) go in the tide
(2) go against the tide
(3) go by the tide
(4) No improvement

434. The building you are talking about is not existing.
(1) have not been existing
(2) does not exist
(3) has not been existing
(4) No improvement

435. His lecture was banned because of the bandh.
(1) called off
(2) disturbed
(3) interrupted
(4) No improvement

436. Some people garner new experiences after retirement.
(1) episodes
(2) events
(3) happenings
(4) No improvement

437. The deaf man asked me to speak up.
(1) speak in
(2) speak into
(3) speak down
(4) No improvement

Directions (438-442) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

438. The difficulty level of this problem is extremely great.
(1) perplexity
(2) hindrance
(3) intricacy
(4) No improvement

439. The cooking soup on the stove got burnt.
(1) The soup cooking on the stove got burnt.
(2) The soup which has been cooking on the stove gets burnt.
(3) The soup which have been cooking on the stove got burnt
(4) No improvement

440. Diamonds are eternal.
(1) enduring
(2) forever
(3) imperishable
(4) No improvement

441. I have studied such characters at close hand.
(1) close to hand
(2) at close quarters
(3) close off hand
(4) No improvement

442. I must quit the job now if I prefer a better one.
(1) It's time I quit the job if I prefer a better one
(2) It's time I quit the better job if I prefer
(3) It's time the job quits me before I get the better job
(4) No improvement

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Directions (443-447) % In the following questions, a sentence / part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

443. The workers were bent at getting their dues.
(1) bent for getting
(2) bent upon getting
(3) bent in getting
(4) No improvement

444. Jatin's case against Jagat was trivial.
(1) insignificant
(2) harmful
(3) tolerable
(4) No improvement

445. How can one adjust among a passive lot?
(1) people who are cold and without feeling
(2) A lot of crowd
(3) Indolent people
(4) No improvement

446. Her activities are limited only to cooking and washing clothes.
(1) limited by
(2) limited to
(3) not limited to
(4) No improvement

447. My sister doesn't have as much jewellery as my mother.
(1) My mother has jewellery but not more than my sister.
(2) My sister has too much jewellery.
(3) My mother has more jewellery than my sister.
(4) No improvement

Directions (448-457) : In the following questions, a sentence / a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence / part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

448. She prefers tea than coffee.
(1) tea to
(2) tea over
(3) tea more than
(4) No improvement

449. Mutual shakes of hands was exchanged.
(1) Both shakes of hands was carried.
(2) The hand shakes were exchanged.
(3) They shook hands with each other.
(4) No improvement.

450. The incident made a deep impression on me.
(1) rounded (2) profound
(3) slight (4) No improvement

451. He, I, She and They cooked the food.
(1) I, He, She and They cooked the food.
(2) They, I, He and She cooked the food.
(3) He, She, They and I cooked the food.
(4) No improvement.

452. The newspaper report of the killing verified with the police findings.
(1) authenticated
(2) corroborated
(3) confirmed
(4) No improvement

453. The saint said that men are mortal.
(1) said that men is mortal.
(2) advised men are mortal.
(3) said that men were mortal.
(4) No improvement.

454. There is no alternate offered to us.
(1) way (2) solution
(3) choice (4) No improvement

455. The voluntary organization appealed to the people to come forward to help the victims and said that each may contribute what they can.
(1) each may contribute what he can
(2) each may contribute what one can
(3) each may contribute what each one can
(4) No improvement

456. There is no escape in the container for the water to flow.
(1) outlet (2) inlet
(3) drainage (4) No improvement

457. The problem was so complicated to be solved in a day.
(1) too (2) very
(3) much (4) No improvement

Directions (458-467) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, Ist Sitting)

458. They left the hotel by car where they had been staying.
(1) They left the hotel where they had been staying, by car.
(2) They left where they were staying in a hotel by car.
(3) In a car they left where they were staying in a hotel
(4) No improvement

459. Will you lend me few rupees in this hour of need ?
(1) lend me a little rupees
(2) borrow me a few rupees
(3) lend me a few rupees
(4) No improvement

460. Five years ago today, I am sitting in a small Japanese car, driving across Poland towards Berlin.
(1) was sitting
(2) sat
(3) have been sitting
(4) No improvement

461. He could not look anything in the dark room.
(1) look at
(2) see
(3) see through
(4) No improvement

462. No one could explain how a calm and balanced person like him could penetrate such a mindless act on his friends.
(1) perpetuate
(2) perpetrate
(3) precipitate
(4) No improvement

463. Anyone who would speak with authority on the poets of the Renaissance must have a broad acquaintance with the writers of classical antiquity.
(1) Anyone who will speak
(2) If one would speak
(3) Anyone desirous for speaking
(4) No improvement

464. He found a wooden broken chair in the room,
(1) wooden and broken chair
(2) broken wooden chair
(3) broken and wooden chair
(4) No improvement

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465. The starving and crawling people in the television programme looked more like beasts than tiring creatures.
(1) posed (2) resembled
(3) seemed (4) No improvement

466. I took the cycle which he bought yesterday.
(1) that he bought yesterday.
(2) which he had bought yesterday.
(3) that he has bought yesterday.
(4) No improvement

467. Having only a few hours left, she wondered as she would finish the assignment.
(1) that if (2) whether
(3) that (4) No improvement

Directions (468-477) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IInd Sitting)

468. It became clear that the strangers were heading into a serious disaster.
(1) along (2) towards
(3) on (4) No improvement

469. Twenty kms are not a great distance in these days of fast moving vehicles.
(1) is not a great distance
(2) are not too great a distance
(3) aren't proving a great distance
(4) No improvement

470. I adapted a new method to solve the problem.
(1) I have been adopted
(2) I adopted
(3) I was adapted
(4) No improvement

471. Hoping not to be disturbed, I sat down in my easy chair to read the book, I won as a prize.
(1) I had won as a prize
(2) I have won as prize
(3) I had to win as a prize
(4) No improvement

472. If you are living near a market place you should be ready to bear the disturbances caused by traffic.
(1) to bear upon
(2) to bear with
(3) to bear away
(4) No improvement

473. The more they earn, more they spend on luxury items.
(1) more they should spend
(2) the more they spend
(3) the more they ought to spend
(4) No improvement

474. You have come here with a view to insult me.
(1) to insulting me
(2) of insulting me
(3) for insulting me
(4) No improvement

475. A little rail-road engine was employed by a station yard for doing small pieces of work.
(1) was made by a station yard
(2) was used at the station yard
(3) was employed at the station yard
(4) No improvement

476. From an aesthetic point of view, the painting did not appeal to me.
(1) From the viewpoint of aesthetics, the painting did not appeal to me
(2) The painting had no aesthetic appeal to me
(3) From an aesthetic point of view, the painting had a little appeal to me
(4) No improvement

477. The child tossed in bed burning with fever.
(1) The child in bed, burning with fever tossed
(2) The child burning with fever, tossed in bed
(3) The child burning in bed tossed with fever
(4) No improvement

Directions (478-487) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

478. He may have grown taller when I last saw him.
(1) from when I last saw him
(2) since I last saw him
(3) before I last saw him
(4) No improvement

479. While crossing the highway, a five year old child was knocked out by a passing car.
(1) away (2) up
(3) down (4) No improvement

480. We are looking forward to see you tomorrow.
(1) looking forward towards seeing
(2) looking forward for seeing
(3) looking forward to seeing
(4) No improvement

481. The clients are waiting outside since morning and will continue to wait until you meet them.
(1) have waited
(2) have been waiting
(3) were waiting
(4) No improvement

482. The workers are hell bent at getting what is due to them.
(1) hell bent on getting
(2) hell bent for getting
(3) hell bent upon getting
(4) No improvement

483. During his long discourse, he did not touch that point.
(1) touch upon
(2) touch in
(3) touch of
(4) No improvement

484. They could not tell me why did he not eat his lunch.
(1) why not had he eaten
(2) why he did not eat
(3) why had he not eaten
(4) No improvement

485. He who will bid the highest will get the product.
(1) who bids the highest
(2) who the highest bids
(3) who would bid the highest
(4) No improvement

486. If he had time he will call you.
(1) would have
(2) would have had
(3) has
(4) No improvement

487. John had told me that he hasn't done it yet.
(1) told
(2) tells
(3) was telling
(4) No improvement

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Directions (488-497) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

488. The disparity of the GDP between the rich and the poor has broadened in the last some decades.
(1) have widened in the last some decades
(2) has widened in the last few decades
(3) have broadened in the last few decades
(4) No improvement

489. How, is beyond my understanding, the boy could fall into the ditch.
(1) How the boy could fall into the ditch is beyond my understanding
(2) Beyond my understanding is how the boy could fall into the ditch
(3) How could the boy fall into the ditch is beyond my understanding
(4) No improvement

490. The pioneer spacecraft went beyond Pluto.
(1) made its way past
(2) went across
(3) went after
(4) No improvement

491. The firm buys frozen seafood in bulk, packs it into smaller pouches and then they sell them to the local grocery stores.
(1) it sells them
(2) sell them
(3) they sell the pouches
(4) No improvement

492. The learners are intended to read the sources at home.
(1) are meant
(2) are suggested
(3) are expected
(4) No improvement

493. Fuji's invention of super computer will be enable to make Japan supercede America in computer technology.
(1) will make Japan
(2) will enable Japan
(3) can make Japan
(4) No improvement

494. I could never repay the debt I owe to my place of study.
(1) Alma Mater
(2) Motherland
(3) Place of worship
(4) No improvement

495. She cries all the time.
(1) mostly everytime
(2) day in and day out
(3) pretty frequently
(4) No improvement

496. For a week last month, the team's 20 players were stranded because the Government-issued passport is not up to international standards,
(1) Government-issued passports were not up to international standards
(2) Government-issued passports are not up to international standards
(3) the passports issued by the government were not up to international standards
(4) No improvement

497. Since July 2008, our customers will be able to use the ATM network of BBY Bank, the bank that was acquired by us during that year.
(1) have been able to use
(2) were using
(3) will have been able to use
(4) No improvement

Directions (498–500) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013, Ist Sitting)

498. It has been raining since morning.
(1) from (2) for
(3) during (4) No improvement

499. I am neither a poet nor philosopher.
(1) not philosopher
(2) nor the philosopher
(3) nor a philosopher
(4) No improvement

500. He was hung for murder.
(1) hang (2) hanged
(3) hanging (4) No improvement

Directions (501–503) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)

501. He had hardly gone when his friend came.
(1) Hardly he had gone
(2) He had gone hardly
(3) Hardly had he gone
(4) No improvement

502. Neither Ted nor Johan are going.
(1) have been going
(2) were going
(3) is going
(4) No improvement

503. You have played instead of worked
(1) working
(2) having worked
(3) being worked
(4) No improvement

Directions (504-513) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose, the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

504. New hires in this laboratory should anticipate excellent research opportunities and getting valuable clinical, experience.
(1) as well as
(2) and also getting
(3) and obtaining
(4) No improvement

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505. It is more better to take this route than the other one.
(1) good
(2) better
(3) more good
(4) No improvement

506. She is absent; she must be sick again.
(1) She is absent; she has been sick again
(2) She is absent: she is sick again
(3) She is absent; she must have been sick again
(4) No improvement

507. Jackie has already gone to the airport she will meet us at the check-in-counter.
(1) gone to the airport and Jackie will meet us
(2) gone to the airport and she will meet us
(3) gone to the airport she ought to meet us
(4) No improvement

508. The place at which the two roads meet, you will find a small log cabin.
(1) where the two roads meet
(2) at the place where the two roads meet
(3) the place where the two roads meet
(4) No improvement

509. The vivid photos of majestic animals and colourful birds from the wild-life park is a graphic depiction of what is beautiful in the continent of Africa.
(1) is a graphic depiction of what was beautiful in
(2) are graphic depictions of what is beautiful in
(3) is a beautiful and graphic depiction of
(4) No improvement

510. Although I was initially apprehensive, I found the eating of snails to be a rather pleasant experience.
(1) I ate the pleasant snail's experience
(2) I found the snails experienced
(3) I found it to be a more pleasant experience
(4) No improvement

511. The man ate an apple, an orange, and washed his hands.
(1) an apple and an orange, and washed his hands
(2) an apple, an orange, washed his hands
(3) an apple, an orange and his washed hands
(4) No improvement

512. After we ate a spectacular nine-course dinner, three television shows were watched by us.
(1) we were watching three television shows
(2) we engaged in the watching of three shows
(3) we watched three television shows
(4) No improvement

513. The Blue Whale, weighing more than 150 tons, the largest known animal on Earth.
(1) weighing more than 150 tons, it is
(2) weighing more than 150 tons, is the
(3) which weighs more than 150 tons, being the
(4) No improvement

Directions (514-523) : In the following questions, a sentence / part of the sentence printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence / part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

514. He reached the village just when the sun was setting.
(1) When just the sun was setting, he reached the village.
(2) When the sun was setting he just reached the village.
(3) He just reached the village when the sun was setting.
(4) No improvement.

515. He evaded to pay income tax.
(1) from paying
(2) against paying
(3) paying
(4) No improvement

516. The gypsies had left the village a few days ago.
(1) have left
(2) would have left
(3) left
(4) No improvement

517. When we bought the house, we could tell that it was a large, new, compact, tinted house.
(1) it was a new, large and compact house
(2) It was as new, large and as tinted
(3) it was a new, large, compact and tinted house
(4) No improvement

518. Migrant workers can be seen working on many of the building places in New Delhi.
(1) sites
(2) premises
(3) locations
(4) No improvement

519. "Indian English" has come of age and has been accepted as a legitimate category the world over.
(1) literate (2) local
(3) illegal (4) No improvement

520. If they were knowing about the crabs, they would not have decided to picnic there.
(1) had known
(2) knew
(3) did know
(4) No improvement

521. A shrewd man could only see through the trick.
(1) Only a shrewd man could see the trick through.
(2) Only a shrewd man could see through the trick.
(3) Through the trick a shrewd man could only see.
(4) No improvement.

522. As soon as I reached my house, I opened my cupboard.
(1) I reached my house as soon as I opened my cupboard.
(2) As soon as I opened my cupboard I reached my house.
(3) No sooner had I reached my house that I opened my cupboard.
(4) No improvement.

523. Your success for hard work depends on your ability.
(1) Your success depends on your ability for hard working.
(2) Your success depends on your ability of hard work.
(3) Your success depends on your ability for hard work.
(4) No improvement.

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Directions (524-533) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence /part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

524. I wish I knew what is wrong with my car.
(1) I wish I knew what was wrong with my car.
(2) I wish I had known what is wrong with my car.
(3) I wish I know what is wrong with my car.
(4) No improvement

525. Just before he died, Amar, who is a poet, wrote this poem.
(1) Amar wrote this poem who is a poet, just before he died.
(2) Just before he died, Amar, who was a poet, wrote this poem.
(3) Amar, who is a poet, wrote this poem just before he died.
(4) No improvement

526. The flag will be risen on the 15th of August.
(1) The flag will be raised on the 15th of August.
(2) The flag will be roused on the 15th of August.
(3) The flag will be rising on the 15th of August.
(4) No improvement

527. If I had the money I would have bought the house.
(1) If I have had the money I would have bought the house.
(2) If I had had the money I would have bought the house,
(3) If I have the money I would have bought the house.
(4) No improvement

528. Don't sit in the grass. It's wet.
(1) beside
(2) by the side of
(3) on
(4) No improvement

529. The game is more important than the winning of the prize.
(1) Gaming is more important than winning of the prize.
(2) The gaming is more important than the winning of the prize.
(3) The game is more important than winning of the prize.
(4) No improvement

530. The actor is out of jail, and not exactly a free man, since he will be under house arrest for an additional 90 days.
(1) if not exactly a free man
(2) but not exactly a free man
(3) though exactly a free man
(4) No improvement

531. Some players on the team suffer from chronic knee problems and will not play in the next playoff.
(1) Some players on the team suffers
(2) Some player on the team suffered
(3) Some player on the team suffer
(4) No improvement

532. Sushma has wisdom, charm and she has a good sense of humour.
(1) has a good sense of humour
(2) Sushma had a good sense of humour
(3) a good sense of humour
(4) No improvement

533. They knocked down ten houses when they built the new road.
(1) pulled down
(2) ruptured
(3) removed
(4) No improvement

Directions (534-538) : In the following questions, a sentence / part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence / part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

534. The gentry of the town was invited.
(1) is invited
(2) has been invited
(3) were invited
(4) No improvement.

535. After the written exam, you will also have an oral exam.
(1) practical (2) viva voce
(3) vocal (4) No improvement

536. The regular use of alcohol, only in small quantities, tends to cause mischief in many ways to various organs of the body.
(1) though in small quantities
(2) even in a little quantity
(3) even in small quantities
(4) No improvement

537. If you were the Prime Minister of India what steps would you have taken to end unemployment ?
(1) will you take
(2) will you be taking
(3) would you take
(4) No improvement

538. A high school student is not even understanding the basics of Chemistry and Physics.
(1) does not understand even
(2) was not even understanding
(3) has even not understood
(4) No improvement

Directions (539-560) : In the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

539. One of my neighbours will sell his house who is going abroad.
(1) One of my neighbours will who is going abroad sell his house.
(2) One who is going abroad of my neighbours will sell his house.
(3) One of my neighbours who is going abroad will sell his house.
(4) No improvement

540. There are many species of parakeets in India, the recognizable being the Rose-ringed parakeet.
(1) more recognizable
(2) more recognized
(3) most recognizable
(4) No improvement

541. You cannot pass as long as you study.
(1) provided (2) unless
(3) less (4) No improvement

542. They sat by the river bank with their legs remaining in the water.
(1) swimming
(2) dangling
(3) washing
(4) No improvement

543. A buffalo cannot defend a buffalo against lion.
(1) A buffalo cannot defend another buffalo against a lion.
(2) Buffalo cannot defend buffalo against lions.
(3) Buffalo cannot defend a buffalo against lion.
(4) No improvement

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544. I sat down on the bench to look at the trophy I won as a prize.
(1) I sat down on the bench to look at the trophy I had won as a prize.
(2) I sat down on the bench to look at the trophy I have won as a prize.
(3) I sat down on the bench to look at the trophy I had to win as a prize.
(4) No improvement

545. If the room had been brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime.
(1) If the room was brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime.
(2) If the room been brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime.
(3) Had the room been brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime.
(4) No improvement

546. I like tea and I like coffee.
(1) tea to coffee
(2) tea after coffee
(3) both tea and coffee
(4) No improvement

547. They are bringing down the old bridge to build a new one.
(1) destroying
(2) damaging
(3) demolishing
(4) No improvement

548. Maggie took a hot bath because she was working in the garden all afternoon.
(1) is
(2) has
(3) had been
(4) No improvement

549. The country faced a rainfall deficit of eight per cent after the four month long southwest monsoon.
(1) during the
(2) at the end of the
(3) for the
(4) No improvement

550. Children with disabilities and special needs also have the right to education just like normal children.
(1) just as normal children do
(2) even as normal children are doing
(3) along with normal children
(4) No improvement

551. He was too glad to see his friend.
(1) very glad
(2) so glad
(3) to glad
(4) No improvement

552. All his efforts to find his lost child were in vane.
(1) vein (2) wane
(3) vain (4) No improvement

553. He is so intelligent that he could win the quiz competition.
(1) will (2) can
(3) should (4) No improvement

554. The demonstration passed away peacefully.
(1) passed out
(2) passed
(3) passed on
(4) No improvement

555. They have not spoken to each other since they quarrelled.
(1) for
(2) because
(3) ever since
(4) No improvement

556. I walked back home after the movie yesterday night.
(1) last night
(2) previous night
(3) that night
(4) No improvement

557. Last evening I went to the optician and bought spectacles.
(1) a spectacle
(2) two spectacles
(3) a pair of spectacles
(4) No improvement

558. He came despite of his busy schedule.
(1) nevertheless
(2) but for
(3) in spite of
(4) No improvement

559. The receptionist asked the patient, "Who recommended you to Dr. Paulson ?"
(1) introduced
(2) referred
(3) alluded
(4) No improvement

560. Seeing that she is very tired, I walked out of the room and let her sleep.
(1) Seeing that she are very tired
(2) Seeing that she was very tired
(3) Seeing she is tired
(4) No improvement

Directions (561-562) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

561. She is quite well now, except a slight cold.
(1) except for a slight cold
(2) excepting a slight cold
(3) excepting have a slight cold
(4) No improvement

562. The commoners joined the king's army at crushing the rebels
(1) without (2) in
(3) into (4) No improvement.

Directions (563–564) : In each of the following questions, part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)

563. The fronds of the coconut tree make a gentle musical note when the wind blows.
(1) music note
(2) music sound
(3) musical sound
(4) No improvement

564. The President shook hands with all the persons on the dais.
(1) shook hands with all
(2) shook hands with each of the persons
(3) shook hands with everyone
(4) No improvement

Directions (565–566) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

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565. He argued endlessly with him on the subject.
(1) argued on and on
(2) argued all the time
(3) argued continuously
(4) No improvement

566. She sat on the tree to protect herself from the rain.
(1) sat upon
(2) sat before
(3) sat under
(4) No inprovement

Directions (567–568) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

567. Complete the formalities of registration of the workshop before you enter the hall.
(1) formalities to register for
(2) formalities to registering for
(3) formalities of registration for
(4) No improvement

568. If a man remains as careful as he is in the beginning, there will be no failure.
(1) he was in the beginning
(2) he in the beginning
(3) he at the beginning
(4) No improvement

Directions (569–573) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

569. Stop taking bribe lest you are caught.
(1) might be caught
(2) should be caught
(3) may be caught
(4) No improvement

570. Someone has tempered with my lock.
(1) trampled
(2) tampered
(3) tethered
(4) No improvement

571. Some people has all the luck even when they did not tried very hard.
(1) Some people has all the luck even when they do not try very hard.
(2) Some people have all the luck even when they do not tried very hard.
(3) Some people have all the luck even when they do not try very hard.
(4) No improvement

572. A lot of effort went into collecting the data.
(1) The data went into collecting a lot of effort.
(2) The collecting a lot of effort went into data.
(3) Went into a lot of effort collecting the data.
(4) No improvement.

573. To contact doctor attempts were made.
(1) The doctor were made attempts to contact.
(2) The doctor were attempts made to contact.
(3) Attempts were made to contact the doctor.
(4) No improvement.

Directions (574–578) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative . In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)

574. I feel out of sort today.
(1) I feel of sort today.
(2) I feel out of sorts today.
(3) I feel out of sort this day.
(4) No improvement

575. The profits will be dealt with among the investors.
(1) dealt in (2) dealt out
(3) dealt of (4) No improvement

576. The Indian team should fare well, shouldn't they ?
(1) oughtn't they ?
(2) shouldn't it ?
(3) should it ?
(4) No improvement

577. The performance of the maestro left the audience entranced.
(1) attentive
(2) enamoured
(3) attracted
(4) No improvement

578. An increase in crimes against women have been reported in the newspapers recently.
(1) are being reported
(2) has been reported
(3) has been written
(4) No improvement

Directions (579-583) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IInd Sitting)

579. The carpenter has been given a routine to finish his job.
(1) framework
(2) deadline
(3) limitation
(4) No improvement

580. The labourers are bent at getting what is due to them.
(1) bent for (2) bent upon
(3) bent in (4) No improvement

581. Although the goal-keeper was responsible for the defeat in the important football match, nobody blamed him.
(1) still nobody blamed him
(2) nevertheless nobody blamed him
(3) yet nobody blamed him
(4) No improvement

582. The children found the story funny.
(1) humorous
(2) bad
(3) ridiculous
(4) No improvement

583. The cattle are fed on barley and grass.
(1) cattles are fed
(2) cattles are feeding
(3) cattle is fed
(4) No improvement

Directions (584-593) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/ part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam–2013, 27.04.2014)

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584. Then with all his loot he sailed inwards Scotland's shore.
(1) onwards
(2) towards
(3) forward
(4) No improvement

585. Can you please give me some leave?
(1) grant for me
(2) grant me
(3) grant from me
(4) No improvement

586. The office is soon to be closed.
(1) just to (2) about to
(3) where to (4) No improvement

587. The teacher was very proficient in his subject.
(1) expert
(2) well-versed
(3) proficient
(4) No improvement

588. He found a wooden chair that has broken in the room.
(1) wooden and broken chair
(2) broken wooden chair
(3) broken and wooden chair
(4) No improvement

589. The robbers fled before the police came.
(1) arrived
(2) were coming
(3) had come
(4) No improvement

590. The hosts were taken aback when many guests who had been invited did not turn up for the party.
(1) had been invited
(2) had invited
(3) was invited
(4) No improvement

591. The master aimed a blow to Oliver's head with the ladle.
(1) a throw at
(2) a punch in
(3) a blow at
(4) No improvement

592. The athletes who have won prizes are being honoured.
(1) The prize winning athletes
(2) The athletes who are given prizes
(3) The athletes who are winning prizes
(4) No improvement

593. Motor cars carry people from one place to another.
(1) from place to place
(2) about the place
(3) for travel
(4) No improvement

Directions (594-603) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam–2013, 27.04.2014)

594. The student's interest raised by an article he had read.
(1) quickened
(2) multiplied
(3) increased
(4) No improvement

595. This telephone number is not existing.
(1) has not existed
(2) has not been existing
(3) does not exist
(4) No improvement

596. Would it be impertinent to ask why you are leaving ?
(1) if asking why you are leave
(2) for asking why you are leave
(3) to asking why you are leave
(4) No improvement

597. We have to know that we can achieve things slowly and gradually, not overnight.
(1) would know that
(2) had to know that
(3) must know that
(4) No improvement

598. Rajesh's ability to use the local language surprised me.
(1) knowing of
(2) confidence with
(3) familiarity with
(4) No improvement

599. I usually did not take sugar in my tea.
(1) do not take
(2) do not takes
(3) have not taken
(4) No improvement

600. Unless they modify the system, our future generations will suffer.
(1) Unless the system is modified
(2) Unless the system will be modified
(3) If the system will not be modified
(4) No improvement

601. We did not see this movie yet.
(1) never seen
(2) have not seen
(3) never have seen
(4) No improvement

602. The sight of the lizard is hateful to me.
(1) repulsion
(2) repulsive
(3) repulse
(4) No improvement

603. During his long discourse, he did not touch the central idea of the topic.
(1) touch
(2) touch up
(3) touch upon/on
(4) No improvement

Directions (604–608) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

604. He will revise it when he is comes back.
(1) when he come back
(2) on coming back
(3) when he came back
(4) No improvement

605. The members of the student's union did not give the examination in protest.
(1) did not write
(2) did not sit for
(3) did not show up for
(4) No improvement

606. She was kept from her assignment because of her loquacious room-mate.
(1) noisy
(2) irritating
(3) talkative
(4) No improvement

607. James epitomizes everything that a leader should be.
(1) worships
(2) loves
(3) adores
(4) No improvement

608. The businessman is respectively connected.
(1) respectfully
(2) respectably
(3) receptively
(4) No improvement

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Directions (609-613) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

609. The old man is addicted to singing.
(1) is fond of singing
(2) is used to singing
(3) likes singing
(4) No improvement

610. We were not used to get up early.
(1) used to getting up
(2) getting up
(3) used to be up
(4) No improvement

611. The most important aspect for life is to be humble.
(1) asset of
(2) aspect of
(3) extract of
(4) No improvement

612. A group of fish is swimming in the pond.
(1) swarm (2) collection
(3) school (4) No improvement

613. Your dress is the same like mine.
(1) the same as
(2) as same as
(3) similar like
(4) No improvement

Directions (614-623) : In the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold letters. Below are given alternatives to that bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, Ist Sitting)

614. The speaker got confused, and started to contradict himself.
(1) oppose himself
(2) argue against
(3) reject
(4) No improvement

615. The number of people going abroad for vacations is ever increasing every year.
(1) ever increasing
(2) increasing
(3) shooting
(4) No improvement

616. Looking at the pictures of his old home made him nostalgic.
(1) romantic
(2) historical
(3) philosophic
(4) No improvement

617. I met him in the way.
(1) on the way
(2) at the way
(3) during the way
(4) No improvement

618. I shall appreciate if you kindly accept my proposal.
(1) I would appreciate if
(2) I shall appreciate it if
(3) I would have appreciate if
(4) No improvement

619. Rajesh is not very-well these days.
(1) in poverty
(2) unwell
(3) indifferent
(4) No improvement

620. Nothing about the accident has come to her knowledge.
(1) was learnt by her
(2) has been known by her
(3) is known to her
(4) No improvement

621. Will you let me borrow some money in this hour of need ?
(1) lend me some rupees
(2) let me borrow a few rupees
(3) lend me some money
(4) No improvement

622. The autumn season of Parliament will begin on Monday.
(1) session (2) cession
(3) mission (4) No improvement

623. The boy said that he has read the book.
(1) he has already read
(2) he had read
(3) he has finished to read
(4) No improvement

Directions (624-633) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, IInd Sitting)

624. Loose tea leaves are kept in a tea box.
(1) tin (2) cosy
(3) caddy (4) No improvement

625. Shakespeare is greater than any other poet.
(1) greater than many poets
(2) greater as any other poet
(3) greater than all poets
(4) No improvement

626. I saw the woman whom you said lived next door.
(1) that you said live next door
(2) who you said lived next door
(3) which you said lived next door
(4) No improvement

627. A thousand rupees are all that he wants.
(1) are (2) was
(3) is (4) No improvement

628. I have never been hearing from him since he left for America.
(1) have never heard
(2) have never been hearing
(3) was never heard
(4) No improvement

629. The camera I bought recently is not convenient.
(1) easy to use
(2) hard to use
(3) difficult to use
(4) No improvement

630. You are a mechanic, aren't you?
(1) wasn't (2) isn't
(3) are (4) No improvement

631. Sincere workers do not rest till they have reached perfection in their work.
(1) they had achieved
(2) they have achieved
(3) they having reached
(4) No improvement

632. The interesting tale had its beginning more than fifty years ago.
(1) began
(2) was started
(3) initiated
(4) No improvement

633. One of her friends had just got down from the bus.
(1) alighted from
(2) arrived in
(3) landed from
(4) No improvement

Directions (634-643) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014, Ist Sitting)

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634. This crime makes a man liable for transportation till his life.
(1) to transportation to life
(2) for transportation for life
(3) to transportation for life
(4) No improvement

635. I don't think many people will be able to attend the meeting tomorrow. I, but for one, have to be in Chennai.
(1) so for one
(2) rather for one
(3) for one
(4) No improvement

636. My visits to my family are a few and far between.
(1) few and a far between
(2) few and far between
(3) few or far between
(4) No improvement

637. Their friendship will not last through long time.
(1) last through a long time
(2) last through
(3) last long
(4) No improvement

638. All these articles are kept in a tin box to prevent from spoiling of damp in rainy season.
(1) prevent them from spoiling by damp
(2) prevent them being spoiled by damp
(3) prevent them from spoiling of damp
(4) No improvement

639. Your previous project was only failed because you did not persevere yourself in it.
(1) failed only because you did not persevere.
(2) failed only because you did not persevere for it.
(3) only failed because you did not persevere.
(4) No improvement

640. I had more sympathy with you, my friend.
(1) have a more sympathy
(2) have much sympathy
(3) had much sympathy
(4) No improvement

641. The bank manager was given a holiday and so he resolved to go for hitch-hiking.
(1) with hitch-hiking
(2) for the hitch-hiking
(3) hitch-hiking
(4) No improvement

642. Our big iron gate jingles on its hinges as it is opened.
(1) clangs (2) grates
(3) bangs (4) No improvement

643. Although other parts the world 20 per cent of the farm area is owned by women, in India women own less than 7 per cent.
(1) If in other parts of
(2) However some parts of
(3) While in other parts of
(4) No improvement

Directions (644-653) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

644. The visitors arrived at a lucky moment.
(1) an opportunistic
(2) an opportunity
(3) an opportune
(4) No improvement

645. 'The government can see scarcely any valid reason to launch an inquiry.
(1) cannot scarcely see any valid reason
(2) can see any valid reason scarcely
(3) can scarcely see any valid reason
(4) No improvement

646. Henry is taking John for tea.
(1) taking John on tea
(2) taking John to tea
(3) taking John at tea
(4) No improvement

647. The medicines made miracles and healed me in two days.
(1) The medicines brought miracles
(2) The medicines worked miracles
(3) The medicine performed miracles
(4) No improvement

648. Any of these two books is good.
(1) Any of this
(2) Either of these
(3) Any other of this .
(4) No improvement

649. The report highlights a number of instance of injustice.
(1) highlight a number of instances of injustice
(2) highlights a numbers of instances of injustice
(3) highlights a number of instances of injustice
(4) No improvement

650. He was for a time our captain.
(1) for sometime
(2) once
(3) at any time
(4) No improvement

651. He made the utmost effort to save us.
(1) an all-out
(2) an altered
(3) an intentional
(4) No improvement

652. He belongs to a rich family.
(1) a well-to-do family
(2) an upper class family
(3) a well-known family
(4) No improvement

653. Suraj looked at Sunil with a question.
(1) questioningly
(2) questionably
(3) wistfully
(4) No improvement

Directions (654-663) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

654. Ram filled ink into his pen before leaving for school.
(1) filled ink in his pen
(2) filled ink on his pen
(3) filled his pen with ink
(4) No improvement

655. The toys he bought for Suzy are too good to be cheap.
(1) are so much good to be cheap
(2) were so good to be cheap
(3) are so good that to be cheap
(4) No improvement

656. I did one mistake in the dictation test today.
(1) I made a mistake in
(2) I did a mistake at
(3) I did a mistake in
(4) No improvement

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657. John has been detained at a meeting.
(1) by the meeting
(2) in meeting
(3) on a meeting
(4) No improvement

658. The butler was as devoted as a faithful dog.
(1) a faithful cat
(2) a faithful friend
(3) a faithful pet
(4) No improvement

659. The government representative furnished the reporters all details.
(1) provided the reporters all details
(2) furnished the reporters with all the details
(3) furnished reporters all details
(4) No improvement

660. It was raining so heavily yesterday that I could not move out for my usual walk.
(1) I could not go out for my usual walk
(2) I could not go to my usual walk
(3) I could not move for my usual walk
(4) No improvement

661. There is an error in grammar in this sentence.
(1) a written error
(2) a grammatical error
(3) a grammar error
(4) No improvement

662. He denied that he had not forged my signature.
(1) would not forge
(2) did not forge
(3) had forged
(4) No improvement

663. To his astonishment and admiration he got the information that it was only the picture of a curtain.
(1) found
(2) received the information
(3) saw clearly
(4) No improvement

Directions (664-668) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

664. Hitler was an absolute potentate.
(1) dictator (2) militant
(3) ruler (4) No improvement

665. Having completion of the course, the students left college
(1) On completion of
(2) In order to complete
(3) Down the completion
(4) No improvement

666. Will you please give me a warm glass of water ?
(1) Will you please give me a glass of warm water ?
(2) Will you please give I a warm glass of water ?
(3) Would you please give I a warm glass of water ?
(4) No improvement

667. Boil the potatoes and then crush it until soft.
(1) smash it (2) knead it
(3) mash it (4) No improvement

668. They presented him a beautiful expensive designer gold pen.
(1) an expensive designer beautiful gold
(2) a beautiful gold expensive designer
(3) a designer gold beautiful expensive
(4) No improvement

Directions (669-673) : In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IInd Sitting)

669. I brushed my teeth every day at 7 o'clock in the morning.
(1) I brushes my teeth every day at 7 o'clock in the morning
(2) I brush my teeth every day at 7 o'clock in the morning
(3) I brush my tooth every day at 7 o'clock in the morning
(4) No improvement

670. More than 60% of India's population live under the poverty line.
(1) live by the poverty line
(2) live below poverty line
(3) live beside the poverty line
(4) No improvement

671. Only me I can solve the problem.
(1) Only me can
(2) Only I can
(3) I can only
(4) No improvement

672. They congratulated me for my victory in the debate competition.
(1) about (2) at
(3) on (4) No improvement

673. When the little girl losses her doll, she began to cry.
(1) losing her doll
(2) loss her doll
(3) lost her doll
(4) No improvement

Directions (674 – 678) : In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)

674. She did not like the movie, nor I did.
(1) nor did I.
(2) nor I like it
(3) nor did I like it.
(4) No improvement

675. Old habits die hardly.
(1) hard
(2) too hard
(3) much hardly
(4) No improvement

676. One cannot be indifferent to one's health, can't one
(1) can't be ?
(2) can one ?
(3) isn't it ?
(4) No improvement

677. The mother with her children were expected.
(1) was (2) will
(3) have (4) No improvement

678. Sohan is pleased at the news yesterday.
(1) has been pleased
(2) had been pleased
(3) was pleased
(4) No improvement

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Directions (679–683) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

679. The octopus uses its arms for hunting and locomotion.
(1) fins
(2) flippers
(3) tentacles
(4) No improvement

680. It is compulsory for every citizen to help the administration for keep as the city clean.
(1) for upkeep clean the city
(2) for keeping of the city cleanliness
(3) to keep the city clean
(4) No improvement

681. Mr. Sharma has been living in this city since five years.
(1) for (2) only
(3) from (4) No improvement

682. Kamal's suggestion was greeted with hoots of laughter.
(1) in (2) at
(3) on (4) No improvement

683. I could not help to laugh at the joke.
(1) laughing
(2) laugh
(3) to laughing
(4) No improvement

Directions (684-688) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

684. She does not tell lies, doesn't she?
(1) isn't she ?
(2) does she ?
(3) didn't she ?
(4) No improvement

685. Have you ever been in New York ?
(1) at (2) to
(3) with (4) No improvement

686. Wave after wave surrounded the tower.
(1) engulfed
(2) circled
(3) encircled
(4) No improvement

687. It is quite tough to declare which candidate will win the presidential election.
(1) predict (2) augur
(3) portend (4) No improvement

688. Transcoding has one of the items in the new syllabus.
(1) is one of the items
(2) has one of the item
(3) is one of the item
(4) No improvement

Directions (689-710) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

689. The toddler has a habit of throwing tantrums.
(1) expressing emotions
(2) expressing frustrations
(3) expressing happiness
(4) No improvement

690. He absented from the meeting.
(1) was absent
(2) absented himself
(3) took absence
(4) No improvement

691. The concert will start when the conductor comes.
(1) when the conductor arrives
(2) when the curtain has been raising
(3) when the audience will arrive
(4) No improvement

692. The air-conditioner has made ceiling fans a little redundant in today's world.
(1) superfluous
(2) obsolete
(3) extinct
(4) No improvement

693. You ought to do your homework, oughtn't you ?
(1) shouldn't ?
(2) mustn't ?
(3) ought ?
(4) No improvement

694. A thing of beauty is joy for ever.
(1) is the joy
(2) is joyous
(3) is a joy
(4) No improvement

695. The little boy fell from the roof.
(1) fell below the roof
(2) fell down the roof
(3) fell off the roof
(4) No improvement

696. Because that there were heavy rains the lake was flooded.
(1) Because of the
(2) As there were
(3) Since there was
(4) No improvement

697. The thieves ran away in a black car.
(1) fled
(2) escaped with
(3) jumped away
(4) No improvement

698. I don't understand why did you not call me last night.
(1) why had you not call
(2) why you did not call
(3) why not did you call
(4) No improvement

699. What she said is not correct at all.
(1) incorrect
(2) not incorrect
(3) correct
(4) No improvement

700. My uncle couldn't rise up from his bed no more.
(1) any farther
(2) any further
(3) any more
(4) No improvement

701. The train rolls along the track.
(1) rumbles
(2) rattles
(3) ripples
(4) No improvement

702. His miserable condition made us wept.
(1) made us weep
(2) made us to weep
(3) made us to wept
(4) No improvement

703. Everybody was alarmed with the news of his murder.
(1) on (2) after
(3) at (4) No improvement

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704. The greatest fear which is scaring of the world today is global warming.
(1) which had scared of the world
(2) that scared off the world
(3) that scares the world
(4) No improvement

705. Anyone interested in computer programming can find a job in contemporary industry if you learn the basic programming languages, such as COBOL and FORTRAN.
(1) by studying
(2) by the study of
(3) if he would learn
(4) No improvement

706. Anxiety and other such emotions are known to be unhealthy to the body.
(1) dangerous
(2) detrimental
(3) damaging
(4) No improvement

707. The Portsmouth Summer Art Festival is the only place in New Hampshire where we are fortunately see such diverse tales all in one place.
(1) we are able to fortunately see
(2) we are fortunate to see
(3) we are fortunate to seeing
(4) No improvement

708. He speaks not only English but Hindi as well.
(1) as well as Hindi
(2) Hindi too
(3) also Hindi
(4) No improvement

709. His powerful desire brought about his downfall.
(1) his intense desire
(2) his desire for power
(3) his fatal desire
(4) No improvement

710. My opinion of the play is that it will win the National award.
(1) opinion to
(2) opinion about
(3) opinion on
(4) No improvement

Directions (711–732) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No Improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

711. Too much of anything is good for everything.
(1) No Improvement
(2) a thing
(3) all things
(4) nothing

712. The most important part in life is to be humble.
(1) appearance
(2) No Improvement
(3) aspect
(4) entity

713. We could not help admire his inventive genius.
(1) could not help to
(2) No Improvement
(3) could not but
(4) could not help but

714. He borne down all opposition with an iron hand.
(1) bore in all
(2) bore down all
(3) No Improvement
(4) bore up all

715. The teacher was stimulated by the mischievous behaviour of the students.
(1) provoked
(2) evoked
(3) No Improvement
(4) inspired

716. The prisoner was kept in Jail.
(1) kept in confined
(2) kept in confinement.
(3) No Improvement
(4) kept in confirmation.

717. The students met the college authority whom allowed them to sit for the exams.
(1) who allowed them to sit at the exams
(2) which allowed them to sit in exams
(3) which allowed them to sit for the exams
(4) No Improvement

718. Placing a talisman or lucky charm on the door or near the threshold is not mere superstition.
(1) entrance
(2) opening
(3) No Improvement
(4) doorway

719. He could not cope up with the heavy rush.
(1) No Improvement
(2) cope by
(3) cope with
(4) cope upto

720. One day the hare began to make fun of the tortoise as it moved slowly.
(1) mock
(2) shout at
(3) No Improvement
(4) torture

721. The tribunal has postponed the hearing to December 15.
(1) delayed
(2) pushed
(3) adjourned
(4) No Improvement

722. The workers are very determined on fighting for their dues.
(1) No Improvement
(2) have seriously planned
(3) hell bent
(4) have decided

723. I will buy the house provided it is quite sound.
(1) unless (2) whether
(3) until (4) No Improvement

724. It was fortunate that the time bomb had burst only after the crowd had dispersed.
(1) exploded
(2) No Improvement
(3) blown up
(4) erupted

725. The amount multiplies over a period of time.
(1) within (2) in
(3) by (4) No Improvement

726. The police found a human body in the forest.
(1) corpse
(2) No Improvement
(3) carcass
(4) copse

727. The teacher asked him to copy the material word for word.
(1) by
(2) No Improvement
(3) before
(4) after

728. Granting that he has a very great influence, he cannot injure us.
(1) Having great influence
(2) He may have great influence so
(3) Because of his great influence
(4) No Improvement

729. Equipment and practice space will be provided for the players.
(1) Much facility
(2) Each facility
(3) No Improvement
(4) Every facility

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730. Everyone of this girls is beautiful.
(1) that (2) the
(3) these (4) No Improvement

731. Water drawn from a municipal reservoir or a private well, is likely to contain traces of minerals or bacteria.
(1) village tank
(2) No Improvement
(3) public tank
(4) private tank

732. Tax–payers are to be conscious of their privileges.
(1) might
(2) have to
(3) No Improvement
(4) could

Directions (733-754) : In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014 (TF No. 482 RN 5)

733. You need to read these kinds of books for the test.
(1) these kind of book
(2) this kind of book
(3) this kind of a book
(4) No improvement

734. Due to power grid collapse essential services like hospitals, the railways and water plants were perturbed.
(1) was perplexed
(2) were paralysed
(3) were abandoned
(4) No improvement

735. Satish told his mother that he had been reading for six hours.
(1) since six hours
(2) from six hours
(3) till six hours
(4) No improvement

736. No sooner had he agreed to join the job than he started to have doubts.
(1) No sooner did he
(2) No sooner than he
(3) No sooner was he
(4) No improvement

737. Laws were enacted to do away with social evils.
(1) to eradicate
(2) to stop
(3) to prevent
(4) No improvement

738. The woman is waiting to see you looks rather angry.
(1) The women whose waiting to see you looks rather angry
(2) The women who is waiting see you looks rather angry
(3) The woman who is waiting to see you looks rather angry
(4) No improvement

739. If you are a cricket fan, make sure you are witness the grand opening ceremony today.
(1) you witnessed
(2) you witnessing
(3) you witness
(4) No improvement

740. Gauri was for waiting for Hema and I.
(1) Gauri was waiting for Hema and me
(2) Gauri were waiting for Hema and me
(3) Gauri were waiting for Hema and I
(4) No improvement

741. The doctor made no farther comment to justify his action.
(1) The doctor made no farther commandments to justify his action
(2) The doctor made no further comments to justify his action
(3) The doctor made no further commitments to justify his action
(4) No improvement.

742. When the thief saw the police approaching he showed a clean pair at heels.
(1) a clean pair of heels
(2) a clean pair on heels
(3) a clean pair down heels
(4) No improvement

743. Not until did he receive her letter he fully realised her problem.
(1) Not until he received her letter did he fully realise
(2) Not until had he received her letter that he
(3) Not until he had received her letter that he
(4) No improvement

744. I can't think of anybody whom to invite.
(1) anybody whom I should invite
(2) anybody to invite
(3) anybody who should be invited
(4) No improvement

745. I hadn't heard from him for nearly ten years in which time I had got married and had two children.
(1) I hadn't heard of him for nearly ten years, during which point I had got married and had two children
(2) I hadn't heard of him for nearly ten years, in which point I had got married
(3) I hadn't heard for him for nearly ten years, in which case I had got married
(4) No improvement

746. Our progress was slow because of having to search for them at frequent intervals.
(1) at having
(2) through having
(3) in having
(4) No improvement

747. One day a wonderful plate of gold fell into the courtyard of a temple from Heaven at Banaras.
(1) One day at Banaras a wonderful plate of gold fell into the courtyard from Heaven of a temple
(2) One day fell into the courtyard of a temple at Banaras a wonderful plate of gold from Heaven
(3) One day a wonderful plate of gold fell from Heaven into the courtyard of a temple at Banaras
(4) No improvement

748. The man who approached me of dark complexion has disappeared.
(1) The dark complexioned man who approached me has disappeared
(2) Has disappeared who approached me of dark complexion
(3) Who of dark complexion approached me has disappeared
(4) No improvement

749. He narrated what his brother had done in vivid detail.
(1) He narrated in vivid detail what his brother had done
(2) In vivid detail, he narrated what his brother had done
(3) He narrated what his brother in vivid detail had done
(4) No improvement

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750. He is looking for a flat for his son of 1200 sq feet carpet area.
(1) He is looking for a flat of 1200 sq feet carpet area for his son
(2) He of 1200 sq feet carpet area is looking for a flat for his son
(3) Of 1200 sq feet carpet area he is looking for a flat for his son
(4) No improvement

751. He impressed with his words than with his acts rather.
(1) He impressed with his words rather than with his acts
(2) He rather impressed with his words than with his acts
(3) Rather he impressed with his words than with his acts
(4) No improvement

752. John loves Mary so much that she can turn him round her finger.
(1) turn a blind eye
(2) turn him a cold shoulder
(3) turn his head
(4) No improvement

753. He has a good command over both English and French is known to all.
(1) That he has a good command over both English and French is known to all
(2) That is known he has a good command over both English and French to all
(3) That a good command over both English and French he has is known to all
(4) No improvement

754. I want a nurse to look after my child of about fifty years.
(1) I want a nurse to look of about fifty years after my child
(2) I want a nurse of about fifty years to look after my child
(3) To look after my child of about fifty years I want a nurse
(4) No improvement

Directions (755-764) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014
TF No. 022 MH 3)

755. Why should you be despaired of your success of your undertaking ?
(1) you despair of the success of your undertaking
(2) you despair of success of undertaking
(3) you be despaired of the success of your undertaking
(4) No improvement.

756. As Rees was going to town in the High Street a savage dog attacked him and bit him.
(1) going to town a savage dog attacked him and bit him in the High Street
(2) in the High Street a savage dog attacked him and bit him in the town
(3) going to town in the High Street a savage dog bit him and attacked him
(4) No improvement

757. Something is pretty here that Vineeta can wear to the party.
(1) Something here is pretty
(2) Something is here pretty
(3) Here is something pretty
(4) No improvement

758. I have dreamt all my life to own a beautiful maroon coloured car.
(1) of owning
(2) to owning
(3) at owning
(4) No improvement

759. Sitting on the hill top, the sun went down watching before him.
(1) he watched the sun go down
(2) the sun went down with him watching.
(3) the sun went down when he watched.
(4) No improvement

760. The office is soon to be closed.
(1) just to
(2) about to
(3) immediately to
(4) No improvement

761. He has achieved nothing out of his way worth mentioning.
(1) out of the way
(2) by the way
(3) in a big way
(4) No improvement

762. I prevailed on him to vote for you.
(1) to (2) at
(3) upon (4) No improvement

763. Eager to pass his final exams, studying was the students top priority.
(1) the student's top priority was studying.
(2) the student made studying his top priority.
(3) the top priority of studing was made by the student.
(4) No improvement

764. Mr. Dev will not go to the wedding reception without being called.
(1) if he is not invited
(2) till he is invited
(3) unless he is invited
(4) No improvement

Directions (765–769) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC
Exam. 16.11.2014 , Ist Sitting
TF No. 333 LO 2)

765. The girl filled the pitcher for water.
(1) in (2) of
(3) with
(4) No improvement

766. Walk carefully lest you do not fall.
(1) lest you might not fall
(2) lest you fall
(3) lest you should not fall
(4) No improvement

767. Please tell the story in a nutshell.
(1) in nutshell
(2) in the nutshell
(3) in nutshells
(4) No improvement

768. The housing problem in Mumbai becomes more serious.
(1) is becoming
(2) has become
(3) become
(4) No improvement

769. If he would have tried he would have succeeded.
(1) had tried
(2) is tried
(3) was tried
(4) No improvement

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Directions (770–774) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed. Your answer is (4).

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)

770. Renuka availed herself of all the leave to her credit.
(1) availed of (2) availed
(3) availed to
(4) No improvement

771. One of my friends are going to Mumbai tomorrow.
(1) will (2) is
(3) has been (4) No improvement

772. I want you to clearly understand that excuses will not do.
(1) you clearly to understand
(2) to clearly understand you
(3) you to understand clearly
(4) No improvement

773. I sat down to do my assignment. Instead of that, I watched a movie.
(1) I watched a movie instead
(2) and I watched a movie
(3) I began watching a movie
(4) No improvement

774. The train was late for fifty minutes.
(1) behind (2) by
(3) around (4) No improvement

Directions (775–796) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015 Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

775. The train is running late time.
(1) after (2) behind
(3) off (4) No improvement

776. When the party ended, the band pack up its equipment and left.
(1) will pack up
(2) will have packed up
(3) packed up
(4) No improvement

777. I made a lecture.
(1) will make
(2) gave
(3) would make
(4) No improvement

778. They prevented me from danger.
(1) was preventing
(2) were preventing
(3) protected
(4) No improvement

779. The room is smoky.
(1) by smokes
(2) filled with smoke
(3) with smokes
(4) No improvement

780. I really enjoyed the way the fashion show was executed and 1 also very much liked its theme.
(1) its theme conveyed
(2) and the executing of the fashion shows theme
(3) I really liked its theme
(4) No improvement

781. Ronald might fail the test, in which point he'd re-sit it next year.
(1) Ronald might fail the test, in which time he'd re-sit it next year.
(2) Ronald might failed the test, in which point he'd re-sit it next year.
(3) Ronald might fail the test, in which case he'd re-sit it next year.
(4) No improvement

782. He saw looking through the window, the beggar standing right there.
(1) He saw the beggar looking through the window standing right down there.
(2) He, looking through the window, saw the beggar standing right down there.
(3) Looking through the window, he saw the beggar standing right there.
(4) No improvement

783. Only a smaller number of students participated in the 15th August celebration at school.
(1) constricted
(2) little
(3) a few
(4) No improvement

784. The chairs will be disposed in an auction.
(1) disposed off
(2) disposed of
(3) dispose towards
(4) No improvement

785. The Chief Minister has promised to commit his department to a renewed effort to clean up the environment.
(1) administration
(2) departmental
(3) workers
(4) No improvement

786. Both himself and his relations will be invited.
(1) you (2) she
(3) he (4) No improvement

787. As I am suffering from fever so grant me leave for two days.
(1) and grant me
(2) please grant me
(3) grant myself
(4) No improvement

788. A man's life is divided to four stages.
(1) into (2) as
(3) of (4) No improvement

789. On saw the mother, the child smiled sweetly.
(1) On seeing
(2) On having seen
(3) On seen
(4) No improvement

790. The three daughters divided the property between themselves.
(1) for (2) to
(3) among (4) No improvement

791. He did not give me some books.
(1) more (2) any
(3) much (4) No improvement

792. We saw one tiger approached to us.
(1) approaching to us
(2) approaching us
(3) approaching towards us
(4) No improvement

793. There were so many children at the party that it was hardly impossible to keep a count.
(1) hardly possible for keeping
(2) hardly impossible keeping
(3) hardly possible to keep
(4) No improvement

794. 1 am the secretary of the sports club since its formation five years ago.
(1) was
(2) have been
(3) had been
(4) No improvement

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795. Sunil was acting strange when I saw him.
(1) strangely
(2) stranger
(3) more strange
(4) No improvement

796. I shall not go until I am invited.
(1) till (2) whether
(3) unless (4) No improvement

Directions (797–801) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

797. The workers should have been more meticulous.
(1) committed
(2) precise
(3) No improvement
(4) punctual

798. I was angry at myself for making such a big mistake.
(1) with
(2) about
(3) No improvement
(4) on

799. Torture and trauma has made her a mental patient.
(1) No improvement
(2) lunatic
(3) mania
(4) mad

800. She is very eccentric woman.
(1) impatient
(2) No improvement
(3) unusual
(4) generous

801. The chickens in his farm are fatted up nicely.
(1) are fattened
(2) are fattening
(3) are fattying
(4) No improvement

Directions (802–806) : In the following five questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternatives. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 IInd Sitting)

802. The university asked him to return back the funds allotted for the project.
(1) No improvement
(2) to bring back the funds
(3) to settle the funds
(4) to return the funds

803. He learnt the lesson with great care.
(1) carefully
(2) carelessly
(3) with care
(4) No improvement

804. No one cared for the boy after his father died.
(1) cared for the boy since his father died
(2) No improvement
(3) took the boy for care after his father's death
(4) took care of the boy after his father died

805. He insisted to go with me.
(1) insisted upon going
(2) agreed to go
(3) No improvement
(4) insisted that he should go

806. The hawk said that the pigeons and dove are meat birds.
(1) No improvement
(2) meek birds
(3) meet birds
(4) weak birds

Directions (807-816) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No Improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

807. The second pigeon flew just as the first pigeon had flown.
(1) No improvement
(2) one had done
(3) one had flown away
(4) had done

808. The old man has acquired experience through age.
(1) No improvement
(2) developed experience
(3) experienced
(4) got experience

809. Water and soil pollutants find their entry into the body through ingestion of contaminated water or food.
(1) No improvement
(2) digestion of contaminated
(3) injection of contaminated
(4) passage of contaminated

810. He lives far from the station.
(1) No improvement
(2) away from the station
(3) a long way from the station
(4) off the station

811. Mumbai is famous because of its textiles.
(1) No improvement
(2) at (3) in
(4) for

812. They spoke about the weather.
(1) No improvement
(2) said
(3) talked
(4) expressed

813. Mr. Mukherjee knows ten languages, isn't it ?
(1) No improvement
(2) doesn't Mr. Mukherjee ?
(3) hasn't he ?
(4) doesn't he ?

814. It's high time that you go home.
(1) No improvement
(2) are going
(3) went
(4) gone

815. Drinking tea is an English habit.
(1) No improvement
(2) tradition
(3) convention
(4) custom

816. He is wanting in a little common sense.
(1) No improvement
(2) lacks
(3) is lacking in
(4) needs some

Directions (817–826) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

817. We do not believe in a dual policy of the company.
(1) in this dual
(2) in these dual
(3) on these dual
(4) No improvement

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818. This news is too good to be true.
(1) cannot be true
(2) so good that it should be true
(3) No improvement
(4) so good that it cannot be true

819. The notorious criminal went to the police to go to prison.
(1) submitted to the police
(2) surrendered himself before the police
(3) No improvement
(4) gave himself up for the police

820. If he has time he will telephone.
(1) could (2) might
(3) would (4) No improvement

821. He met European lady at the conference who works for an NGO.
(1) European lady who works for an NGO at the conference
(2) No improvement
(3) a European lady who works for an NGO, at the conference
(4) an European lady at the conference who works for an NGO

822. I did not see you for a long time.
(1) have not seen
(2) saw
(3) No improvement
(4) have not been seeing

823. The glass figurine that was being shown in the store window appealed to me.
(1) No improvement
(2) that was on display
(3) that was exhibited
(4) that was advertised

824. He is somehow tall for his age.
(1) No improvement
(2) rather
(3) many
(4) much

825. The practice of starving the children in order to cure diarrhoea also aggravates the situation.
(1) starving child
(2) No improvement
(3) starve children
(4) starving children

826. She said that she was glad to be here that evening.
(1) to ome here
(2) to be there
(3) to have been here
(4) No improvement

Directions (827-836) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence, which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

827. If I will get an opportunity, I shall attend the seminar.
(1) get
(2) got
(3) No Improvement
(4) shall get

828. Both the teams played the game fairly.
(1) No Improvement
(2) played a fair game
(3) played fairly the game
(4) fairly played the game

829. She could not help but laugh.
(1) but laughing
(2) laughter
(3) No Improvement
(4) laughing

830. We met yesterday, haven't we ?
(1) didn't we ?
(2) No Improvement
(3) hadn't we ?
(4) isn't it ?

831. I took my mother some grapes when she was in hospital.
(1) I took for my mother some grapes.
(2) I brought my mother some grapes
(3) I took some grapes for my mother
(4) No Improvement

832. The others shook their heads and made vague noises of approval.
(1) hung
(2) turned around
(3) No Improvement
(4) nodded

833. She insisted on she was innocent.
(1) insisted on that
(2) No Improvement
(3) insisted that
(4) insisted with

834. The world is being faced with a crisis
(1) confronted
(2) in front of
(3) No Improvement
(4) facing

835. You must endure what you cannot cure.
(1) accept (2) suffer
(3) prevail (4) No Improvement

836. He does not laugh, nor he smiles.
(1) nor he does smile
(2) neither he does smile
(3) nor does he smile
(4) No Improvement

Directions (837–846) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No Improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

837. I was struck by his singular appearance.
(1) struck by his single appearance
(2) struck by how he singularly appears
(3) No Improvement
(4) had stricken his single appearance

838. The blue whale was thriving in all of the world's oceans until the turn of the century, at which time they became hunted to the point of extinction.
(1) The blue whale was thriving in all of the world's oceans up until the turn of the century
(2) At the turn of the century, blue whales were thriving in all of the world's oceans.
(3) Blue whales were thriving in all of the world's oceans until the turn of the century
(4) No Improvement

839. We have been retracing our steps to the log cabin ten minutes ago.
(1) will be retracing
(2) have to retrace
(3) had to retrace
(4) No Improvement

840. I hope you will be able to steer ahead of the anti-social elements.
(1) steer clear
(2) steer free
(3) steer out
(4) No Improvement

841. He bowed down at the altar.
(1) next to the altar
(2) No Improvement
(3) before the altar
(4) infront of the altar

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842. They were being commanded to wait till the signal was given.
(1) commanded
(2) command
(3) given command
(4) No Improvement

843. River Damodar in West Bengal carry the effluents from the Durgapur Industrial complex for miles.
(1) No Improvement
(2) carries the effluents
(3) carries the effluence
(4) carried the effluents

844. The climate of Shillong is somewhat like Kohima.
(1) as Kohima
(2) as Kohima's
(3) No Improvement
(4) like Kohima's

845. John decided to go to the Advocate General to clear his name of the accusation.
(1) to clean his name
(2) to cleared his name
(3) to wash his name
(4) No Improvement

846. He could not be able to think logically because of his illness.
(1) was not able
(2) No Improvement
(3) cannot be able
(4) can be unable

Directions (847–865) : In the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is written in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, choose No Improvement.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

847. He only married her for her money.
(1) He married her for her money only.
(2) He married her only for her money.
(3) No improvement
(4) Only for her money he married her.

848. Please send the letter on the address given below.
(1) to
(2) No improvement
(3) at
(4) upon

849. The two thieves distributed the loot between themselves.
(1) with themselves
(2) amongst themselves
(3) among themselves
(4) No improvement

850. The equipment were faulty.
(1) equipment were
(2) equipments are
(3) equipment was
(4) No improvement

851. Plants cannot grow without sunshine.
(1) No improvement
(2) Plants can thrive in the sun.
(3) Plants cannot grow on a cloudy day.
(4) Plants do not live in darkness.

852. The gold is a precious metal.
(1) No improvement
(2) A gold
(3) An old
(4) Gold

853. Old habits die hardly.
(1) No improvement
(2) die much hardly
(3) die hard
(4) die too hard

854. He is known by others.
(1) for (2) among
(3) to (4) No improvement

855. They tried to win control of the company from their step brothers.
(1) inherit (2) swindle
(3) wrest (4) No improvement

856. Mr. Bharath was a professor whom all students respected.
(1) looked up to
(2) looked up
(3) No improvement
(4) looked over

857. The criminal must be killed.
(1) hanged (2) murdered
(3) hung (4) No improvement

858. My daughter is going to take her final examination next month.
(1) under take
(2) No improvement
(3) appear
(4) give

859. My father advised me to shun bad peers.
(1) escape (2) leave
(3) avoid (4) No improvement

860. All these events are associated like links in a chain.
(1) attached
(2) bracketed
(3) No improvement
(4) concatenated

861. She is improving her pronunciation of English with a view to become a newsreader.
(1) No improvement
(2) be becoming
(3) have become
(4) becoming

862. The kingfisher is a bird founded most in the Eastern Hemisphere, especially in the south-east Asian countries.
(1) a bird find mostly
(2) a bird mostly founded
(3) a bird found mostly
(4) No improvement

863. Instead of his hard work, he did not succeed.
(1) Inspite of
(2) In case of
(3) In respect of
(4) No improvement

864. Seeing no way to escape, the thief suited to the Inspector.
(1) shooted
(2) surrendered
(3) supplied
(4) No improvement

865. If you want to catch the first flight you may leave now.
(1) must
(2) ought to
(3) No improvement
(4) could

866. Manoj is so credible that he immediately believed my story.
(1) No improvement
(2) credulous
(3) innocent
(4) creditable

867. Thomas Caffall the gunman killing two persons near the Texas A & M University, asked forgiveness for shooting the officers.
(1) who killed
(2) who has killed
(3) No improvement
(4) who had killed

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868. I want to dispose off all my old furniture immediately
(1) dispose
(2) disposed off
(3) dispose of
(4) No improvement

Directions (869–878) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No Improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

869. He parts his hair in the centre.
(1) at the centre
(2) near the centre
(3) in the middle
(4) No improvement

870. I can't allow you to make jokes in the class.
(1) cut (2) crack
(3) break (4) No improvement

871. Shut the window; it is fairly cold.
(1) quiet (2) quite
(3) rather (4) No improvement

872. She is the lady who will inaugurate the exhibition.
(1) declare the exhibition open
(2) start the exhibition
(3) begin the exhibition
(4) No improvement

873. He avoids to speak to me.
(1) to talk
(2) speaking
(3) speech
(4) No improvement

874. A major water pollutant due to the growth of large cities is the sewages.
(1) a sewage
(2) a sewages
(3) the sewage
(4) No improvement

875. I have just taken my meals.
(1) I have just had my food
(2) I am done with my meals
(3) I finished my meals
(4) No improvement

876. I stayed at Henry house for a week.
(1) Henry's home
(2) Henry's
(3) Henry home
(4) No improvement

877. The warden told the boys to quickly clean their rooms.
(1) clean their rooms hastily
(2) clean their rooms quickly
(3) cleanse their rooms quickly
(4) No improvement

878. I needn't get up early tomorrow, shouldn't I ?
(1) don't I ? (2) do I ?
(3) need I ? (4) No improvement

Directions (879– 881) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, choose "No Improvement".

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, Ist Sitting)

879. Covering thirty kilometres in thirty minutes are not a great distance using a brand new car.
(1) aren't a great distance
(2) is no distance
(3) No improvement
(4) is not a great distance

880. Years ago, I met a man which was President and Chairman of the board of a company.
(1) whom
(2) No improvement
(3) who
(4) whose

881. Where are you coming from ?
(1) No improvement
(2) do you come from
(3) were you from
(4) you are coming from

Directions (882–884) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternatives. In case no improvement is needed your answer is No improvement.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, IInd Sitting)

882. Journalism and medicine would be two of his career options.
(1) No improvement
(2) could be
(3) will be
(4) might be

883. No economist can accurately foresee whether tax will go up or down.
(1) expect
(2) anticipate
(3) No improvement
(4) obviate

884. One should keep their word.
(1) one's
(2) his
(3) everyone's
(4) No improvement

Directions (885-906) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No Improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

885. Many a man have died of cancer.
(1) No improvement
(2) have died from
(3) have been dying of
(4) has died of

886. I want to admit in a university in the US.
(1) go (2) enter
(3) enrol (4) No improvement

887. He was a failure at art but his last piece was so beautiful that no one could believe he had painted it.
(1) breath taking enough to be unreal.
(2) indeed a masterpiece !
(3) very realistic and unbelievable.
(4) No improvement

888. This matter admits no excuse.
(1) admits for
(2) No improvement
(3) admits of
(4) admits to

889. I was greatly shocked by the most ruthless murder.
(1) gruesome
(2) shocking
(3) loathsome
(4) No improvement

890. She is annoying that her father had not accepted her suggestion.
(1) was to annoy
(2) had to annoy
(3) No improvement
(4) was annoyed

891. If the room had been brighter, I would have been able to read for a while before going to bed.
(1) If the room was brighter
(2) If the room are brighter
(3) Had the room been brighter
(4) No improvement

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892. He has composed a beautiful song.
(1) penned
(2) written
(3) jotted down
(4) No improvement

893. The old car thumped along over the stony road.
(1) creaked (2) crawled
(3) chugged (4) No improvement

894. No sooner had he reaching the station than the train began to move.
(1) No sooner had he reach the station than the train begins to move.
(2) No sooner did he reaching the station than the train began to move.
(3) No sooner had he reached the station than the train began to move.
(4) No improvement

895. My father has been advised to reduce smoking.
(1) cut down
(2) No improvement
(3) lower down
(4) reduce down

896. Sincerity is always appreciated.
(1) enhanced
(2) enjoyed
(3) waited
(4) No improvement

897. Listen attention to what I say.
(1) attentively
(2) attend
(3) attentive
(4) No improvement

898. My sister does not know whether tomorrow can be a holiday for her.
(1) whether tomorrow is a holiday to her
(2) whether tomorrow will be a holiday for her
(3) No improvement
(4) whether tomorrow is a holiday for her.

899. Honesty is more superior than riches.
(1) far superior than
(2) No improvement
(3) more superior to
(4) superior to

900. A hand pump is very easy to work and it can be fitted in every house.
(1) No improvement
(2) can be fits
(3) could be fitting
(4) can be fitting

901. The criminal was hung to death.
(1) hunged
(2) hang
(3) No improvement
(4) hanged

902. What does agonise me most is not this criticism, but the trivial reason behind it.
(1) No improvement
(2) most agonising me
(3) agonises me most
(4) most agonised me

903. They have not and cannot be in the good books of the coach because they lack discipline.
(1) No improvement
(2) have not been and can never be
(3) have not and can never be
(4) have not and can never been

904. The Louvre, a museum known to everyone in the world, is in Paris.
(1) a world–renowned museum
(2) No improvement
(3) a globally known museum
(4) a world–famous museum

905. The sun will not rise before an hour.
(1) arise in an hour
(2) rise in an hour
(3) rises for an hour
(4) No improvement

906. Heartfelt prayers to God will always have expected results.
(1) have amazing results
(2) No improvement
(3) have good results
(4) have desired results

Directions (907–910) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is No improvement.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

907. The museum's collection includes artefacts dated back to prehistoric times.
(1) date back to
(2) No improvement.
(3) dating back to
(4) date backs to

908. He said, 'Let the show begins'
(1) 'Let the show to begin'
(2) 'Let's the show begin'
(3) 'Let the show begin'
(4) No improvement.

909. I'm really sorry but I haven't got much money myself.
(1) I'm really sorry but I have very few money myself.
(2) No improvement.
(3) I'm really sorry I have lesser money myself.
(4) I'm really sorry but I not have much money myself.

910. Both of them are good, but this is the best of the two.
(1) No improvement
(2) better
(3) much better
(4) good

Directions (911–914) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

911. How many country are there in Europe ?
(1) countries are their in
(2) country are there on
(3) countries are there in
(4) No improvement

912. We stayed in Mumbai in five days.
(1) with (2) for
(3) at (4) No improvement

913. The medicine must be take by you.
(1) takes (2) taken
(3) taking (4) No improvement

914. The Sutlej has changed its path.
(1) journey (2) course
(3) line (4) No improvement

Directions (915–918) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence

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is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

915. She is willing to help you.
(1) wilful (2) willingly
(3) wilfully (4) No improvement

916. Being ill, he came to work.
(1) He came to work and fell ill
(2) Despite coming to work, he was ill
(3) Inspite of being ill, he came to work
(4) No improvement

917. She had realized that she had seen him before.
(1) had been realized
(2) realized
(3) has realized
(4) No improvement

918. Hundreds of children are deaf born every year.
(1) deaf are born every
(2) every born are deaf
(3) are born deaf every
(4) No improvement

Directions (919–922) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No Improvement.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

919. It is not difficult to forgive someone who says sorry.
(1) is apologising
(2) is asking sorry
(3) No Improvement
(4) apologises

920. A greedy man always hankers after money.
(1) wanted
(2) greeds after
(3) No Improvement
(4) runs after

921. Ours is a joined family.
(1) joint
(2) jointed
(3) No Improvement
(4) join

922. Be quick otherwise you would miss the train.
(1) otherwise you could have
(2) No Improvement
(3) otherwise you will
(4) otherwise you will have

Directions (923–926) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is No Improvement.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

923. The terrorist as well as his accomplices was killed in the encounter.
(1) have been killed
(2) No improvement
(3) were killed
(4) was being killed

924. The Councillor behaves as if he is the Chief Minister.
(1) has been
(2) were
(3) No improvement
(4) was

925. Inspite of age he is my senior.
(1) He is my senior, in keeping with his age.
(2) He is my senior in regard of his age.
(3) No improvement
(4) In respect of age, he is my senior.

926. Rani has completed her graduation from a reputed university last year.
(1) completed
(2) was completed
(3) No improvement
(4) had been completed

Directions (927–930) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternatives. In case "no improvement" is needed your answer is (3).

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

927. The President of India administers the oath of office to the Council of Ministers.
(1) imposes the promise
(2) supervises the oath taking ceremony
(3) No improvement
(4) reads out the oath

928. Being a wet day, he stayed at home.
(1) Though
(2) As it was
(3) No improvement
(4) Since

929. We've got a new big house.
(1) big new house
(2) house big new
(3) No improvement
(4) house new big

930. I shall write to you when I reach Agra.
(1) will write to you
(2) would write to you
(3) No improvement
(4) should write to you

Directions (931–940) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose "No improvement" .

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

931. Either Kiran or Mala is sure to be chosen for the school debate team.
(1) Either Kiran or Mala are sure to
(2) Either Kiran nor Mala are sure to
(3) Either Kiran or Mala will
(4) No Improvement

932. Tom was standing besides the school-house poster, when the ball rolled towards him.
(1) standing beside the school-house poster
(2) stand besides the school house poster
(3) stood beside the school-house poster
(4) No Improvement

933. No sane person or government can tolerate terrorists of any degree or kind.
(1) terrorism of any degree or kind
(2) terrorise of any degree or kind
(3) torture of any degree or kind
(4) No Improvement

934. Saibal has got an extensive to finish writing his thesis.
(1) an extended
(2) an extention
(3) an extension
(4) No Improvement

935. She stood by him under all conditions and undaunted by anything.
(1) without reserve
(2) without hesitation

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(3) through thick and thin
(4) No Improvement

936. Sheela was reprimanded by the school Marshall for coming lately to school.
(1) to school lately
(2) late to school
(3) to school later
(4) No Improvement

937. Kunal looked very manliness in his police uniform.
(1) menliness
(2) man-like
(3) manly
(4) No Improvement

938. The school was very co-operation when we made a documentary film there.
(1) very co-operator
(2) very co-operative
(3) very co-operated
(4) No Improvement

939. "I would like to tell you about this my friend," said John.
(1) this friend of mine
(2) the friend of mine
(3) this friend
(4) No Improvement

940. The boat was drowned.
(1) was sunk
(2) was drown
(3) was sink
(4) No Improvement

Directions (941–950) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose "No improvement".

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513183)

941. Either Kiran or Mala is sure to be chosen for the school debate team.
(1) Either Kiran or Mala are sure to
(2) Either Kiran nor Mala are sure to
(3) Either Kiran or Mala will
(4) No Improvement

942. Tom was standing besides the school-house poster, when the ball rolled towards him.
(1) standing beside the school-house poster
(2) stand besides the school house poster
(3) stood beside the school-house poster
(4) No Improvement

943. No sane person or government can tolerate terrorists of any degree or kind.
(1) terrorism of any degree or kind
(2) terrorise of any degree or kind
(3) torture of any degree or kind
(4) No Improvement

944. Saibal has got an extensive to finish writing his thesis.
(1) an extended
(2) an extention
(3) an extension
(4) No Improvement

945. She stood by him under all conditions and undaunted by anything.
(1) without reserve
(2) without hesitation
(3) through thick and thin
(4) No Improvement

946. Sheela was reprimanded by the school Marshall for coming lately to school.
(1) to school lately
(2) late to school
(3) to school later
(4) No Improvement

947. Kunal looked very manliness in his police uniform.
(1) menliness
(2) man-like
(3) manly
(4) No Improvement

948. The school was very co-operation when we made a documentary film there.
(1) very co-operator
(2) very co-operative
(3) very co-operated
(4) No Improvement

949. "I would like to tell you about this my friend," said John.
(1) this friend of mine
(2) the friend of mine
(3) this friend
(4) No Improvement

950. The boat was drowned.
(1) was sunk
(2) was drown
(3) was sink
(4) No Improvement

Directions (951-955) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No Improvement.

(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 Ist sitting TF No. 3148585)

951. I contradicted against him.
(1) contradicted over
(2) No improvement
(3) contradicted
(4) contradicted with

952. You must accustom yourself with new ideas.
(1) accustomed yourself with
(2) accustom yourself to
(3) No improvement
(4) get accustom to

953. You should cut off on the amount of cigarettes you smoke.
(1) No improvement
(2) cut up
(3) cut down
(4) cut out

954. No sooner than it stopped raining, the children went out.
(1) did it stopped raining than
(2) No improvement
(3) had it stopped raining than
(4) did it stop raining than

955. Try to lower the amount of fat in your diet.
(1) cut
(2) No improvement
(3) reduce
(4) lose

Directions (956–960) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No Improvement.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 IInd sitting)

956. College students went at the rampage in the city yesterday.

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(1) with the rampage
(2) No improvement
(3) on a rampage
(4) over the rampage

957. I met the two girls, which I believe, are identical twins.
(1) who I believe are
(2) No Improvement
(3) who to my belief, are
(4) whom I thought, are

958. Helen Kellller's efforts rehabilitate herself despite her triple handicap.
(1) managed
(2) No improvement
(3) readapt
(4) reinstate

959. I would gladly accompany your sister if you had asked me.
(1) will gladly accompany
(2) would have gladly accompanied
(3) would gladly accompanied
(4) No improvement

960. You cannot forbid him leaving.
(1) his leaving
(2) he leaving
(3) him to leave
(4) No improvement

Directions (961) : In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

961. It is a normal part of growth and development for a young child to be wary with strangers.
(1) of
(2) from
(3) at
(4) No improvement

Directions (962) : In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

962. She told me she has a headache.
(1) had
(2) is having
(3) will have
(4) No improvement

Directions (963) : In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement .

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

963. Finished my homework, I went out to play.
(1) The work was finished
(2) Homework completed
(3) Having completed my homework
(4) No improvement

Directions (964) : In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

964. We waited in six hours.
(1) within
(2) for
(3) during
(4) No improvement

Directions (965) : In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

965. It's time they went home.
(1) go
(2) had gone
(3) gone
(4) No improvement

966. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. In case no improvement is required choose No Improvement.
Let's go for a walk, do we?
(1) aren't we
(2) shall we
(3) don't we
(4) No Improvement

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

967. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. In case no improvement is required choose No improvement.
A pair of slippers is cheap nowadays.
(1) slipper is
(2) slippers are
(3) No Improvement
(4) are cheap

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

968. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. In case no improvement is required choose No Improvement'.
Lot of water has overflowed the tank.
(1) Lot of waters
(2) A lot of water
(3) A lot of waters
(4) No Improvement

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

969. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. In case no improvement is required choose No Improvement as your answer.
The speech he gave was highly informative.
(1) deliver
(2) made
(3) give
(4) No Improvement

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

970. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence.
She is tall as me.
(1) as tall as I am
(2) tall like
(3) tall like me
(4) tall as I am

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

971. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the

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bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement

Even though she was disliked by her in-laws at the beginning of her marriage, she did manage to win their hearts.

(1) win over their
(2) win over there
(3) win them over their
(4) No Improvement

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

972. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.

Many a pilgrim were hurt during the festival

(1) have been
(2) was
(3) have
(4) No Improvement

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

973. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.

My uncle and mentor are helping me.

(1) mentor is
(2) mentors have
(3) mentors were
(4) No Improvement

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

974. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.

You can't avoid notifying the building while travelling.

(1) avoid to look
(2) avoid to noticing
(3) avoid noticing
(4) No Improvement

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

975. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.

I am taking a book with me so that I'll have something to read on the train.

(1) I will be something to read
(2) I'll have something
(3) I have read
(4) No Improvement

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

976. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.

Twenty kilometres are a good distance.

(1) were
(2) are
(3) is
(4) No Improvement

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

Directions (977) : In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case, no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

977. Rosa's hatred to work under the landlord resulted in animosity.

(1) disgust (2) distaste
(3) resentment (4) annoyance

Directions (978) : In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case, no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

978. The celebration was abandoned due to heavy rains.

(1) adjourned
(2) postponed
(3) inoperative
(4) No improvement

Directions (979) : In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

979. It is a myth that drinking within limits helps to improves the health.

(1) No improvement
(2) help improves
(3) helps improving
(4) helps improve

Directions (980) : In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case, no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

980. Her new shoes ensure her that she does not fall while running.

(1) ensures to her that
(2) ensures her that
(3) ensure that
(4) No improvement

Directions (981) : In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

981. As much as I tried to reduce my weight, I ended up nowhere.

(1) ended up to somewhere
(2) ended in less weight
(3) ended in lesser weight
(4) No improvement

Directions (982–991) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improve-

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ment is required, choose "No improvement".

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

982. Will you lend me few rupees in this hour of need ?
(1) lend me any rupees
(2) lend me a few rupees
(3) borrow me a few rupees
(4) No improvement

983. The car with a burst tyre halted swiftly.
(1) stopped fastly
(2) jolted to a halt
(3) stopped quick
(4) No improvement

984. Many incidents of the last month seem unimportant when viewed in perception.
(1) perceptive
(2) perspective
(3) prospective
(4) No improvement

985. The youths jostled their way in the crowd.
(1) through
(2) among
(3) over
(4) No improvement

986. What is wrong with the argument is that even if the two premises are true, then the conclusion isn't necessarily true.
(1) the conclusion is false
(2) the conclusions aren't necessarily true
(3) the conclusion will be true
(4) No improvement

987. He is entitled to a reward for honesty.
(1) entitle to (2) entitled
(3) titled
(4) No improvement

988. The sight chosen for the school building is good.
(1) eye-sight (2) side
(3) site
(4) No improvement

989. The matter must be considered in every point of view.
(1) at every
(2) on every
(3) from every
(4) No improvement

990. The poor villagers have waited in the bitter cold for more than two hours now.
(1) had waited
(2) have been waiting
(3) has been waiting
(4) No improvement

991. You must accustom yourself with new ideas.
(1) accustom to
(2) accustom yourself to
(3) accustomed with
(4) No improvement

Directions (992–996) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, select option corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

992. Each self is unique, and therefore cannot be compared.
(1) incomparable
(2) non-comparable
(3) incomparably
(4) No improvement

993. Shall I sit between you at the concert?
(1) beside (2) besides
(3) next
(4) No improvement

994. No one other reason than poverty is hampering India's progress.
(1) No other
(2) None other
(3) No another
(4) No improvement

995. The custom has took root in the society.
(1) taken root
(2) take root
(3) takes root
(4) No improvement

996. We will take care of your children when you are away at Mumbai.
(1) be looking for
(2) look after
(3) take care after
(4) No improvement

Directions (997) : In this question, a sentence or a part of sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

997. She cut a sad figure in her first performance on the stage.
(1) made a sorry figure
(2) cut a sorry face
(3) cut a sorry figure
(4) No improvement

Directions (998–1002) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/ a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the option corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

998. You must complete this work up to Sunday.
(1) within Sunday
(2) by Sunday
(3) on to Sunday
(4) No improvement

999. Hole wheat bread is good for health.
(1) Whole
(2) Healthy
(3) Holed
(4) No improvement

1000. She has no pen to write.
(1) write with
(2) write at
(3) write in
(4) No improvement

1001. He dislikes the word, isn't he ?
(1) doesn't he ?
(2) didn't he ?
(3) does he ?
(4) No improvement

1002. He is one of those who likes to help others.
(1) those persons who like to help others
(2) those who like to help the other
(3) those who like to help others
(4) No improvement

Directions (1003 – 1007) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the option corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

1003. She has that rare character - the ability to listen to people.
(1) rare ear
(2) rare characteristic
(3) rare sense
(4) No improvement

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1004. Both of them have not apologized yet.
(1) Neither of them has
(2) Any of them have
(3) None of the two
(4) No improvement

1005. The greater the demand, higher the price.
(1) the high
(2) a higher
(3) the higher
(4) No improvement

1006. His appointment as coach is yet another feather in his wing.
(1) feather in his hat
(2) badge in his hat
(3) feather in his cap
(4) No improvement

1007. The majority of the rain-fed Indian rivers, either dry up, or become trickle after the monsoon.
(1) the trickle
(2) a trickle
(3) an trickle
(4) No improvement

Directions (1008–1012) : In each of the following questions a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

1008. The farmers work at the fields.
(1) on the fields
(2) through the fields
(3) in the fields
(4) No improvement

1009. The boss impatiently told him to get up with his work.
(1) to get on
(2) to get by
(3) to get under
(4) No improvement

1010. The judges remarked on the high standard of entries for the competition.
(1) remarked of
(2) remarked at
(3) remarked over
(4) No improvement

1011. He did not know how to solve the problem and I did not either.
(1) neither do I.
(2) neither did I.
(3) either did I.
(4) No improvement

1012. It is a place far of here.
(1) far by here
(2) far from here
(3) far away here
(4) No improvement

Directions (1013–1017) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

1013. Lying in my room, the music could be heard.
(1) I could hear the music
(2) the music can be heard
(3) the music can be heard by me
(4) No improvement

1014. Come quickly if you will catch the train.
(1) you want to
(2) you shall (3) you could
(4) No improvement

1015. At the sound of foot steps he turned round fast really.
(1) real fast (2) real fastly
(3) real faster
(4) No improvement

1016. Only a few people came to the art exhibition as it was raining hard all day.
(1) few (2) little
(3) a small amount of
(4) No improvement

1017. His immediate ambition was to find a place to live in.
(1) strategy (2) design
(3) aim
(4) No improvement

Directions (1018–1022) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/ a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative as your answer. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

1018. His wife is as tall if not, taller than him.
(1) as tall as, if not
(2) as taller if not
(3) not as tall but as
(4) No improvement

1019. He is a fast bowler of repute, but his yesterday's performance was not up to the mark.
(1) performance for yesterday
(2) yesterday performance
(3) performances for yesterday
(4) No improvement

1020. Owing to his respiratory problems the doctor has told him to refrain from smoking.
(1) to not refrain from
(2) to refrain to
(3) to refrain not from
(4) No improvement

1021. He is suffering from fever for a week.
(1) was suffering
(2) had suffering
(3) has been suffering
(4) No improvement

1022. None knows how it was happened.
(1) was happen
(2) has happened
(3) happened
(4) No improvement

Directions (1023–1027) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

1023. This material is not much enough for me
(1) not more enough
(2) not so much enough
(3) not enough
(4) No improvement

1024. This is a change of my usual work.
(1) from my usual work
(2) for my usual work
(3) in my usual work
(4) No improvement

1025. Maharana Pratap killed many enemy soldiers through his sword.
(1) by his sword
(2) with his sword
(3) across his sword
(4) No improvement

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1026. Everyone hoped of good weather on the day of the wedding.
(1) for
(2) at
(3) about
(4) No improvement

1027. He asked the child to go and play with some others children.
(1) some other's children
(2) some others
(3) some other
(4) No improvement

Directions (1028–1032) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is given in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1028. The boys absented themselves for two days.
(1) were absented
(2) absented
(3) had absented
(4) No improvement

1029. My mother insists on setting up something everyday for charity.
(1) on
(2) in
(3) aside
(4) No improvement

1030. He began on a new business venture.
(1) embarked
(2) begun
(3) opened
(4) No improvement

1031. I have to say them the truth.
(1) tell
(2) state
(3) speak
(4) No improvement

1032. The SSB will interview the candidate between 11 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.
(1) 11.00 am to 3 pm
(2) 11.00 from 3 pm
(3) 11.am by 3.00 pm
(4) No improvement

Directions (1033–1037) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1033. The tribe lived with different customs.
(1) on (2) by
(3) through
(4) No improvement

1034. Dumbfounded by the accusation, he could offer no serious defence.
(1) correct (2) certain
(3) severe
(4) No improvement

1035. Ramu never makes at least a century each time he plays cricket.
(1) seldom
(2) forever
(3) always
(4) No improvement

1036. He is given to gambling and drinking.
(1) given away
(2) given in
(3) given up
(4) No improvement

1037. I would soon walk than stand in the cold waiting for the bus.
(1) hardly
(2) longer
(3) sooner
(4) No improvement

Directions (1038–1042) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1038. As soon as I arrived in home, I knew that something was wrong.
(1) arrived by home
(2) arrived home
(3) arrived my home
(4) No improvement

1039. Unfortunately I did not pass in the examination.
(1) I did not pass over
(2) I did not overcome
(3) I did not pass
(4) No improvement

1040. His powerful desire brought about his downfall.
(1) His wishful desire
(2) His desire for power
(3) His eager desire
(4) No improvement

1041. Ramesh laid in the shade of a tree before he could walk further.
(1) lied (2) lay
(3) lain
(4) No improvement

1042. An education in handling money would imply the ability to oversee the consequences of over–spending or over–borrowing.
(1) foresee
(2) overlook
(3) overvalue
(4) No improvement

Directions (1043–1044) : In these questions, a sentence or a part of sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, mark No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1043. What you have been doing since the workshop last month?
(1) have you done
(2) you have done
(3) have you been doing
(4) No improvement

1044. Corruption is the most serious problem in India.
(1) the more serious
(2) very serious
(3) serious
(4) No improvement

Directions (1045–1049) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1045. Except him, no one could answer the question.
(1) Exception of him
(2) Excepting him
(3) Except for him
(4) No improvement

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1046. The common fruitfly is technically called as "drosophila"
(1) called
(2) known by
(3) known as
(4) No improvement

1047. Give the tickets to whomever comes first.
(1) whoever
(2) whichever
(3) whatever
(4) No improvement

1048. Though very young, she has a sense of flying high.
(1) imagery
(2) imaginary
(3) imagination
(4) No improvement

1049. The greatest thing in the style of writing or speaking, is to have a use of metaphor.
(1) knowledge
(2) command
(3) need
(4) No improvement

Directions (1050–1054) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1050. Do you have some sugar?
(1) any sugar
(2) little sugar
(3) small sugar
(4) No improvement

1051. Iago lied to Othello about his wife.
(1) lay (2) laid
(3) lain
(4) No improvement

1052. It is not possible to tell the entire story in nutshell.
(1) in a nutshell
(2) in the nut
(3) in a shell
(4) No improvement

1053. It is all but same to me whether I am transferred to Mumbai or Kolkata.
(1) all or same
(2) all the same
(3) all one
(4) No improvement

1054. Despite his father's financial assistance he was always hard on.
(1) hard in
(2) hard up
(3) hard out
(4) No improvement

Directions (1055–1059) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/ a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1055. The Chairman's harsh words like insult to injury to the embarrassed speaker.
(1) added
(2) evoked
(3) invoked
(4) No improvement

1056. He is in of sorts today.
(1) out
(2) on
(3) outside
(4) No improvement

1057. She told to me the news.
(1) said me
(2) said to me
(3) told me
(4) No improvement

1058. The philanthropist bestowed a lakh to the orphanage.
(1) granted
(2) parted with
(3) donated
(4) No improvement

1059. There are a better ways of solving the problem.
(1) There are different ways of solving a problem.
(2) There is a better way of looking at the problem.
(3) There are better ways of solving the problem.
(4) No improvement

Directions (1060 – 1064) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/ a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (Ist Sitting)

1060. When in doubt check it up with a good dictionary.
(1) check it up in
(2) check it in
(3) check it with
(4) No improvement

1061. At the present rate of exchange, fourteen dozen cost Rs. 3000.
(1) dozen costs
(2) dozens cost
(3) dozens costs
(4) No improvement

1062. Can you believe this is the same old and the dilapidated house I had bought last year?
(1) Can you not believe this is the same old and the dilapidated house that I buy last year?
(2) Can you believe this is the same old and the same dilapidated house I have bought last year?
(3) Can you believe this is the same old and dilapidated house I had bought last year?
(4) No improvement

1063. If the sky is overcast, I take my umbrella with me.
(1) When
(2) Unless
(3) Whenever
(4) No improvement

1064. The artist claims to have royal blood in his veins.
(1) hand
(2) head
(3) forehead
(4) No improvement

Directions (1065 – 1069) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/ a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1065. Knowing that the area was prone to earthquakes, all the buildings were reinforced with additional concrete.
(1) On being prone to earthquakes,
(2) Having been knowing that the area was prone to earthquakes,

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(3) Since the area was known to be prone to earthquakes,
(4) No improvement

1066. I will not buy some mangoes.
(1) a little
(2) much
(3) any
(4) No improvement

1067. He would surely assist me if I had requested him to do so.
(1) would surely assisted me
(2) would have surely assisted me
(3) will have surely assisted me
(4) No improvement

1068. The alarming report of the plane crash left everyone in a state of shock.
(1) alarmed report
(2) alarmed reporting
(3) reported alarm
(4) No improvement

1069. We were not the wiser after hearing the explanation
(1) none
(2) neither
(3) nevertheless
(4) No improvement

Directions (1070–1074) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1070. Sunita's sister had ribbons on her hair.
(1) in (2) over
(3) through
(4) No improvement

1071. She has an ability for Mathematics.
(1) attitude (2) aptitude
(3) altitude
(4) No improvement

1072. I was impressed of it.
(1) by
(2) on
(3) for
(4) No improvement

1073. Only high officials have access with the President.
(1) to
(2) for
(3) from
(4) No improvement

1074. No other snake is as poisonous as this one.
(1) are as poisonous as this one
(2) is more poisonous as this one
(3) is poisonous than this one
(4) No improvement

Directions (1075–1079) : In each of the following questions a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1075. He likes to drive his car at a speed of eighty kilometres each hour.
(1) every hour
(2) an hour
(3) hourly
(4) No improvement

1076. His argument against his opponent duly brought jeers from the crowd.
(1) invective
(2) praise
(3) controversy
(4) No improvement

1077. Do you know the time when the train departs?
(1) which
(2) by
(3) that
(4) No improvement

1078. I'm staying with some friends who are owning a farm.
(1) will be owning
(2) own
(3) have been owning
(4) No improvement

1079. An old friend, may I give you an advice?
(1) give you some advice
(2) give you an advise
(3) offer you an advice
(4) No improvement

Directions (1080–1084) : A sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to No improvement.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1080. The more they earn, more they spend.
(1) The more they earn, the more they spend.
(2) More they earn, the more they spend.
(3) More they earn, more they spend.
(4) No improvement

1081. The offerings were placed on the alter.
(1) on the altar.
(2) on the steps.
(3) on the platform.
(4) No improvement

1082. Really speaking, no man is perfect
(1) Strictly
(2) Slightly
(3) Vaguely
(4) No improvement

1083. Mankind does not know this
(1) do
(2) had
(3) is
(4) No improvement

1084. Practically every part of the coconut tree is used by man.
(1) each
(2) most
(3) any
(4) No improvement

Directions (1085–1089) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1085. The Vice Chancellor congratulated the blind student for his success in the examination.
(1) in his
(2) on his
(3) over his
(4) No improvement

1086. I am sorry but I will not believe the story you have told me.
(1) do not believe
(2) am not believed
(3) have not believed
(4) No improvement

1087. Due to the fall in real estate prices builders have stopped from constructing multistoreyed office buildings

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(1) at constructing
(2) to constructing
(3) stopped constructing
(4) No improvement

1088. Not having practised his lines he cut an angry figure on the stage
(1) cut a confused figure
(2) cut a sorry face
(3) cut a sorry figure
(4) No improvement

1089. My brother would gladly given you his car if you had asked him.
(1) would gladly give
(2) would have gladly given
(3) would gladly gave
(4) No improvement

Directions (1090-1111) : In each of the following questions, a sentence / a part of sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

1090. The student told her teacher to explain the passage.
(1) asked her teacher
(2) said to her teacher
(3) conveyed to her teacher
(4) No improvement

1091. Ram cooked a conspiracy to cheat Abdul.
(1) cultivated
(2) hatched
(3) fabricated
(4) No improvement

1092. Raja is a bad singer, he is tone-deaf.
(1) stonedeaf
(2) deaf
(3) tune-deaf
(4) No improvement

1093. Whether we realise or not we are continuously making choices every moment of our lives.
(1) comprehensively
(2) comparatively
(3) constantly
(4) No improvement

1094. One night they sank through the shiny water, and for the first time since he has known them, began to quickly swim.
(1) he had known them, began to swim quickly.
(2) he have known them, begin to quickly swim
(3) he knew them, began to swim quickly
(4) No improvement

1095. Having run here and there in rage, he stood defeated, his cries suppressed into sobs.
(1) to and fro
(2) helter-skelter
(3) far and wide
(4) No improvement

1096. Forewarned is forearmed.
(1) For warned is forearmed.
(2) Before warned is forearmed.
(3) Forewarned is for armed.
(4) No improvement

1097. Usain Bolt is second to one as an athlete.
(1) second to no one
(2) second to none
(3) none of second
(4) No improvement

1098. He spoke as though his throat had had suffered an injury.
(1) has had
(2) had
(3) would have
(4) No improvement

1099. All the family members of his are in Ernakulam.
(1) All the members of his family
(2) All his family members
(3) All of his family members
(4) No improvement

1100. We are witnessing not triumph but the breakdown of democracy.
(1) not the triumph but break-down
(2) not the triumph but the break-down
(3) not triumph but breakdown
(4) No improvement

1101. Woe betide the youngster who is less than respectful.
(1) Woes beside
(2) Woe beside
(3) Woes betide
(4) No improvement

1102. My office is within a stone's throw from the university.
(1) in a stone's throw
(2) within a stone throw
(3) at a stone's throw
(4) No improvement

1103. Herself saw the thief.
(1) Herself she saw the thief.
(2) She herself saw the thief.
(3) Herself she see the thief.
(4) No improvement

1104. My parents will reach Delhi by Monday next.
(1) are reaching
(2) will have reached
(3) were reaching
(4) No improvement

1105. I think so she will come to the party.
(1) So I think she will come to the party.
(2) I am thinking she will come to the party.
(3) I think she will come to the party.
(4) No improvement

1106. Old habit die hardly.
(1) Old habits die hardly.
(2) Old habits die hard.
(3) Older habits die too hard.
(4) No improvement

1107. The burglar broke in the shop last night.
(1) broke
(2) broke through
(3) broke into
(4) No improvement

1108. Nida was too clever to see through his tricks.
(1) see his tricks.
(2) see into his tricks.
(3) see over his tricks.
(4) No improvement

1109. Teachers are exemplary to the virtues of middle class.
(1) exemplify
(2) are examples to
(3) exemplificate
(4) No improvement

1110. The revolt of 1857 happened during the rein of Bahadur Shah Zafar.
(1) in the rein off
(2) in the reign of
(3) during the reign of
(4) No improvement

1111. We were introduced to each other by a mutual friend.
(1) through a mutual friend.
(2) by a common friend.
(3) by mutual friends.
(4) No improvement

Directions (1112–1133) : In the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is given in bold. Out of the four options given to the

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bold part, choose the correct option which may improve the sentence. In case no improvement is required, choose No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 01.12.2016)

1112. She insisted to go there, though her husband cautioned her on it.
(1) on going
(2) upon going
(3) going
(4) No improvement

1113. I started lending books from the library.
(1) borrowing
(2) lending of
(3) loan of
(4) No improvement

1114. You will come to my party tomorrow, will you?
(1) isn't it?
(2) will not you?
(3) won't you?
(4) No improvement

1115. There was a roll of drums?
(1) role
(2) droll
(3) troll
(4) No improvement

1116. Bacteria is the most common form of life.
(1) Bacteria are
(2) Bacterium are
(3) Bacteria was
(4) No improvement

1117. Everyone was moved with tears at his sad story.
(1) moved by
(2) moved to
(3) moved in
(4) No improvement

1118. He behaves as if he is the supreme leader.
(1) as he is
(2) as if he were
(3) as if he was
(4) No improvement

1119. She stopped and said that she had forgotten taking the key from the keyhole.
(1) forgot taking the key from
(2) forgot to take the key off from
(3) had forgotten to take the key from
(4) No improvement

1120. Beside cricket Rahul plays tennis as well.
(1) Beside, Rahul plays cricket and tennis as well.
(2) Besides, cricket Rahul plays tennis as well.
(3) Besides, Rahul plays cricket and tennis as well.
(4) No improvement

1121. Two of the biggest corporate firms in the world are Apple and IBM which both are in the computer business.
(1) which are both
(2) both of which are
(3) which are
(4) No improvement

1122. I' ve been to a few of his talks but understood little of what he has said.
(1) little of what he said
(2) a little of what he has said
(3) little of what he has talked
(4) No improvement

1123. I welcome all the delegates on behalf of ABC corporation.
(1) on the account of
(2) on the parts of
(3) for
(4) No improvement

1124. Any of these two options could be the correct answer.
(1) Either one of
(2) Any two of
(3) Either of
(4) No improvement

1125. Several ministers have been expected to meet the people tomorrow.
(1) have been expectant
(2) have been expecting
(3) are expected
(4) No improvement

1126. Looking forward to meet you in Kochi.
(1) to be meeting you
(2) to meeting you
(3) meeting with you
(4) No improvement

1127. Rafeek introduced me to his friend who is both a scientist and a musician.
(1) scientist-musician friend.
(2) friend, who is a scientist as well as musician.
(3) friend who is scientist and musician together.
(4) No improvement

1128. The last census tells us that the population of Calcutta is greater that any other town in India.
(1) are greater than that of any other towns in India.
(2) is greater than all other town in India.
(3) is greater than that of any other town in India.
(4) No improvement

1129. My teacher forbade me to use mobile phone in the class.
(1) forbade me not to use
(2) forbid me not to use
(3) forbade me using
(4) No improvement

1130. From all accounts she is the best and honest student of the class.
(1) she is the best and most honest student of the class.
(2) the best and honest student of the class is she.
(3) she is honest and best student of the class.
(4) No improvement

1131. Not only the robbers robbed the tourist of his purse but they also wounded him grievously.
(1) Not only did robbers robbed
(2) Not only the robbers rob
(3) Not only did the robbers rob
(4) No improvement

1132. The meeting adjourned abruptly by the chairperson after about an hour of intense deliberation.
(1) The meeting was adjourned abruptly
(2) The meeting was abruptly adjourned
(3) The meeting was adjourned abrupt
(4) No Improvement

1133. How long were you learning English for ?
(1) How long have been you learning English?
(2) How long have you been learning English?
(3) How long have you been learning English for?
(4) No improvement

Directions (1134–1155) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is given in bold. Out of the four options which follow, choose the correct option which may improve the sentence. In case no improvement is required, choose No improvement.

(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)

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1134. He confidently asked the crowd if they thought he was right and the crowd shouted that they did.
(1) that he did
(2) that they had
(3) that he is
(4) No improvement

1135. The District Collector gave up the prizes to the winners at the end of the function.
(1) give up
(2) gave away
(3) gave back
(4) No improvement

1136. The use of radar as well as two-way radio paging make it possible for State Police to intercept most speeders.
(1) makes it possible
(2) allows the possibility
(3) making possible
(4) No improvement

1137. However, great you may be, you cannot trifle on a man's feelings.
(1) trifle along
(2) trifle upon
(3) trifle with
(4) No improvement

1138. The alarming report of the building collapse had everyone spellbound.
(1) alarmed report
(2) reporting alarm
(3) reported alarm
(4) No improvement

1139. One day you will repent on what you have done.
(1) into (2) for
(3) about
(4) No improvement

1140. If neither of them are to be trusted it is not at all advisable to invest further.
(1) were to be trusted
(2) has to be trusted
(3) is to be trusted
(4) No improvement

1141. The man who has committed such a serious crime must get the mostly severe punishment.
(1) got the mostly severely
(2) get the most severe
(3) have got the most severely
(4) No improvement

1142. I have been telling her that she better consulted a good doctor.
(1) consulting
(2) consult
(3) been consulting
(4) No improvement

1143. One of my drawbacks is that I did not have tolerance of ambiguity.
(1) did not had
(2) do not have
(3) am not
(4) No improvement

1144. Before I could stop him, the boy was throwing the box down the stairs.
(1) were throwing
(2) threw
(3) did throw
(4) No improvement

1145. The tea estate is in such a mess there is no one to set things right.
(1) in a mess there
(2) in a such mess that there
(3) in such a mess that there
(4) No improvement

1146. I am sure that he has recovered from his illness and he will accompany us to the picnic spot.
(1) and he will company
(2) and that he will accompany
(3) but he will accompany
(4) No improvement

1147. Because of his ill health, the doctor has advised him "not to refrain" from smoking.
(1) not to refrained
(2) to resort to
(3) to refrain
(4) No improvement

1148. The moment the manager came to know of the fraudulent action of his assistant, he order immediately dismissed him.
(1) order immediate dismissed him
(2) ordered his immediate dismissal
(3) immediately order dismissal of his
(4) No improvement

1149. They feel very proudly that their team had won the match.
(1) feels very proud
(2) felt very pride
(3) felt very proud
(4) No improvement

1150. She was more beautiful than either of her three sisters.
(1) either of her three sister
(2) any of her three sisters
(3) all of her three sisters
(4) No improvement

1151. Call in this evening, if you can, I have something important to discuss.
(1) called in
(2) call off
(3) call for
(4) No improvement

1152. No sooner had he entered the room when the lights went out and everybody began to scream.
(1) than the lights went out
(2) and the lights went out
(3) then the lights went out
(4) No improvement

1153. My father is suffering from diabetes for the past three years.
(1) is suffer
(2) has been suffering
(3) has suffered
(4) No improvement

1154. The train was late for fifty minutes.
(1) from
(2) by
(3) around
(4) No improvement

1155. I was shocked to learn that no one was knowing where the files were kept.
(1) was known
(2) knew
(3) had been known
(4) No improvement

Directions (1156–1160) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/ a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative as your answer. In case no improvement is needed, choose the option corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

1156. She took the cycle which he bought yesterday.
(1) that he bought yesterday
(2) that he had bought yesterday
(3) that he has bought yesterday
(4) No Improvement

1157. I must say to a feeling of uneasiness.
(1) confess
(2) connive
(3) utter
(4) No Improvement

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1158. The police booked a case against the taxi driver for wrong parking.
(1) restricted
(2) wrote
(3) filed
(4) No Improvement

1159. One of our students originates from Leh.
(1) comes
(2) origins
(3) belongs
(4) No Improvement

1160. Scarcely had he left the place when his friend came.
(1) He had scarcely leave
(2) He had left scarcely
(3) He scarcely had left
(4) No Improvement

Directions (1161-1165) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the option corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

1161. Jane had told me that she hasn't done her homework.
(1) told
(2) tells
(3) was telling
(4) No improvement

1162. This survey is concerning your health as well as that of your family.
(1) concerns with
(2) is concerned with
(3) concerns to
(4) No improvement

1163. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hidden.
(1) be hid
(2) hide
(3) be hiding
(4) No improvement

1164. A black and white goat were grazing.
(1) The white and the black goat
(2) A black and a white goat
(3) black and white goat
(4) No improvement

1165. I had took the papers to John's office.
(1) will took the papers
(2) taken the papers
(3) took the papers
(4) No improvement

Directions (1166-1170) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the option corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1166. The rays of the sun that is setting glimmer like golden threads.
(1) the sunset glimmers
(2) the set sun glimmering
(3) the setting sun glimmer
(4) No improvement

1167. Will you lend me few rupees for the taxi fare?
(1) lend me any rupees
(2) lend me a few rupees
(3) borrow a few rupees
(4) No improvement

1168. The higher you climb a Himalayan peak, more cold you feel.
(1) the colder
(2) the most cold
(3) colder
(4) No improvement

1169. They were all astonished at the team's dramatic success in the competition.
(1) were astonished at all
(2) had all astonished by
(3) had been all astonished on
(4) No improvement

1170. She is bent to taking revenge against her attacker.
(1) bent upon
(2) bent in
(3) bent for
(4) No improvement

Directions (1171-1175) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the option corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1171. Government officials keep throwing the buck to others.
(1) giving
(2) passing
(3) donating
(4) No improvement

1172. She angrily broke up the letter.
(1) tore up
(2) break in
(3) teared up
(4) No improvement

1173. They told me that they had build a new house.
(1) have built
(2) have build
(3) had built
(4) No improvement

1174. One should exercise their right to vote
(1) his
(2) our
(3) one's
(4) No improvement

1175. She sank back with a mourn of pain
(1) morn
(2) mourne
(3) moan
(4) No improvement

Directions (1176-1180) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1176. The interview came alive by satellite from Hollywood
(1) came as live
(2) came live
(3) came up live
(4) No improvement

1177. There was little he could do to save his battered reputation
(1) salvage
(2) wreck
(3) destroy
(4) No improvement

1178. It is much too important to be made a joke of
(1) too much important
(2) too many important
(3) very much important
(4) No improvement

1179. If he wants farther help, send him to me
(1) further

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(2) much
(3) best
(4) No improvement

1180. He jumped on the lake
(1) in the
(2) into the
(3) onto the
(4) No improvement

Directions (1181-1185) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1181. He started at the bottom rung of the ladder and then gained success.
(1) bottom rung of the stair
(2) lower rung of the ladder
(3) lower rung of the stair
(4) No Improvement

1182. The judge gave the verdict against the Government.
(1) pronounced
(2) declared
(3) sentenced
(4) No improvement

1183. The fire service personnel put off the fire with much difficulty.
(1) put on
(2) put out
(3) put away
(4) No improvement

1184. He has the irritating habit of playing his own trumpet all the time.
(1) blowing his own trumpet
(2) pumping his own trumpet
(3) bringing up his own trumpet
(4) No improvement

1185. His illness means he must resign his chairmanship impromptu.
(1) fast
(2) forthwith
(3) earliest
(4) No improvement

Directions (1186–1190) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1186. The priest told the devotees that the wages of sin are death.
(1) was
(2) is
(3) were
(4) No improvement

1187. Careful drivers never take eyes of the road.
(1) by (2) from
(3) off
(4) No improvement

1188. For all his wealth, he has no joy in life.
(1) With (2) Beside
(3) Despite of
(4) No improvement

1189. The teacher asked him where did he live.
(1) he has been living
(2) he lives
(3) he lived
(4) No improvement

1190. The meeting was advanced until the following Monday.
(1) adjourned
(2) suspended
(3) forwarded
(4) No improvement

Directions (1191–1195) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1191. The old woman invited the children to become a part in the celebration in her house
(1) to be apart
(2) to take part
(3) to take apart
(4) No improvement

1192. You are junior than me in age
(1) to me in age.
(2) of me in age.
(3) to me at age.
(4) No improvement

1193. Wealth is no doubts necessary for happiness in life.
(1) was no doubt necessary
(2) is no doubt necessary
(3) is no doubting necessary
(4) No improvement

1194. Mumbai is larger than many other towns in India.
(1) large
(2) largest
(3) big
(4) No improvement

1195. All people want to be happy, do they?
(1) don't they?
(2) are they?
(3) didn't they?
(4) No improvement

Directions (1196–1200) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1196. Salman and the other actors drove through the forest.
(1) in (2) over
(3) among
(4) No improvement

1197. You will not succeed unless you don't work hard.
(1) will not work hard
(2) should work hard
(3) work hard
(4) No improvement

1198. My friend has a toothache and cannot eat something.
(1) anything (2) things
(3) edibles
(4) No improvement

1199. Africa is in the South of Europe.
(1) by the (2) to the
(3) over the
(4) No improvement

1200. Either Lata or Mala have done it.
(1) Neither Lata or Mala has done it
(2) Either Lata or Mala has done it
(3) Neither Lata or Mala have done it
(4) No improvement

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Directions (1201–1205) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1201. He enjoys to go on tours with his children.
(1) to go for tours
(2) going for tours
(3) going on tours
(4) No improvement

1202. Sita was cooking in the kitchen when her husband was ringing the bell.
(1) would have been ringing
(2) had rung
(3) rang
(4) No improvement

1203. If the room had been brighter, I would have been able to read for a while before bed time.
(1) If the room was brighter
(2) If the room are brighter
(3) Had the room been brighter
(4) No improvement

1204. Never such incidents have taken place on our campus.
(1) have such incidents
(2) such incidents will have
(3) were such incidents
(4) No improvement

1205. My mother teach me to be a good human being.
(1) taught
(2) thought
(3) talked
(4) No improvement

Directions (1206–1210) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1206. Will you tell me who did accompany you to the airport?
(1) when did accompany you
(2) who must be accompanied you
(3) who accompanied you
(4) No improvement

1207. Navinder and his wife departed for London by Air India yesterday.
(1) to
(2) towards
(3) toward
(4) No improvement

1208. The rain brought more respite from the heat.
(1) much respite
(2) most relief
(3) severe drought
(4) No improvement

1209. He speaks so fast to be understood.
(1) very fast to be understood
(2) too fast to be understood
(3) too fast that he cannot be understood
(4) No improvement

1210. I and my parents live together.
(1) Me and my parents
(2) My parents and I
(3) My parents and me
(4) No improvement

Directions (1211-1215) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1211. Seeing may be believing but understanding are definitely knowing.
(1) understanding could be knowing
(2) understanding to know
(3) understanding is definitely knowing
(4) No improvement

1212. There are some bacteria that are survive inside nuclear power stations.
(1) have
(2) were
(3) can
(4) No improvement

1213. No sooner did she finish the lecture, that the students began to leave.
(1) then the students began to leave
(2) than the students began to leave
(3) and the students began to leave
(4) No improvement

1214. Hundreds gathered to await the boxer's arrival at the airport.
(1) to await for
(2) to awaits for
(3) to wait
(4) No improvement

1215. The dissidents hold a great problem in every political party.
(1) cause
(2) instil
(3) incite
(4) No improvement

Directions (1216–1220) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1216. This book is adopted to the needs of beginners.
(1) adapted to
(2) adapted for
(3) adopted for
(4) No improvement

1217. There are a good many tigers in this forest.
(1) some good many tigers
(2) the good many tigers
(3) an good many tigers
(4) No improvement

1218. London is one of the oldest towns of England.
(1) in
(2) at
(3) besides
(4) No improvement

1219. You will be late if you do not leave now.
(1) will not leave now
(2) did not leave now
(3) left now
(4) No improvement

1220. People ask me why I decide to start a new magazine.
(1) will decide

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(2) am deciding
(3) have decided
(4) No improvement

Directions (1221–1225) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1221. Anyone wishing to enroll in the programme should send in there applications before the end of this month.
(1) send in her application
(2) send her application in
(3) send in their applications
(4) No improvement

1222. Do you mind me leaving this payment until next year?
(1) I (2) my
(3) mine
(4) No improvement

1223. As you grow older, you will find that these all difficulties may be overcome by patience.
(1) these all difficulties may overcome with patience
(2) all these difficulties may overcome through patience
(3) all these difficulties may be overcome with patience
(4) No improvement

1224. Sita didn't so far as blink when she heard she had won the scholarship to Cambridge.
(1) so much as
(2) as far as
(3) as good as
(4) No improvement

1225. When the architect won a prize in a play writing competition his friends admired his universality.
(1) durability
(2) versatility
(3) respectability
(4) No improvement

Directions (1226-1230) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1226. I bought four dozen of mangoes.
(1) dozens of mango
(2) dozens of mangoes
(3) dozen mangoes
(4) No improvement

1227. I have still to meet a person who is perfectly satisfied with his job.
(1) would meet
(2) am yet to meet
(3) might still meet
(4) No improvement

1228. Would you find one absent, please don't forget to leave a message behind.
(1) As you find
(2) Should you find
(3) Unless you find
(4) No improvement

1229. Kim is too impatient with tolerating any delay.
(1) at tolerating
(2) for tolerating
(3) to tolerate
(4) No improvement

1230. I purposely did that with a view to offend her.
(1) with a view of offending her
(2) with a view that I offend her
(3) with a view to offending her
(4) No improvement

Directions (1231–1235) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1231. You have come here with the intention in insulting me.
(1) for insulting me
(2) of insulting me
(3) on insulting me
(4) No improvement

1232. I did not give at the examination as my circumstances are bad.
(1) write (2) sit
(3) appear
(4) No improvement

1233. Though he worked hard, but he failed.
(1) and
(2) yet
(3) then
(4) No improvement

1234. No sooner did the teacher come into the class when we stood up.
(1) since
(2) then
(3) than
(4) No improvement

1235. He was so much a coward to help his friend.
(1) so much cowardly
(2) too much of a coward
(3) as coward
(4) No improvement

Directions (1236–1240) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1236. Any ablebodied man is eligible for the job.
(1) Each ablebodied man is
(2) Any ablebodied men have been
(3) Any ablebodied men are
(4) No improvement

1237. She found a wooden broken table in the room.
(1) wooden and broken table
(2) broken wooden table
(3) broken and wooden table
(4) No improvement

1238. The truck rumbled to a halt and a man got out and ran.
(1) shrieked at
(2) screeched to
(3) screamed at
(4) No improvement

1239. The Professor asked the intruder who was he and why was he in his lecture.
(1) who he was and why he was
(2) who he was and why was he
(3) who he had been and why he had been
(4) No improvement

1240. My uncle goes to office on bicycle or by foot.

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(1) by bicycle or by foot
(2) by bicycle or on foot
(3) on bicycle or on foot
(4) No improvement

Directions (1241–1245) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1241. A chance remark by her friend transported her life.
(1) transgressed
(2) transposed
(3) transformed
(4) No improvement

1242. Please switch of the fan.
(1) switch off
(2) switch in
(3) switch out
(4) No improvement

1243. The employees are hell bent at getting what is due to them.
(1) hell bent on getting
(2) hell bent for getting
(3) hell bent about getting
(4) No improvement

1244. The new book written by Vikram Seth has become very populous.
(1) populist
(2) popular
(3) populace
(4) No improvement

1245. Where have you first met your husband?
(1) had you first met
(2) did you first met
(3) did you first meet
(4) No improvement

Directions (1246–1250) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1246. In case of a natural calamity the shortage of essential things must be overcome in a short time
(1) commodities
(2) consignments
(3) material
(4) No improvement

1247. She decided to go there, though her husband cautioned her on it
(1) against (2) for
(3) about
(4) No improvement

1248. I am very much interested in your story
(1) have been very interested
(2) am much more interested
(3) am very interesting
(4) No improvement

1249. He refused the charge brought against him
(1) disagreed
(2) disowned
(3) denied
(4) No improvement

1250. Working hard students always achieve good results
(1) Energetic
(2) Industrious
(3) Talented
(4) No improvement

Directions (1251–1255) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1251. Can you be able to please tone down your excitement?
(1) Can you please be able to tone down your excitement?
(2) Are you able to please tone down your excitement?
(3) Can you please tone down your excitement?
(4) No improvement

1252. Uneasy lies the head which wears the crown
(1) who
(2) that
(3) what
(4) No improvement

1253. The cities are bursting on the seams with people.
(1) bursting on seams
(2) bursting at seams
(3) bursting at the seams
(4) No improvement

1254. Let his failure be a lesson to you all.
(1) to all of you
(2) to all you people
(3) to all you
(4) No improvement

1255. A foolish person is some one who is easily taken-in and tricked by others.
(1) sober (2) stupid
(3) gullible
(4) No improvement

Directions (1256–1260) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1256. I tried to cane her, but of no purpose.
(1) for
(2) with
(3) to
(4) No improvement

1257. The soldier mentioned that they had to pay a consideration of fifty pounds with accordance in the contract we signed.
(1) by accordance with
(2) in accordance with
(3) with accordance to
(4) No improvement

1258. Pankaj couldn't have seen us or he will have waved.
(1) may
(2) would have
(3) should have
(4) No improvement

1259. Elephants live in groups in the jungle.
(1) crowds
(2) herds
(3) hoards
(4) No improvement

1260. Taking the test, the teacher gave me a passing grade.
(1) After I took the test
(2) After taking the test
(3) As I took the test
(4) No improvement

Directions (1261-1265) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are

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given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1261. They have had a real good time.
(1) have had a
(2) have had really
(3) have had a really
(4) No improvement

1262. Electricity has modernized the march of modern events.
(1) revolutionised
(2) developed
(3) created
(4) No improvement

1263. The sales boy told the consumer not to touch the products on display.
(1) buyer
(2) shopper
(3) customer
(4) No improvement

1264. Please make it a point to send the letter at my address.
(1) on
(2) to
(3) in
(4) No improvement

1265. Sunil and I helped to sell tickets.
(1) we
(2) us
(3) me
(4) No improvement

Directions (1266-1270) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)

1266. The watch is correct by the minute.
(1) to (2) for
(3) of
(4) No improvement

1267. He is a weak child, yet he appears to be lazy.
(1) though
(2) but
(3) so
(4) No improvement

1268. She thought that she would destroy it with her own hands rather than allowing it to be misused.
(1) rather than allow
(2) than rather allowing
(3) than rather allow
(4) No improvement

1269. Your long awaited reply came through yesterday.
(1) came in
(2) came up
(3) came out
(4) No improvement

1270. There are so many claims on the reader's attention that it is no wonder he is left with a little power of discernment.
(1) the little
(2) less
(3) little
(4) No improvement

Directions (1271-1275) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is bold. Four alternatives ore given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.10.2016 (IInd sitting)

1271. Honestly, we did not play well in the final.
(1) To speak honestly
(2) To admit honestly
(3) To be honest
(4) No improvement

1272. I would like to familiarize with the latest teaching methods.
(1) familiarize myself with
(2) familiarize oneself with
(3) familiarize yourself with
(4) No improvement

1273. I shall either go home to India or my family will come to England.
(1) either I shall go home
(2) I shall go either home
(3) either I go home
(4) No improvement

1274. He always exaggerates; so take what he says with a dash of salt.
(1) a pinch of salt
(2) lots of salt
(3) a pint of salt
(4) No improvement

1275. Learning is an ever going process.
(1) ongoing
(2) ever continuing
(3) ever constant
(4) No improvement

1276. Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
If I (have had) money, I would have bought this car.
(1) had
(2) did have
(3) had had
(4) No improvement

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

1277. Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
This palace (has been belonging) to our family since generations.
(1) has belonging
(2) has belonged
(3) belonged
(4) No improvement

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

1278. Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
Einstein was one (of the wisest men) that ever lived.
(1) of the wisest man
(2) wise man
(3) wisest man
(4) No improvement

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

1279. Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
Venezuelans (were being) deprived of food and medicines for the past year.
(1) were
(2) are
(3) have been
(4) No improvement

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

Directions (1280-1301) : In each of the following questions, a sentence / a part of sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

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1280. He was a hopeless doctor if ever I saw one.
(1) if I ever saw
(2) if I saw (3) if I see
(4) No improvement

1281. If I would have known the truth I would have admitted it.
(1) had known
(2) have known
(3) know
(4) No improvement

1282. Members usually meet in one another's homes.
(1) anothers's
(2) each another's
(3) every other's
(4) No improvement

1283. Ramu, Shyamu and Abdul came forward one after the others.
(1) one after others
(2) one after the other
(3) after one other
(4) No improvement

1284. Your father is among the other things a private person.
(1) of the other things
(2) among other things
(3) among the others
(4) No improvement

1285. The aggressive response after the peace summit made no sense of the call for moderation.
(1) made nonsense of
(2) made no sense to
(3) make no sense to
(4) No improvement

1286. She was completely nonplussed by the erratic behaviour of her father.
(1) completely plussed
(2) completely no-nonplussed
(3) entirely not nonplussed
(4) No improvement

1287. Twelve workers were killed in the conflict between two trade unions.
(1) quarrel
(2) clash
(3) confrontation
(4) No improvement

1288. The match was so very ordinary after all the hype generated by the fans.
(1) very ordinary
(2) nothing to write home about
(3) so ordinary
(4) No improvement

1289. No one was there on the platform after the train had left.
(1) No one were there on
(2) No one was on there
(3) None was there on
(4) No improvement

1290. I was first to reach the college today.
(1) I was the first to reach
(2) I firstly reached
(3) I did reach first
(4) No improvement

1291. Life offers myriad choices, isn't it?
(1) shouldn't it?
(2) does it?
(3) doesn't it?
(4) No improvement

1292. The proposal was full of 'if' and 'but' that I seriously doubted whether the stadium would ever be built.
(1) 'ifs' and 'but'
(2) 'ifs' and 'butts'
(3) 'ifs' and 'buts'
(4) No improvement

1293. We insist on you leaving the meeting immediately.
(1) you to leave
(2) your leaving
(3) you leave
(4) No improvement

1294. The reason why the magazine sells so well is because it is written in a pleasant style.
(1) for
(2) since
(3) that
(4) No improvement

1295. The girl to whom he got married to is an actress.
(1) got married with
(2) got married
(3) got betrothed in
(4) No improvement

1296. The fugitive was finally stopped at the airport.
(1) compromised
(2) comprehended
(3) apprehended
(4) No improvement

1297. He performed below par in the examination.
(1) par below
(2) poorly
(3) below parr
(4) No improvement

1298. She was unhappy even after she married into an accommodative and caring family.
(1) remained unhappy
(2) continued her sadness
(3) existed in unhappiness
(4) No improvement

1299. The Internet has totally changed the world like no other technology before it.
(1) revolutionised
(2) reformed
(3) radicalised
(4) No improvement

1300. To emend a piece of writing means to remove mistakes from it.
(1) amend
(2) edit
(3) rephrase
(4) No improvement

1301. If I were you I'd kill him.
(1) I will kill
(2) I should kill
(3) I must kill
(4) No improvement

Directions (1302-1306) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 30.04.2017 (Ist Sitting)

1302. The hill is too high for climbing.
(1) to climb
(2) for going up
(3) for climbing up
(4) No improvement

1303. I can always count on him in times of difficulty.
(1) count him on
(2) count on he
(3) count at him
(4) No improvement

1304. The economic environment is of late conducive for major political changes.
(1) conducive about
(2) conducive to
(3) conducive with
(4) No improvement

1305. My interest in Physics has decreased.
(1) has been deceased
(2) has shortened
(3) has diminished
(4) No improvement

1306. There was a few drop of rain.
(1) were a few drop
(2) were a few drops
(3) was a few drops
(4) No improvement

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ANSWERS

1.(2)	2.(3)	3.(3)	4.(1)
5.(1)	6.(3)	7.(1)	8.(3)
9.(3)	10.(4)	11.(3)	12.(1)
13.(2)	14.(1)	15.(1)	16.(3)
17.(4)	18.(1)	19.(2)	20.(1)
21.(2)	22.(1)	23.(1)	24.(2)
25.(3)	26.(2)	27.(3)	28.(2)
29.(3)	30.(2)	31.(2)	32.(2)
33.(3)	34.(3)	35.(3)	36.(3)
37.(4)	38.(1)	39.(2)	40.(2)
41.(4)	42.(3)	43.(3)	44.(4)
45.(2)	46.(2)	47.(3)	48.(4)
49.(3)	50.(3)	51.(2)	52.(3)
53.(1)	54.(4)	55.(1)	56.(3)
57.(4)	58.(3)	59.(2)	60.(4)
61.(3)	62.(1)	63.(4)	64.(3)
65.(2)	66.(1)	67.(3)	68.(4)
69.(3)	70.(1)	71.(4)	72.(2)
73.(3)	74.(2)	75.(4)	76.(1)
77.(3)	78.(3)	79.(2)	80.(1)
81.(2)	82.(3)	83.(1)	84.(4)
85.(2)	86.(2)	87.(2)	88.(3)
89.(3)	90.(2)	91.(3)	92.(1)
93.(2)	94.(3)	95.(1)	96.(1)
97.(2)	98.(2)	99.(4)	100.(2)
101.(2)	102.(2)	103.(4)	104.(1)
105.(3)	106.(1)	107.(3)	108.(1)
109.(1)	110.(1)	111.(2)	112.(3)
113.(3)	114.(2)	115.(2)	116.(2)
117.(2)	118.(2)	119.(2)	120.(1)
121.(3)	122.(4)	123.(3)	124.(2)
125.(4)	126.(3)	127.(2)	128.(2)
129.(4)	130.(4)	131.(1)	132.(1)
133.(1)	134.(1)	135.(4)	136.(1)
137.(1)	138.(1)	139.(3)	140.(1)
141.(2)	142.(1)	143.(1)	144.(1)
145.(3)	146.(1)	147.(2)	148.(1)
149.(4)	150.(2)	151.(2)	152.(3)
153.(3)	154.(2)	155.(2)	156.(3)
157.(2)	158.(3)	159.(1)	160.(4)
161.(4)	162.(4)	163.(3)	164.(1)
165.(1)	166.(4)	167.(3)	168.(1)
169.(4)	170.(1)	171.(1)	172.(4)
173.(3)	174.(1)	175.(2)	176.(3)
177.(2)	178.(4)	179.(1)	180.(3)
181.(2)	182.(3)	183.(2)	184.(2)
185.(1)	186.(2)	187.(4)	188.(4)
189.(3)	190.(2)	191.(1)	192.(3)
193.(2)	194.(3)	195.(3)	196.(3)
197.(3)	198.(4)	199.(1)	200.(1)
201.(4)	202.(1)	203.(2)	204.(3)
205.(4)	206.(3)	207.(2)	208.(3)
209.(4)	210.(3)	211.(2)	212.(4)
213.(1)	214.(1)	215.(3)	216.(1)
217.(3)	218.(3)	219.(1)	220.(3)
221.(3)	222.(3)	223.(3)	224.(3)
225.(4)	226.(3)	227.(2)	228.(2)
229.(2)	230.(4)	231.(1)	232.(3)
233.(1)	234.(3)	235.(1)	236.(3)
237.(2)	238.(1)	239.(3)	240.(1)
241.(2)	242.(3)	243.(2)	244.(2)
245.(4)	246.(3)	247.(3)	248.(4)
249.(2)	250.(1)	251.(1)	252.(1)
253.(2)	254.(4)	255.(3)	256.(3)
257.(3)	258.(2)	259.(2)	260.(2)
261.(3)	262.(3)	263.(1)	264.(2)
265.(1)	266.(3)	267.(2)	268.(1)
269.(2)	270.(2)	271.(3)	272.(1)
273.(4)	274.(4)	275.(2)	276.(2)
277.(2)	278.(4)	279.(2)	280.(1)
281.(1)	282.(1)	283.(3)	284.(1)
285.(3)	286.(2)	287.(3)	288.(4)
289.(4)	290.(4)	291.(3)	292.(3)
293.(1)	294.(1)	295.(3)	296.(3)
297.(3)	298.(2)	299.(4)	300.(3)
301.(3)	302.(2)	303.(1)	304.(2)
305.(2)	306.(4)	307.(2)	308.(2)
309.(2)	310.(1)	311.(1)	312.(1)
313.(3)	314.(3)	315.(4)	316.(2)
317.(1)	318.(2)	319.(1)	320.(4)
321.(3)	322.(2)	323.(4)	324.(3)
325.(2)	326.(2)	327.(4)	328.(1)
329.(1)	330.(3)	331.(1)	332.(2)
333.(3)	334.(1)	335.(1)	336.(3)
337.(1)	338.(4)	339.(2)	340.(2)
341.(2)	342.(3)	343.(4)	344.(4)
345.(2)	346.(1)	347.(3)	348.(4)
349.(3)	350.(3)	351.(3)	352.(3)
353.(4)	354.(3)	355.(1)	356.(3)
357.(2)	358.(4)	359.(1)	360.(3)
361.(1)	362.(3)	363.(1)	364.(4)
365.(2)	366.(2)	367.(2)	368.(3)
369.(4)	370.(4)	371.(2)	372.(1)
373.(3)	374.(4)	375.(3)	376.(2)
377.(1)	378.(2)	379.(3)	380.(4)
381.(1)	382.(3)	383.(3)	384.(3)
385.(3)	386.(4)	387.(3)	388.(1)
389.(4)	390.(4)	391.(1)	392.(1)
393.(1)	394.(1)	395.(2)	396.(3)
397.(2)	398.(2)	399.(1)	400.(3)
401.(3)	402.(2)	403.(4)	404.(1)
405.(3)	406.(1)	407.(3)	408.(1)
409. (3)	410. (1)	411. (1)	412. (3)
413. (3)	414. (4)	415. (2)	416. (4)
417. (3)	418. (1)	419. (2)	420. (4)
421. (4)	422. (2)	423. (3)	424. (4)
425. (2)	426. (1)	427. (2)	428. (2)
429. (3)	430. (2)	431. (3)	432. (1)
433. (4)	434. (2)	435. (1)	436. (4)
437. (4)	438. (4)	439. (4)	440. (3)
441. (1)	442. (1)	443. (2)	444. (1)
445. (4)	446. (2)	447. (3)	448. (1)
449. (3)	450. (2)	451. (3)	452. (2)
453. (4)	454. (3)	455. (1)	456. (1)
457. (1)	458. (1)	459. (3)	460. (1)
461. (2)	462. (2)	463. (4)	464. (2)
465. (2)	466. (2)	467. (2)	468. (2)
469. (1)	470. (2)	471. (1)	472. (4)
473. (2)	474. (1)	475. (3)	476. (4)
477. (2)	478. (2)	479. (3)	480. (3)
481. (2)	482. (1)	483. (1)	484. (2)
485. (1)	486. (3)	487. (2)	488. (2)
489. (1)	490. (1)	491. (1)	492. (3)
493. (2)	494. (1)	495. (4)	496. (1)
497. (1)	498. (4)	499. (3)	500. (2)
501. (3)	502. (3)	503. (1)	504. (1)
505. (2)	506. (4)	507. (2)	508. (1)
509. (2)	510. (4)	511. (1)	512. (3)
513. (2)	514. (4)	515. (3)	516. (3)
517. (3)	518. (1)	519. (4)	520. (1)
521. (2)	522. (4)	523. (2)	524. (1)
525. (3)	526. (1)	527. (2)	528. (3)
529. (4)	530. (2)	531. (4)	532. (3)
533. (1)	534. (3)	535. (4)	536. (2)
537. (3)	538. (1)	539. (3)	540. (3)
541. (2)	542. (2)	543. (1)	544. (1)
545. (3)	546. (3)	547. (3)	548. (3)
549. (1)	550. (1)	551. (1)	552. (3)
553. (2)	554. (2)	555. (3)	556. (1)
557. (3)	558. (3)	559. (2)	560. (2)
561. (1)	562. (2)	563. (3)	564. (3)
565. (4)	566. (3)	567. (3)	568. (1)
569. (2)	570. (2)	571. (3)	572. (4)
573. (3)	574. (2)	575. (2)	576. (2)
577. (4)	578. (2)	579. (2)	580. (2)
581. (4)	582. (4)	583. (4)	584. (2)
585. (2)	586. (2)	587. (2)	588. (2)
589. (1)	590. (4)	591. (3)	592. (4)
593. (1)	594. (2)	595. (3)	596. (4)
597. (3)	598. (3)	599. (1)	600. (1)
601. (2)	602. (2)	603. (3)	604. (2)
605. (2)	606. (3)	607. (4)	608. (1)
609. (1)	610. (1)	611. (2)	612. (3)
613. (1)	614. (4)	615. (2)	616. (4)
617. (1)	618. (2)	619. (2)	620. (3)
621. (3)	622. (1)	623. (2)	624. (3)
625. (4)	626. (4)	627. (3)	628. (1)
629. (1)	630. (4)	631. (2)	632. (1)
633. (1)	634. (3)	635. (3)	636. (2)
637. (3)	638. (2)	639. (2)	640. (2)
641. (3)	642. (1)	643. (3)	644. (3)
645. (3)	646. (4)	647. (2)	648. (2)

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649. (3)	650. (2)	651. (1)	652. (1)
653. (2)	654. (3)	655. (4)	656. (1)
657. (4)	658. (4)	659. (2)	660. (1)
661. (2)	662. (3)	663. (2)	664. (1)
665. (1)	666. (1)	667. (3)	668. (4)
669. (2)	670. (2)	671. (2)	672. (3)
673. (3)	674. (1)	675. (1)	676. (2)
677. (1)	678. (3)	679. (3)	680. (3)
681. (1)	682. (4)	683. (1)	684. (2)
685. (2)	686. (1)	687. (1)	688. (1)
689. (4)	690. (2)	691. (1)	692. (2)
693. (4)	694. (3)	695. (3)	696. (1)
697. (1)	698. (2)	699. (4)	700. (3)
701. (1)	702. (1)	703. (3)	704. (3)
705. (1)	706. (2)	707. (2)	708. (3)
709. (2)	710. (2)	711. (4)	712. (3)
713. (4)	714. (2)	715. (1)	716. (2)
717. (3)	718. (3)	719. (3)	720. (1)
721. (3)	722. (3)	723. (4)	724. (1)
725. (4)	726. (1)	727. (2)	728. (4)
729. (4)	730. (3)	731. (3)	732. (2)
733. (2)	734. (2)	735. (4)	736. (4)
737. (4)	738. (3)	739. (3)	740. (1)
741. (2)	742. (1)	743. (1)	744. (3)
745. (4)	746. (2)	747. (3)	748. (1)
749. (2)	750. (1)	751. (1)	752. (4)
753. (1)	754. (2)	755. (1)	756. (1)
757. (3)	758. (1)	759. (1)	760. (1)
761. (3)	762. (4)	763. (1)	764. (3)
765. (3)	766. (2)	767. (4)	768. (2)
769. (1)	770. (4)	771. (2)	772. (3)
773. (1)	774. (2)	775. (2)	776. (3)
777. (2)	778. (3)	779. (2)	780. (3)
781. (3)	782. (3)	783. (3)	784. (2)
785. (1)	786. (3)	787. (2)	788. (1)
789. (1)	790. (3)	791. (2)	792. (2)
793. (3)	794. (2)	795. (1)	796. (3)
797. (1)	798. (1)	799. (2)	800. (2)
801. (1)	802. (4)	803. (1)	804. (4)
805. (1)	806. (2)	807. (1)	808. (1)
809. (1)	810. (3)	811. (4)	812. (3)
813. (4)	814. (3)	815. (2)	816. (3)
817. (1)	818. (3)	819. (2)	820. (4)
821. (3)	822. (1)	823. (2)	824. (2)
825. (2)	826. (2)	827. (1)	828. (2)
829. (3)	830. (1)	831. (3)	832. (4)
833. (3)	834. (4)	835. (4)	836. (3)
837. (3)	838. (3)	839. (3)	840. (1)
841. (3)	842. (1)	843. (2)	844. (4)
845. (4)	846. (1)	847. (2)	848. (3)
849. (4)	850. (3)	851. (1)	852. (4)
853. (3)	854. (3)	855. (3)	856. (3)
857. (1)	858. (2)	859. (4)	860. (4)
861. (4)	862. (3)	863. (1)	864. (2)
865. (1)	866. (2)	867. (4)	868. (3)
869. (3)	870. (4)	871. (4)	872. (4)

873. (2)	874. (3)	875. (4)	876. (1)
877. (2)	878. (2)	879. (4)	880. (3)
881. (1)	882. (4)	883. (2)	884. (1)
885. (4)	886. (3)	887. (4)	888. (3)
889. (1)	890. (4)	891. (3)	892. (4)
893. (4)	894. (3)	895. (1)	896. (4)
897. (1)	898. (4)	899. (4)	900. (1)
901. (4)	902. (3)	903. (2)	904. (4)
905. (2)	906. (4)	907. (3)	908. (3)
909. (2)	910. (2)	911. (3)	912. (2)
913. (2)	914. (2)	915. (4)	916. (3)
917. (2)	918. (3)	919. (4)	920. (3)
921. (1)	922. (3)	923. (2)	924. (2)
925. (4)	926. (1)	927. (2)	928. (2)
929. (1)	930. (3)	931. (3)	932. (1)
933. (1)	934. (3)	935. (3)	936. (2)
937. (3)	938. (2)	939. (1)	940. (4)
941. (3)	942. (1)	943. (1)	944. (3)
945. (3)	946. (2)	947. (3)	948. (2)
949. (1)	950. (4)	951. (3)	952. (2)
953. (3)	954. (3)	955. (3)	956. (3)
957. (4)	958. (1)	959. (2)	960. (1)
961. (1)	962. (1)	963. (3)	964. (2)
965. (4)	966. (2)	967. (3)	968. (2)
969. (2)	970. (1)	971. (4)	972. (2)
973. (1)	974. (3)	975. (4)	976. (3)
977. (3)	978. (2)	979. (4)	980. (3)
981. (4)	982. (2)	983. (2)	984. (2)
985. (4)	986. (3)	987. (4)	988. (3)
989. (3)	990. (2)	991. (2)	992. (1)
993. (1)	994. (1)	995. (1)	996. (4)
997. (2)	998. (2)	999. (1)	1000. (1)
1001. (1)	1002. (3)	1003. (4)	1004. (1)
1005. (3)	1006. (3)	1007. (2)	1008. (3)
1009. (1)	1010. (4)	1011. (2)	1012. (2)
1013. (1)	1014. (1)	1015. (1)	1016. (4)
1017. (3)	1018. (1)	1019. (4)	1020. (4)
1021. (3)	1022. (3)	1023. (3)	1024. (1)
1025. (2)	1026. (1)	1027. (3)	1028. (4)
1029. (3)	1030. (1)	1031. (1)	1032. (4)
1033. (2)	1034. (4)	1035. (3)	1036. (4)
1037. (3)	1038. (2)	1039. (4)	1040. (2)
1041. (2)	1042. (1)	1043. (3)	1044. (4)
1045. (3)	1046. (3)	1047. (1)	1048. (3)
1049. (1)	1050. (4)	1051. (4)	1052. (1)
1053. (2)	1054. (2)	1055. (1)	1056. (1)
1057. (3)	1058. (3)	1059. (3)	1060. (2)
1061. (4)	1062. (3)	1063. (3)	1064. (4)
1065. (3)	1066. (3)	1067. (2)	1068. (4)
1069. (1)	1070. (1)	1071. (2)	1072. (1)
1073. (2)	1074. (4)	1075. (2)	1076. (1)
1077. (4)	1078. (2)	1079. (1)	1080. (1)
1081. (1)	1082. (1)	1083. (4)	1084. (4)
1085. (2)	1086. (1)	1087. (3)	1088. (3)
1089. (2)	1090. (1)	1091. (2)	1092. (4)

1093. (3)	1094. (1)	1095. (2)	1096. (4)
1097. (2)	1098. (2)	1099. (1)	1100. (2)
1101. (4)	1102. (4)	1103. (2)	1104. (2)
1105. (3)	1106. (2)	1107. (3)	1108. (4)
1109. (1)	1110. (3)	1111. (2)	1112. (1)
1113. (1)	1114. (3)	1115. (4)	1116. (1)
1117. (2)	1118. (2)	1119. (3)	1120. (2)
1121. (2)	1122. (1)	1123. (4)	1124. (3)
1125. (3)	1126. (2)	1127. (4)	1128. (3)
1129. (4)	1130. (1)	1131. (3)	1132. (2)
1133. (3)	1134. (4)	1135. (2)	1136. (1)
1137. (3)	1138. (4)	1139. (4)	1140. (4)
1141. (2)	1142. (2)	1143. (2)	1144. (2)
1145. (3)	1146. (4)	1147. (3)	1148. (2)
1149. (3)	1150. (2)	1151. (4)	1152. (1)
1153. (2)	1154. (2)	1155. (2)	1156. (2)
1157. (1)	1158. (3)	1159. (1)	1160. (4)
1161. (2)	1162. (2)	1163. (4)	1164. (2)
1165. (3)	1166. (3)	1167. (2)	1168. (1)
1169. (4)	1170. (1)	1171. (2)	1172. (1)
1173. (3)	1174. (3)	1175. (3)	1176. (2)
1177. (1)	1178. (4)	1179. (1)	1180. (2)
1181. (4)	1182. (1)	1183. (2)	1184. (1)
1185. (2)	1186. (2)	1187. (3)	1188. (1)
1189. (3)	1190. (1)	1191. (2)	1192. (1)
1193. (2)	1194. (4)	1195. (1)	1196. (4)
1197. (3)	1198. (1)	1199. (2)	1200. (2)
1201. (3)	1202. (3)	1203. (3)	1204. (1)
1205. (1)	1206. (3)	1207. (4)	1208. (1)
1209. (2)	1210. (2)	1211. (1)	1212. (3)
1213. (2)	1214. (4)	1215. (1)	1216. (1)
1217. (4)	1218. (1)	1219. (4)	1220. (3)
1221. (3)	1222. (2)	1223. (3)	1224. (1)
1225. (2)	1226. (3)	1227. (2)	1228. (2)
1229. (3)	1230. (1)	1231. (2)	1232. (3)
1233. (2)	1234. (3)	1235. (2)	1236. (4)
1237. (2)	1238. (2)	1239. (1)	1240. (2)
1241. (3)	1242. (1)	1243. (1)	1244. (2)
1245. (3)	1246. (1)	1247. (1)	1248. (4)
1249. (3)	1250. (2)	1251. (3)	1252. (2)
1253. (3)	1254. (1)	1255. (3)	1256. (3)
1257. (2)	1258. (2)	1259. (2)	1260. (1)
1261. (3)	1262. (1)	1263. (3)	1264. (2)
1265. (4)	1266. (1)	1267. (3)	1268. (1)
1269. (4)	1270. (3)	1271. (3)	1272. (1)
1273. (1)	1274. (1)	1275. (1)	1276. (1)
1277. (2)	1278. (4)	1279. (3)	1280. (4)
1281. (1)	1282. (4)	1283. (2)	1284. (2)
1285. (1)	1286. (4)	1287. (2)	1288. (2)
1289. (4)	1290. (1)	1291. (3)	1292. (3)
1293. (2)	1294. (2)	1295. (2)	1296. (3)
1297. (4)	1298. (1)	1299. (1)	1300. (4)
1301. (4)	1302. (1)	1303. (4)	1304. (2)
1305. (3)	1306. (2)		

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EXPLANATIONS

1. (2) Past Perfect Tense (had planned) will be used.
   Sentence structure is as follows :
   Subject + Aux.V. + Main V. + Object
   + he had planned _____
   Before we arrived at school the class had started
   ↓ ↓
   Second action First action
   Hence, had planned is the right usage.
2. (3) fewer (Det., Adj.) : not many → used for Countable Nouns.
   Hence, no fewer is the right usage.
   less (Det., Pro.) : a smaller amount of → used for Uncountable Nouns
   No less than (Idiom) : used for emphasizing a large amount
3. (3) outstretched (Adj.) : spread out as far as possible
   stretch out (Phr. V.) : to lie down in order to relax or sleep
   Here, outstretched in the ditch is the right usage.
4. (1) presently (Adv.) : now ; currently; at the time you are speaking
   by this time : a particular allotted time
   Here, presently is the right usage.
5. (1) cut down on (Phr. V.) : to reduce
   get rid of (Phr. V.) : to make yourself free of something that is annoying or that you do not want or do not want to do
   Here, cut down on is the right usage.
6. (3) irritates (Verb.) : to annoy somebody, especially by something you continuously do or by something that continuously happens
   incessant (Adj.) : never stopping ; constant
   annoys (Verb.) : to make some body slightly angry ; irritates
   Here, irritates is the right usage.
7. (1) Not only _____ but also are Correlative Conjunctions.
   Sentence structure is as follows :
   Not only + Aux. verb + Subject
   Not only + did + they
   Hence, Not only did they go is the right usage.
8. (3) The basic sentence structure is as follows :
   Subject → Verb → Object
   ↓ ↓
   fill the sweet notes
   Hence, fill the air by their sweet notes is the right usage.
9. (3) power (Noun) : strength or influence in a particular area of activity
   giant (Noun) : a very large and powerful organisation
   Here, power is the right usage.
10. (4) No improvement
    many a (Det., Pro.) : a large number of
    used with a Singular Noun and Verb
    - Many a good man has been destroyed by drink.
11. (3) higher (Adv.)
    the (Indef. Art.) is used in the Comparative Degree with Adverbs.
    The structure is as follows :
    the+Comparative Expression + Subject + Verb + the
    ↓ ↓
    greater demand
    + Comparative Expression _____
    ↓
    higher
    Hence, the higher is the right usage.
12. (1) prefer (Verb) : to like one thing or person better than another
    A Prepositional Phrase with to will be used.
    Hence, riding to walking is the right usage.
13. (2) demand (Verb) : to ask for something firmly
    Here, demanding is the right usage.
14. (1) International News is compared to National News.
    Hence, National is the right usage.
15. (1) be angry with someone : to feel or express displeasure
    be angry at something : to be irritated by
    - angry at what somebody does
    - angry with somebody about something or for doing something
    Here, angry with is the right usage.
16. (3) back out (Phr.V.) : to withdraw from something
    Here, withdrew his support from is the right usage.
17. (4) No improvement
    who (Pro.) : used for showing which person you mean
18. (1) neither (Adv.) : used for introducing a further negative statement
    - He didn't remember, and neither did I
    Hence, neither did I is the right usage.
19. (2) declined (Verb.) : refused politely to accept or to do something
    denied (Verb.) : said that something is not true
    Here, declined is the right usage.
20. (1) don't think so (Idiom) : used for saying very strongly that you do not agree to something, or that something is not possible
    suspect (Verb.) : to be suspicious about something; not to trust something
    Here, don't think is the right usage.
21. (2) return (Verb) : to come or go back from one place to another
    return : turn back → We had to return to the old rules.
    Here, you return from is the right usage.
22. (1) to make a tag, the first Auxiliary (has) will be used.
    Hence, hasn't he ? is the right usage.

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23. (1) beneficial (Adj.) : favourable; advantageous ; helpful
benevolent (Adj.) : kind, helpful and generous
beneficent (Adj.) : giving help ; showing kindness ; generous
bounteous (Adj.) : giving very generously
Here, beneficial is the right usage.
24. (2) in (Prep.) : at a point within an area or a space
under (Prep.) : below something
Here, in. (Prep.) is the right usage.
25. (3) in case (Conj.) : in the event that something takes place ;as a precaution, if
Here, If/In case is the right usage.
26. (2) components (Noun) : one of several parts of which something is made
compounds (Noun) : a thing consisting of two or more separate things combined together
Here, components is the right usage.
27. (3) constantly (Adv.) : all the time ; repeatedly
sneak (Verb) : to go somewhere secretly, trying to avoid being seen
frequently (Adv.) : often
occasionally (Adv.) : sometimes but not often
Here, constantly is the right usage.
28. (2) fewer (Det., Pro.) : not many → used for Countable Nouns
less (Det., Pro.) : a smaller amount of → used for Uncountable Nouns
Here, Fewer is the right usage.
29. (3) bestow something (on/upon somebody) : to give something to somebody
bestow is used with on/upon (Prep.)
Hence, bestowed on man is the right usage.
30. (2) The sentence is in Passive Voice. Here, been will not be used.
Hence, held as hostages is the right usage.
31. (2) Here, four years ago is the right usage.
32. (2) by and large (Idiom) : in general; mainly ; to a large extent
by the way (Idiom) : used for introducing a comment or question that is not directly related to what you have been talking about
Here, by and large is the right usage.
33. (3) only (Adv.) : just
one (Adj.) : alone in a class or category
I It was only a matter of time. (Adv.)
I That is the only possible right answer. (Adj.)
Here, only a means is the right usage.
34. (3) deflected (Verb) : changed direction after hitting something
diverted (Verb) : made somebody or something change direction
Here, deflected is the right usage.
35. (3) boast about something :
I She is always boasting about her children.
boast of something :
I He openly boasted of his skills.
Here, boast of is the right usage.
36. (3) Prepositions are used at the end of the sentence in Inf. structures, to make the sense clear.
Hence, didn't want to is the right usage.
37. (4) No improvement
may (Mod.v.) : used for saying that something is possible
might (Mod.v.) : Past Tense of 'may'
shall (Mod.v.) : used with 'I' and 'we' for talking about or predicting the future
should (Mod.v.) : used for saying that something is the best thing or the right thing to do
38. (1) Structure of sentence (Past Perfect Tense) will be as follows :
Subject + had + Verb (Past Parti-ciple form)
↓ ↓
He had taken
Hence, He had taken his breakfast is the right usage.
39. (2) referring to (Phr.v.) : speaking about or mentioning about somebody/something
eluding (Verb) : managing to avoid or escaping from somebody/something especially in a clever way
hinting (Verb) : suggesting something in an indirect way
Here, referring to is the right usage.
40. (2) reassure (Verb) : put somebody's mind at ease
I They tried to reassure her, but she still felt anxious.
reassume (Verb) : to carry on ; to adopt again ; to resume
Object (me) will be used after reassured
Hence, reassured me is the right usage.
41. (4) No improvement
After let us, (when there is a suggestion or proposal), the tag begins with shall.
42. (3) Here, what the truth was is the right usage.
Structure of the sentence will be as follows :
Subject + Verb + _____
↓ ↓
the truth was
43. (3) Here, so am I is the right usage.
44. (4) No improvement
must have-expresses an opinion about an earlier (Past) situation, based on evidence.
I Dinosaurs were very big; they must have eaten a lot.
45. (2) Positive Sentences require Negative Tags. First Auxiliary (Must) + not (Mustn't)
Hence, mustn't he ? is the right usage.
46. (2) English (Noun) : English language or literature as a subject of study
The English (Noun) : the people of England
The English language (Adj.) : relating to England, its people, or its language
Here, The English language is the right usage.
47. (3) Sentence Structure will be as follows :
If-clause (Simple Present Tense) → will (Simple Future)
Hence, One will get is the right usage.

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48. (4) No improvement
between (Prep.) → one member to another member (reciprocal)
among (Pre.p) → with all members (collective)
49. (3) nor (Conj., Adv.) : used before a Positive Verb to agree something Negative that has just been said.
I She doesn't like them and nor does he.
I I'm not going and nor is he.
Hence, nor do I is the right usage.
50. (3) Positive Sentence → Negative tag
Tag structure → First Auxiliary (can) + not (can't)
Hence, can't they ? is the right usage.
51. (2) Subjunctive Mood → expresses a wish
Use of if-clauses → expresses an unreal or imaginary condition.
The Past Tense of the Subjunctive uses the Verb-were.
Hence, were is the right usage.
52. (3) respect (Noun) agrees with Prep. (for)
faith (Noun) agrees with Prep. (in)
Hence, respect for and unlimited faith in is the right usage.
53. (1) addicted (Adj.) : unable to stop doing something as a habit
an Adj. + to → Gerund (Verb + ing) will be used.
Hence, addicted to smoking is the right usage.
54. (4) lest (Conj.) : in case ; for fear that
should (Mod.V) is used with lest
Hence, you should forget is the right usage.
55. (1) Here, go out to play (Inf.) is the right usage.
56. (3) for (Prep.) is used for showing purpose or function
Hence, for (Prep.) is the right usage.
57. (4) No improvement
dazzled (Verb.) : dim the vision with very bright light or moving lights
58. (3) Here, What matters most is the right usage.
59. (2) Positive Sentence (without Auxiliary) → Negative Tag
Tag structure → do/did/does + not
Hence, didn't you ? (Past Tense) is the right usage.
60. (4) No improvement
board (Noun) : a long, thin, flat piece of wood
boarding (Verb) : to furnish with meals, or with meals and lodging, for a payment
board (Noun) : a person's food/meals, provided regularly for money
used in Phr. like full board, board and lodging
61. (3) The sentence structure is as follows :
It's high time + Subject (you) + Past Verb (went) → Refers to the present moment
Hence, went is the right usage.
62. (1) Here, a 99-feet long bath for males is the right usage.
63. (4) No improvement
siphon something + off (Prep.) : to remove money from one place and move it to another, especially dishonestly or illegally ; divert
64. (3) emigrant (Noun) : a person who leaves a country to live in another
migratory (Adj.) : wandering from one place to another at different times of the year
immigrant (Noun) : a person who comes to a country to live there
itinerant (Noun) : travelling from place to place, especially looking for a job
Here, emigrant is the right usage.
65. (2) Neither do I nor does my friend is the right usage.
66. (1) Here, the poorer of is the right usage.
There is a comparison between two workers.
67. (3) than (Conj., Prep.) is used for indicating the second part of a comparison
Hence, more than enough is the right usage.
68. (4) No improvement
69. (3) Negative Sentence → Positive Tag
Tag Structure → First Auxiliary (will)
Hence, will you is the right usage.
70. (1) The sentence is in Passive Voice, Present Continuous Tense.
Hence, being disturbed is the right usage.
71. (4) No improvement.
Structure of sentence in Simple Future Tense is as follows :
Subject + Auxiliary Verb + Main Verb
↓ ↓ ↓
I will reach
72. (2) each other (Pro.) shows that each member of a group does something to or for the other member
I They looked at each other and laughed. (A looked at B and B looked at A)
one another (Pro.) is used when you are saying that each member of a group does something to or for the other people in the group
I We all try and help one another.
Hence, each other is the right usage.
73. (3) they only work : they do only work nothing else
work only when : never work, except when
I Call me only when your cold is unbearable.
Here, They work only when they have no money is the right sentence.
74. (2) The structure of the sentence in the Past Continuous Tense is as following :
Subject + Auxiliary Verb (be) + Main Verb + ing
↓ ↓ ↓
he was running
(Simple Past)
Hence, was running is the right usage.
75. (4) No improvement
discord (Noun) : lack of agreement among persons, groups or things
A note of discord surfaced during the proceedings.

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76. (1) The structure of the sentence is as follows :
if + Simple Past, Main clause with would + Infinitive
↓ ↓
if I dyed would laugh
Hence, would is the right usage.

77. (3) truant (Verb) : (of a child) to stay away from school without permission
Positive Statement → Negative Tag
The sentence structure is as follows :
Subject + Auxiliary Verb + Main Verb; Auxiliary +
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The students X play do
not + Personal Pronoun same as subject
↓ ↓
not they
do not → don't
Hence, don't they ? is the right usage.

78. (3) provide (someone) with (something) (Phr.V.)
- They provided him with money to buy new clothes.
- We are here to provide the public with a service.

provide (something) for (someone) (Phr.V.)
- The animals provide food for their young.

Hence, with (Prep.) is the right usage.

79. (2) vetted (Verb) : checked the contents, quality, etc. of something carefully
doctored (Verb) : altered or modified
whetted (Verb) : increased your desire for or interest in something
Here, vetted is the right usage.

80. (1) Can (Mod.V.) → less polite
Could (Mod.V) → more polite than Can
The sentence structure is as follows :
Could + Subject + Verb
↓ ↓ ↓
Could you type ....
Hence, Could is the right usage.

81. (2) In Indirect Speech, the Reporting Verb changes to asked, enquired, etc. and if is used.
Hence, enquired of the peasant if he could is the right usage.

82. (3) feel like a fish out of water (Idiom) : someone who is uncomfortable in a particular situation
Hence, fell like a fish out of water is the right usage.

83. (1) look forward to (Idiom) : to anticipate something with pleasure
Hence, looking forward to is the right usage.

84. (4) No improvement

85. (2) As there is no Aux.V. in the sentence, often will come before the Verb-comes.
Hence, often comes is the right usage.

86. (2) The Subject (participating members) is Plural.
So, teacher will be used.
Hence, Mathematics teachers is the right usage.

87. (2) Object (Verb) agrees with 'to' and – ing form will be used after object to.
Hence, to my calling them is the right usage.

88. (3) Comparative Degree (higher than) and any other one will be used.
Hence, higher than any other one is the right usage.

89. (3) reclamation (Noun) : reformation ; restoration to use (Singular)
acquisition (Noun) : the act of acquiring (Singular)
Here, reclamation and acquisition of farmland is the right usage.

90. (2) Sentence structure in Compound Adjectives is as follows :
Number (in words) + Hyphen + time period (Singular)
↓ ↓ ↓
three _ year
Hence, a three-year degree course is the right usage.

91. (3) When the Main clause is in the Simple Present Tense, a Simple Present Tense will be used in the Subordinate Clause.
Hence, the number of tourists increases is the right usage.

92. (1) Preferable (Adj.) agrees with to (Prep.)
Hence, preferable to money ? is the right usage.

93. (2) mark (Verb) agrees with with (Prep.)
Hence, was marked with disagreement and scorn for his opponent's position is the right usage.

94. (3) as + Adj. + as will be used.
↓
tall
Hence, as tall as, if not taller than is the right usage.

95. (1) wears thin (Idiom) : begins to become weaker or less acceptable
cools down (Phr.V.) : becomes calm, less excited or less enthusiastic
wears off (Phr.V.) : gradually disappears or stops.
Here, wears thin is the right usage.

96. (1) Simple Past Tense-slept is the right usage.

97. (2) too (Adv.) is used at the end of the sentence.
Hence, has too is the right usage.

98. (2) needs (Verb) : requires something/somebody because it/he is essential or very important
is in want of (Idiom) : needing something
Here, needs is the right usage.

99. (4) No improvement

100. (2) that will not be used.
Here, I hope is the right usage.

101. (2) The sentence is in Active Voice. Hence, Simple Past Tense (he saw a snake) is the right usage.

102. (2) Past Perfect Tense (had studied) is the right usage.
The sentence shows an unfulfilled condition.

103. (4) No improvement
bear up (Phr.V.) : to remain as cheerful as possible during a difficult time.
bear down (Phr.V.) : to move quickly towards somebody/something in a determined or threatening way

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bear out (Phr. V.) : to show that somebody is right or that something is true

104. (1) on the alert (Idiom) : on guard against danger, attack, etc.; watchful ; ready
the will be used.
Hence, was on the alert is the right usage.

105. (3) while (Conj.) : on the contrary ; during the time that

106. (1) Simple Past Tense-came to is the right usage.

107. (3) Positive Statement → Negative Tag
The sentence structure is as follows :

Subject	Main.V.	Aux.V.
↓	↓	↓
He	comes	does
not	Per.Pro. same as sub.	
↓	↓	
not	he	

does not → doesn't
Hence, doesn't is the right usage.

108. (1) The sentence structure will be as follows ;
nor + Aux.V. + Subject

↓	↓	↓
nor	did	I

nor did I : also not
When a clause with nor is used after a Negative Clause, we invert the Subject and the Verb after nor.
Hence, nor did I is the right usage.

109. (1) marked (Verb) : officially remembered an event that you considered to be important
noted (Verb) : noticed or paid careful attention to something
showed (Verb) : made something clear
indicated (Verb) : showed that something is true or exists
Here, marked is the right usage.

110. (1) having been beaten suggests that the enemy was once beaten but is no longer (Passive Voice) (Past Participle)
Hence, having been beaten is the right usage.

111. (2) Positive Statement → Negative Tag
No Aux.V. → does + not (doesn't)
Hence, doesn't she ? is the right usage.

112. (3) momentum (Noun) : the ability to keep increasing or developing
movement (Noun) : an act of moving
motion (Noun) : the act of moving
Here, momentum is the right usage.

113. (3) affectation (Noun) : behaviour or an action that is not natural or sincere and that is often intended to impress other people
affection (Noun) : a tender feeling of fondness
admiration (Noun) : a feeling of pleasure, approval, respect or wonder
affliction (None) : a condition of pain, suffering, or distress
Here, affectation is the right usage.

114. (2) compliment (Verb) agrees with on (Prep.)
Here, on Prep.) is the right usage.

115. (2) deliciously (Adv.)
delicious (Adj.) : highly pleasing to the senses, especially taste or smell.
Here, delicious is the right usage.

116. (2) many → used with Plural Noun → many friends
much → used with Singular Noun → much money
Hence, many is the right usage.
we can also use most.

117. (2) Simple Past Tense (bought) is the right usage.

118. (2) died (Verb) agrees with of (Prep.)
Here, use of, of (Prep.) is the right option.

119. (2) I will phone you (Independent Clause – Future Tense)
I shall arrive (Dependent/Time Clause – Present Tense)
Hence, after I arrive is the right usage.

120. (1) The sentence structure is as follows :
It's high time + Subject (you) + Past Verb (came) → refers to the present moment
Hence, came is the right usage.

121. (3) for (Prep.) is used for showing purpose or function
Hence, for (Prep.) is the right usage.

122. (4) No improvement
dazzled (Verb.) : dim the vision with very bright light or moving lights

123. (3) Here, What matters most is the right usage.

124. (2) Positive Sentence (without Auxiliary) → Negative Tag
Tag structure → do/did/does + not
Hence, didn't you ? (Past Tense) is the right usage.

125. (4) No improvement
board (Noun) : a long, thin, flat piece of wood
boarding (Verb) : to furnish with meals, or with meals and lodging, for a payment
board (Noun) : a person's food/meals, provided regularly for money
used in Phr. like full board, board and lodging

126. (3) pierced (Verb) : had a small hole made in your ears/nose, etc. so that you may wear jewellery there
bored (Verb) : made a long deep hole with a tool or by digging
holed (Verb) : made a hole
pricked (Verb) : made a hole in something with a sharp point
Here, pierced is the right usage.

127. (2) correlate (Verb) : to have a close connection with something
correspond (Verb): to be the same as something
corroborate (Verb) : to provide information that supports a statement, theory, etc.
Here, correlate is the right usage.

128. (2) Present Perfect Tense (Hasn't) will be used as yet has been used.

129. (4) No improvement

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130. (4) No improvement
dozen (Noun, Det.) : a group of twelve of the same thing – two dozen eggs
dozens (Noun, Det.) : a lot of people or things – in dozens → in large numbers
dozen is always used in the Singular form after numerals

131. (1) euphemisms (Noun) : an indirect word or phrase that people often use to refer to something embarrassing or unpleasant, sometimes to make it seem more acceptable than it really is
hoodwink (Verb) : to trick somebody
I Pass away is the euphemism for 'die'
euphoria (Noun) : a feeling or state of intense excitement and happiness
pleasantries (Noun) : friendly remarks made in order to be polite
Here, euphemisms is the right usage.

132. (1) put off (Phr.V.) : postpone
adjourn (Verb) : break off a meeting/ a legal case/ game with the intention of resuming it later
Here, postpone is the right usage.

133. (1) but the best one is : "Style – it is the man."is the right usage.

134. (1) Positive Statement → Negative Tag
Tag structure → First Auxiliary (have) + not (haven't)
Hence, haven't they ? is the right usage.

135. (4) No improvement
entreaties (Noun) : earnest (serious) and humble (emotional) requests

136. (1) I sent him a letter by registered post asking him to return the car is the best option.

137. (1) As he was covered with grease, the water did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer' is the best option.

138. (1) The old woman gave biscuits to her dog is the best option.

139. (3) They always take their children for a drive in the charming countryside around Bangalore is the best option.

140. (1) To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your nose until the drug drops down into your throat is the best option.

141. (2) refused (Verb) : indicated or showed that one is not willing to do something
declined (Verb) : became smaller, fewer, or less ; decreased
spurned (Verb) : rejected with contempt (disregard)
refuted (Verb) : proved (a statement or theory) to be wrong or false
Here, refused is the right usage.

142. (1) The sentence structure will be as follows :
It is time + Subject (we) + Past Verb (left) → Refers to the present moment
Hence, left is the right usage.

143. (1) Use of about (Prep.) is super– fluous (unnecessary)
Hence, his character is the right usage.

144. (1) Simple Present Tense-reaches will be used.
The clause has started with after. In such cases, Simple Present Tense is used.
Hence, After the letter reaches is the right usage.

145. (3) Simple Past Tense-returned is the right usage.

146. (1) As the action has started in the Past and is still continuing, Present Perfect Continuous Tense will be used.
The sentence structure will be as follows :
... have + Subject (you) + been + Verb + ing (working) ..... ?
Hence, have you been working here ? is the right usage.

147. (2) remind (Verb) : cause (someone) to remember someone/or something
Here, remind is the right usage.

148. (1) acquaint (Verb) agrees with with (Prep.)
Hence, with (Prep.) is the right usage.

149. (4) No improvement
denied (Verb) : refused to admit the truth or existence of.
refused (Verb) : showed that one is not willing to do something
disagreed (Verb) : had or expressed a different opinion
rejected (Verb) : dismissed as inadequate, unacceptable, or faulty

150. (2) Positive Statement → Negative Tag
Tag structure → First Auxiliary (is) + not (isn't)
Hence, isn't it ? is the right usage.

151. (2) Positive statement → Negative Tag
Tag structure → First Auxiliary (was) + not (wasn't)
Hence, wasn't he ? is the right usage.

152. (3) The structure of the sentence will be as follows :
... have + Subject (you) + been + Verb + ing (doing) ... ?
The sentence is in Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
Hence, have you been doing is the right usage.

153. (3) expresses (Verb) : convey a thought or feeling in words, by looks or actions
Here, expresses is the right usage.

154. (2) retreated (Verb) : (of an army) withdrew from enemy forces as a result of their superior power or after a defeat
returned (Verb) : came or went back to a place or person
retrenched (Verb) : reduced costs or spending in response to economic difficulty
Here, retreated is the right usage.

155. (2) no sooner ... than is used for conveying that the second event mentioned happens immediately after the first
no sooner ... than → Correlatives
Here, than is the right usage.

156. (3) dispose (Adj.) : prepared; ready ; in the mood
dispose of (Phr.V) : to get rid of somebody or something that you do not want or cannot keep
Hence, disposed of is the right usage.

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157. (2) Positive Statement → Negative Tag
Tag Structure → First Auxiliary (can) + not (can't)
Hence, can't we ? is the right usage.

158. (3) The structure of the sentence is as follows :
If + Past Perfect, Main Clause with would + have + Past Participle
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
If I had followed .... I would have regretted
Hence, would not have regretted is the right usage.

159. (1) answer (Verb) agrees with Prep.-to

160. (4) No improvement

161. (4) No improvement

162. (4) No improvement
Intend (Verb) of feeling. Hence, will be followed by Inf. with to.

163. (4) No improvement

164. (1) no room (Idiom) : no space
Here, no seat is the right usage.

165. (1) along (Prep.) : in a line that follows the side of something long
on (Prep.) : at or near a place
Here, along the river banks is the right usage.

166. (4) No improvement

167. (3) Here to have been rich is the right usage.

168. (1) taken away (Phr.V.) : made an effort or value of something seem less
whisked (Verb) : took somebody/something very quickly and suddenly
Here, whisked is the right usage.

169. (4) No improvement
contrite (Adj.) : very sorry for something bad that you have done.

170. (1) demand (Verb) : to ask for something very firmly
beg (Verb) : to ask somebody, especially in an anxious way because you want or need it very much
request (Verb) : to ask for something or ask somebody to do something in a polite or formal way
Here, demanding is the right usage.

171. (1) (be) cut out (for)(Phr.V.) : to have the qualities and abilities needed
cut up (Phr.V.) : to behave in a noisy and silly way
cut in (Phr.V.) : to go in front of other people who are waiting
Here, cut out is the right usage.

172. (4) No improvement
craved for (Adj.) : to have a very strong desire for something ; longed
sought after (Adj.) : wanted by many people, because it is of very good quality or difficult to get or to find

173. (3) Here, requires a wash is the right usage.

174. (1) word for word (Idiom) : in the exact words
word by word (Idiom) : one word at a time
Here, word for word is the right usage.

175. (2) sensual (Adj.) : giving pleasure to your physical senses, especially sexual pleasure
sensuous (Adj.) : giving pleasure to your senses ; suggesting an interest in sexual pleasure
sensory (Adj.) : connected with your physical senses
Here, sensual is the right usage.

176. (3) Reflexive Pronoun-myself will be used.
Hence, disguise myself is the right usage.

177. (2) deny (Verb) : to refuse to admit or accept something
It gives a negative sense.
Hence, had forged (Past Perfect Tense) is the right usage.

178. (4) No improvement

179. (1) rule out (Phr.V.) : to state that something is not possible or that something is not suitable.
rule off (Phr.V.) : to separate something from the next section of writing by drawing a line underneath it
Here, out is the right usage.

180. (3) callous (Adj.) : cruel ; not caring about people's feelings or suffering
generates (verb) : to produce or create something
misanthrope (Noun) : a person who hates and avoids other people
Here, produces is the right usage.

181. (2) Here, did you say is the right usage.

182. (3) Here, known not only for his wealth is the right usage.

183. (2) cooperation (Noun) : the fact of doing something together or of working towards a shared aim
affinity (Noun) : a strong feeling that you understand somebody or something and like them or it.
collaboration (Noun) : the act of working with another person or group of people to create or produce something
Here, cooperation is the right usage.

184. (2) out of control (Idiom) : to be or become impossible to manage or to control
out of sight (Idiom) : the area or distance within which somebody can't see or something can't be seen
out of bounds (Idiom) : not acceptable ; not allowed to go to a place
out of reach (Idiom) : out of bounds
Here, out of control is the right usage.

185. (1) Here whenever I have a doubt is the right usage.
whenever (Conj.) : everytime, at anytime

186. (2) coward (Noun) : a person who is not brave or who does not have the courage to do things that other people do not think are, especially difficult.
Here, in a cowardly manner is the right usage.

187. (4) No improvement

188. (4) No improvement
used to (have) (Mod.V) : something that you had in the past but no longer have it now (in the present)

189. (3) Use of any Prep. is superfluous.
Hence, reached Calcutta is the right usage.

190. (2) The structure of the negative sentence is as follows :
Subject (I) + did + not Verb (see) ..
Hence, did not see is the right usage.

191. (1) follow in somebody's footsteps (Idiom) : to do the same job, have the same style of life, etc. as somebody else.
Hence, follow in is the right usage.

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192. (3) Here, I have not seen him (Present Perfect Tense) is the right usage.
The basic structure is as follows:
Subject (I) + have + not + Past Participle (seen) ...

193. (2) succour (Noun) : help that you give to somebody who is suffering or having problems
relief (Noun) : the feeling of happiness that you have when something unpleasant stops or does not happen
Here, succour is the right usage.

194. (3) either (Conj.) comes before the Verb (Subject), as the actions mentioned are different.
Hence, have been either subjected to is the right usage.

195. (3) although (Conj.) : in spite of the fact that ; even though ; though
strenuous (Adj.) : needing great effort and energy 'although' is used to show contrasts in situation.
Here, although it was is the right usage.

196. (3) breeze (Noun) % a light wind
wind (Noun) : air that moves quickly as a result of natural forces
wind can be strong and not the breeze.
Hence, The strong wind is the right usage.

197. (3) hardly (Adv.) : almost no ; almost not ; almost none
hard (Adj.) : (of people) putting a lot of effort or energy into an activity
Hence, hard working people is the right usage.

198. (4) No improvement

199. (1) Prep. (in) : used for indicating a place
Hence, in Delhi is the right usage.

200. (1) just now (Idiom) : at this moment
instantaneously (Adv.) : immediately
presently (Adv.) : now ; currently
instantly (Adv.) : immediately
Here, just now is the right usage.

201. (4) No improvement

202. (3) hardly (Adv.) : used for saying that something has just begun, happened etc.
Hardly — when are the right pair of Correlatives.
Hardly had the dividend been declared than the notices were sent out. — is the right option

203. (2) The tiger jumped at him while he was riding upon his horse is the right option

204. (3) in black and white (Idiom) : in writing or printing
I must have your terms down, in black and white is the right option

205. (4) No improvement

206. (3) Questions beginning with what will end with a preposition.
- What music are you listening to (Prep.) ?

What do you go to school for ? — is the right option

207. (2) in good time (Idiom) : early ; with enough time so that you may not be in a hurry
He completed his report in good time and this pleased the directors is the right option

208. (3) all day long (Idioms) : throughout the day
The courtiers used to tell the king all day long how efficient an administrator he was is the right option

209. (4) No improvement
shopping is a Gerund.

210. (3) ourselves (Ref.Pro.) : used when you are affected by an action.

party $\xrightarrow{\text{affect}}$ enjoy yourself/ oneself/ourself → Singular

yourselves/ourselves → Plural
(you) (we)

we had a grand party and we enjoyed ourselves very much. — is the right option

211. (2) For good (Idiom) : permanently
- This time she's leaving for good (she will never return)

He has left India for good. — is the right option.

212. (4) No improvement
credibly (Adv.) : in a way that is easy or possible to believe
give somebody up (Idiom) : to offer somebody to be captured (caught)

213. (1) student will be used in Plural (students)
one of is followed by Plu. N.
one of the most intelligent students of the school — is the right option.

214. (1) whose (Pro., Det.) : used for saying which person or thing you mean
which (Pro., Det.) : used to be exact about the thing
- It was a crisis for which she was totally unprepared.

Here, the name of which is the right usage.

215. (3) He won both a medal and a scholarship is the right option

216. (1) A sikh, taller than any of his comrades, rushed forward is the right option

217. (3) An author who was famous in the reign of Queen Anne, lived in a cottage is the right option

218. (3) He would have lost the election if you had not supported him is the right option

219. (1) My uncle is rich enough to buy a car is the right option.

220. (3) The lorry ran over an old man walking along the road is the right option

221. (3) cope (Verb) : manage; to deal successfully with something difficult
work (Verb) : to do something
deal (Verb) : to do business with somebody
improve (Verb) : to become better than before
Here, cope is the right usage.

222. (3) ago (Adv.) : used in expressions of time with the Simple Past Tense to show how far in the past something happened
before (Adv.) : at an earlier time ; in the past
- the week before (the previous week)
- long before (a long time earlier)

earlier (Adv.) : near the beginning of a period of time, an event, a piece of work, etc.
- early in the week /year/season/morning

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Here, a week ago is the right usage.

223. (3) come across (with something) (Phr.V.) % to provide or supply something when you need it.
come across (Phr.V.) : to meet or find somebody/something by chance; to face
I I hoped she would come across with some more information.
Here, come across is the right usage.

224. (3) Who (Rel.Pro.) is used after he (Subject) and before work (Verb)
He ___ work hard (Adjective Clause)
Hence, who will be used. Verb (work) will be in Plural (works) → Simple Present Tense
Hence, who works hard is the right usage.

225. (4) No improvement
The sentence structure is as follows :
It's high time + Subject (you) + Past Verb (started) → Refers to the present moment

226. (3) likelihood (Noun) : the chance of something happening ; probability
I There is very little likelihood of that happening.
probability (Noun) : how likely something is to happen ; likelihood
possibility (Noun) : the fact that something might exist or happen, but is not certain to
I Bankruptcy is a real possibility if sales don't improve.
profit (Noun) : the advantage that you get from doing something
Here, profit is the right usage.

227. (2) hampered (Verb) : to prevent somebody from easily doing or achieving something ; hindered
obstacle (Noun) : a situation, an event, etc. that makes it difficult for you to do or achieve something ; hindrance
facilitated (Verb) : to make an action or a process possible or easier
burden (Verb) : to give somebody a duty, responsibility, etc. that causes worry, difficulty or hard work.
Here, hampered is the right usage.

228. (2) Subject (It) will be attached before being.
It specifies the day.
Hence, It being a rainy day is the right usage.

229. (2) scissors (Noun) is used as Singular as well as Plural and the term a pair is used with it to specify a single piece (a pair of scissors – one pair of scissors)
Hence, a pair of old scissors is the right usage.

230. (4) No improvement
angry (Adj.) agrees with Prep. (with)

231. (1) A pair of shoes signifies one.
Hence, the Verb will be in Singular-has been
Hence, has been is the right usage.

232. (3) Simple Present Tense-go will be used to express future time, after when (Conj.).
Hence, go is the right usage.

233. (1) apologise (Verb) agrees with to (Prep.)
Hence, to (Prep.) is the right usage.

234. (3) Though (Couj.) : although, despite the fact that
Since (Conj.) : from a time in the past until a later past time, or until now ; because ; as
As (Conj.) : because
When (Conj.) : considering that
Here, Though is the right usage.

235. (1) to (Inf.) will be used after agree (Verb of 'saying'):
I They agreed to try their luck at the fair (carnival)
Hence, to answer is the right usage.

236. (3) evaluated (Verb) : to form an opinion of the amount; value or quality of something after thinking about it carefully
answered (Verb) : replied
judged (Verb) : to decide the result of a competition
tested (Verb) : to find out how much somebody knows
Here, evaluated is the right usage.

237. (2) shade (Noun) : an area that is dark and cool under or behind something. (tree, building, etc.)
shadow (Noun) : the dark shape that somebody/something forms on a surface, when he/it is between the light and the surface.
Here, shade is the right usage.

238. (1) throw (Verb) (Simple Present) → threw (Past) → thrown (Past Participle)
Here, threw is the right usage.

239. (3) invent (Verb.) : to produce or design something that has not existed before
assemble (Verb) : to bring things together as a group
I The shelves are easy to assemble.
discover (Verb) : to be the first person to become aware that a particular place or thing exists
I Scientists are working to discover a cure for AIDS.
make (Verb.) : to create/prepare something by putting parts together
I The steam engine was invented by James Watt.
Here, invented is the right usage.

240. (1) kindness (Noun) is the right usage.

241. (2) discharged (Verb) : to give somebody official permission to leave (hospital)
released (Verb) : set somebody/something free (prisoner/hostage)
let out (Phr.V.) : to come to an end, so that it may be time for people to leave (movie)
dismissed (Verb) : to officially remove somebody from his job
Here, discharged is the right usage.

242. (3) mellowed (Verb) : to become or to make a colour become less bright, especially over a period of time.
softened (Verb) : to become or to make something softer.
brightened (Verb) : to become or to make something brighter in colour
deepened (Verb) : to become or to make something deeper/worse.
Here, mellowed is the right usage.

243. (2) considerate (Adj.) : careful ; not to hurt or upset others ; thoughtful

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- Tom was a kind and considerate young man.

considerable (Adj.) : great in amount, size, importance, etc.

- The project wasted a considerable amount of time and money.

conceited (Adj.) : having too much pride in yourself and what you do

- a very conceited person

constricted (Adj.) : tight/narrow ; limited/restricted

Here, considerate is the right usage.

244. (2) hang (Verb) Simple Present → hanged (Past Tense): kill somebody

hang (Verb) simple Present → hung (Past Tense) : to attach something at the top

- Kasab was hanged for being a terrorist.
- Ravi hung his coat on the hook.

Here, hung is the right usage.

245. (4) No improvement

call on (Phr.V.) % to formally invite or ask somebody to speak, etc.

246. (3) mother-in-law (Noun, Singular) → mothers-in-law (Plural)

Hence, mothers-in-law is the right usage.

247. (3) exhausted (Adj.) : very tired

run down (Adj.) : tired, especially after working hard

Here, exhausted is the right usage.

248. (4) No improvement

comforted (Verb) : to make somebody who is worried or unhappy feel better by being kind and sympahetic towards him; consoled

sympathise with (Phr.V.) : to feel sorry for somebody

pitied (Verb) : to feel sorry for somebody

consoled (Verb) : to give comfort or sympathy to somebody who is unhappy or disappointed; comforted.

249. (2) fraudulent (Adj.) : intended to cheat somebody, usually in order to make money illegally

wrong (Adj.) : not honest ; unfair ; unjust

means (Noun) : a way of doing something

Here, farudulent is the right usage.

250. (1) broadcast (Verb)(Simple Present) → broadcast (Simple Past)

Here, was broadcast is the right usage.

251. (1) congestion (Noun) : the state of being crowded and full of traffic

crowd (Verb) : to fill a place so there is little room to move

- Thousands of people were seen crowding the narrow lanes.
- traffic congestion and pollution

concentration (Noun) : a lot of something in place

- There is a concentration of industry in the north.

infensification (Noun) : the fact of increasing in degree or strength.

Here, congestion is the right usage.

252. (1) for example (Idiom) : (abb. → e.g.) used for emphasizing something that explains or supports what you are saying ; like

like (Prep.) : for example

Here, For example is the right usage.

253. (2) never (Adv.) : not at any time; not on any occasion

never has been → Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Here, never has been is the right usage.

254. (4) No improvement

255. (3) up to the mark (Idiom) : as good as it/they should be.

Hence, upto the is the right usage.

256. (3) Simple Past Tense (was) is the right usage.

257. (3) Positive Statement (without Auxiliary) → Negative tag

Tag structure → do + not (don't) they ?

Hence, don't they ? is the right usage.

258. (2) take advantage of (Idiom) : to make use of, for gain (opportunity/someone)

Here, advantage is the right usage.

259. (2) each other (Pro.) shows that each member of a group does something to or for the other member

- They looked at each other and laughed. (A looked at B and B looked at A)

one another (Pro.) is used when you are saying that each member of a group does something to or for the other people in the group

- We all try and help one another.

Hence, each other is the right usage.

260. (2) to take a test/ to do a test will be used.

Hence, take is the right usage.

261. (3) their (Det.) : of or belonging to them.

- Their parties are always fun.

there (Adv.) : used for showing that something exists or happens; in, at or to that place/position

- There's a restaurant around the corner. I hope we get there in time.

theirs (Pro.) : the possessive form of 'they' → of or belonging to them.

- It's a favourite game of theirs.

Here, their is the right usage.

262. (3) Present Perfect Continuous Tense has been working will be used.

The action started in the Past and has continued until now.

The structure will be as follows :

has + been + Present Participle working

Hence, has been working is the right usage.

263. (1) Simple Past Tense got up is the right usage.

264. (2) Simple Present Tense-like is the right usage.

We are talking about a habit.

265. (1) supposing (Conj.) : if ; assuming → used with 'that'

- supposing (that) you are wrong, what will you do then ?
- If you are wrong, what will you do then ?

Hence, If he comes is the right usage.

266. (3) Superlative Degree-most will be used.

the (Def. Art) has been used and it is used before Superlative Degree.

Hence, most is the right usage.

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267. (2) Either _ or : Correlatives → both elements (Vijay and Vimal) are Singular → the Verb will also be Singular
Hence, is is the right usage.

268. (1) Use of Double Comparatives (more, funnier) is incorrect.
Hence, funnier is the right usage.

269. (2) one another (Pro.) : used when you are saying that each member of a group (consisting of more than two) does something to or for the other people in the group
I We all try and help one another
Hence, one another is the right usage.

270. (2) between (Prep.) : in/into the space/time separating two or more points, objects, people, etc.
beside (Prep.) : next to/at the side of somebody/something
among (Prep.) : in the middle of somebody/something
amidst (Prep.) : in the middle of /during something
Here, between is the right usage.

271. (3) Subject (advancements) is Plural. Hence, Plural Verb-have will be used.
Here, have proved is the right usage.

272. (1) limited (Adj.) : not very great in amount or extent
limiting (Adj.) : putting limits on what is possible
limitless (Adj.) : without a limit ; very great
Here, limited is the right usage.

273. (4) No improvement
illegible (Adj.) % difficult or impossible to read.
ineligible (Adj.) % not having the necessary qualifications to have or to do something
eligible (Adj.) % having the necessary qualifications to have or to do something
incorrigible (Adj.) % incurable ; having bad habits which cannot be changed/improved

274. (4) No improvement
cited (Verb) : to mention something as a reason or an example, or in order to support what you are saying
sited (Verb) : to build or place something in a particular position
recited (Verb) : to say a poem, piece of literature, etc. that you have learnt, especially to an audience
sighted (Verb) : to suddenly see something, especially something you have been looking for

275. (2) praise (Uncountable Noun) : can only be used in Singular. It takes much
Hence, much praise is the right usage.

276. (2) Structure of the sentence will be as follows :
If + Past Tense (were), would + Inf. (sign)
Time : present ; Tense : past, but we are talking about the present, now.
Imaginary condition → Plural Verb-were will be used.
Hence, If I were you is the right usage.

277. (2) astonished (Verb) agrees with at/by (Prep.)
Hence, at (Prep.) is the right usage.

278. (4) No improvement
index (Noun) : indication
appendix (Noun) : a section giving extra information at the end of a book or document
pointer (Noun) : a sign that something exists
mark (Noun) : a sign/indication

279. (2) going (Present Cont.) → talking about the future
Structure of the sentence will be as follows :
Subject (you) + Verb + to be (are) + Present Participle (going)
Here, going is the right usage.

280. (3) The structure of the sentence is such that it does not need any to-inf. formation before 'than' and after 'than'. Gerund (ing-formation) on both sides will do the job.

281. (1) Gerund-painting is the right usage.

282. (1) Simple Present Tense-finishes will be used → the first sentence is in Simple Present Tense.
Here, finishes is the right usage.

283. (3) exceed (Verb) : to be more than a particular number or amount
exceed and more than mean the same.
They cannot be used together.
Hence, exceed is the right usage.

284. (1) come across (Something) (Phr.V.) : to find something
Here, come across is the right usage.

285. (3) giving something for a noble cause is donating (Verb)
Hence, donating is the right usage.

286. (2) Present Perfect Continuous Tense (have been fishing) is the right usage.
The structure of the sentence is as follows :
Subject + Aux. V. (have) + Aux. V. (be) + Main V.

The fishermen	have	been	fishing

287. (3) subscribe (to something) (Phr. V.) : to pay an amount of money regularly in order to receive or use something.
Hence, subscribe to is the right usage.

288. (4) No improvement
if (Conj.) : used after wonder to introduce one of two or more possibilities ; whether
I I wonder if I should wear a coat or not.

289. (4) No improvement
The Tense of the Verb remains unchanged.

290. (4) No improvement
likely (Adv.) : very probably (used to say that something is likely to happen)

291. (3) The sentence structure of Interrogative Sentences in Indirect Speech is as follows :
Subject + Reporting Verb + Wh-word + Object + Verb

I	asked	where	he	was going

Hence, where he was going is the right usage.

292. (3) is about 10 kms away is the right usage.
away (Adv.) : to or at a distance from somebody/something in space or time
from (Prep.) agrees with away

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293. (1) such an important is the right usage. so important a does not make any correct sense.

294. (1) hand (Verb) : to pass or give something to somebody
- She handed the letter to me.

hand something – in (to somebody) : to give something to a person in authority
- You must hand in your projects by the end of the next week.

Here, handed in his homework is the right usage.

295. (3) to-Inf. is used for indicating purpose or intention of an action.
Gerund is used for indicating a cause.
Hence, went out to play is the right usage.

296. (3) Sentence structure will be as follows :
Subject + did + not + Verb
↓ ↓ ↓
Rakesh didn't know
(Past Tense)
Hence, didn't know is the right usage.

297. (3) would (Mod.V.) : used as the Past tense of will, used for talking about the result of an event that you imagine
- She would look better with shorter hair.

could (Mod.V.) : used as the Past Tense of can. able to cannot be used with could
Hence, would be able is the right usage.

298. (2) of (Prep.) will be used after worthy (Adj.).
Here of (Prep.) is the right usage.

299. (4) No improvement
alleviate (Verb) : to make something less severe
lessen (Verb) : to make something less important
minimise (Verb) : to reduce something

300. (3) set up (Phr.V.) : to create something or start it ; to establish
established (Verb) : to start or create an organization, a system, etc.; set up
formed (Verb) : to start a group of people, such as an organization, a committee, etc.
created (Verb) : to make something happen
Here, set up is the right usage.

301. (3) good (Adj.) : of high quality or an acceptable standard
- a good book / good food

goods (Noun) : things that are produced to be sold.
- Cheap / expensive goods / electrical goods

Hence, electronic goods is the right usage.

302. (2) since (Prep.) : from a time in the past until now → used with the Present Perfect Tense.
Hence, since is the right usage.

303. (1) descendant (Noun) : a person who has descended from a specific ancestor ; an offspring
royalty (Noun) : (uncountable) members of a royal family of (Prep.) will be used with descendant
Hence, of (Prep.) is the right usage.

304. (2) unless (Conj.) : if .... not
- I wouldn't eat that food if I wasn't really hungry.
- I wouldn't eat that food unless I was really hungry.

Hence, Simple Past-went is the right usage.

305. (2) enhance (Verb) : to increase the value or status of somebody / something
embellishment (Noun) : a decoration or other addition, to make something more beautiful or interesting.
replenish (Verb) : to make something full again by replacing what has been used
Here, enhance is the right usage.

306. (4) No improvement
victim (Noun) agrees with to (Prep.)

307. (2) In Indirect Speech, the Subject comes before the Verb.
Hence, what her name was is the right usage.

308. (2) scoffed (Verb) : to talk about somebody / something in a way that makes it clear that you think he/ it is stupid. It agrees with at (Prep.)
Hence, at (Prep.) is the right usage.

309. (2) beside (Prep.) : next to something / somebody
besides (Prep.) : in addition to something
Here, Besides being is the right usage.

310. (1) behest (Noun)
at somebody's behest (Idiom) : because somebody has ordered or requested it
- at the King's behest / at the behest of the King

request (Noun) : the action of asking for something formally and politely
desires (Noun) : a strong wish to have or do something
orders (Noun) : something that somebody is told to do by somebody in authority
Here, behest is the right usage.

311. (1) aching (Verb) : to feel a continuous dull pain ; hurting
paining (Verb) : hurting ; to cause somebody pain or make him unhappy
ailing (verb) : ill / sick and not improving
- She looked after her ailing father.

paining is not used in Progressive / Continuous Tenses.
Here, aching is the right usage.

312. (1) Past Continuous Tense-was reading is the right usage.

313. (3) In Indirect Speech,-said (Reporting Verb) changes to told. Hence, told me about is the right usage.

314. (3) to (Inf.) is used after Prefer (Verb) and not than. (Prep., Conj.)
Hence, to (Prep.) is the right usage.

315. (4) No improvement
who (Rel.Pro.) is used for he (Per.Pro)

316. (2) Past Perfect Tense had seen will be used.
The Sentence is in Indirect Speech.

317. (1) them → Objective case of they (Pro.)
- We saw them yesterday :

those → Plural of that (pronoun)
their → Possessive Case of they (Pro.)
- their house.

Here, those is the right usage.

318. (2) noticeable (Adj.) : capable of being noticed ; easy to see or notice

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I Her scars are hardly noticeable now.
popular (Adj.) : liked or enjoyed by a large number of people
I This is one of our most popular designs.
remarkable (Adj) : unusual ; astonishing ; surprising in a way that causes people to take notice
I a remarkable achievement/talent
Here, remarkable is the right usage.

319. (1) exert (Verb) : to use power or influence to affect somebody/something
It agrees with on (Prep.)
Here, on (Prep.) is the right usage.

320. (4) No improvement
Shakespeare is considered to be one of the greatest dramatists/writers, so, Kalidasa considered in India. Hence, to lay force, on the Superlative quality the (Def. Art) is used.

321. (3) pass out (of something) (Phr.V.) : to leave a military college after finishing a course of training
pass on (to somebody) (Phr.V.) : to give something to somebody else
pass away (Phr.V.) : to die
pass (Verb) : to achieve the required standard in an exam, a test, etc.
Here, passed is the right usage.

322. (2) demolished (Verb) : to pull or knock down a building
I The factory will be demolished next year.
destroyed (Verb) : to damage something so badly that it no longer exists, works, etc.
I The building was completely destroyed by fire.
Here, demolished is the right usage.

323. (4) No improvement
novels (Noun) → Plural
Hence, Plural Verb-have is used.

324. (3) pre-requisite (Noun) : pre-condition ; necessary as a precondition
I Competence is prerequisite to promotion.
requirements (Noun) : something that you need or want
I Our immediate requirement is extra staff.
Here, pre requisite is the right usage.

325. (2) abstain (Verb) : to keep oneself from doing something
It agrees with from (Prep.) and followed by Gerund (speaking)
Hence, from speaking is the right usage.

326. (2) Unless (Conj.) : except under the circumstances that
except (Conj.) : only ; otherwise than
Here, unless is the right usage.

327. (4) No improvement

328. (1) flourishing (Verb) : to develop quickly and be successful or common
I Few businesses are flourishing today.
look up (Phr.V.) : improve
I At last things were beginning to look up.
Here, flourishing is the right usage.

329. (1) deployed (Verb) : to move soldiers or weapons into a position where they are ready for military action
employed (Verb) : to give somebody a job to do for payment
Here, deployed is the right usage.

330. (3) Singular Verb-is will be used with the name of the book Gulliver's Travel
Hence, is is the right usage.

331. (1) narrate (Verb) : to tell a story ; to relate
tell (Verb) : to give information to somebody by speaking or writing
Simple Past Tense-narrated is the right usage.

332. (2) Inf. (to) will be used after prefer (Verb) and not than (Prep., Conj.)
Hence, to (Prep.) is the right usage.

333. (3) said (Verb) will be used as there is no object mentioned.

334. (1) should (Mod.V.) : used for indicating duty
have to (Mod.V.) : used for showing that you must do something
I You don't have to knock – just walk in.
Hence, should is the right usage.

335. (1) Present Perfect Continuous Tense-have been working here since is the right usage.
since (Prep.) : from a point in the past until now
I We've been living here since 2006.

336. (3) myself (Pro.) : the Reflexive form of I
I (Pro.) : used as the Subject
Hence, I am is the right usage.

337. (1) Simple Past Tense-gave is the right usage.

338. (4) No improvement
have/had is used with food and drink (a meal, breakfast, lunch, dinner, a snack, a cup of tea)
[British Council - Learn English]

339. (2) unless (Conj.) → used in a negative sense.
Hence, an Affirmative Sentence will be used.
Hence, unless you is the right usage.

340. (2) have (Stative Verb) → expresses a state/condition rather than action
→ will not be used in Progressive Tense
Hence, have is the right usage.

341. (2) tonight (Adverb) : today's night; on or during the evening or night of today
Hence, tonight is the right usage.

342. (3) too (Adv.) : used before Adjectives and Adverbs to say that something is more than is good, necessary, possible, etc.
Sentence structure will be as follows :
Subject + Verb + too + Adj. + Inf.

↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
The offer	is	too	good	to

I He's very scared. He can't move.
I He's too scared to move.
Adj./Adv. denotes cause
Inf. denotes effect
Hence, too good to is the right usage.

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343. (4) No improvement
to (Prep.) : used for showing a relationship between one person / thing and another
Sujata → junior → me (shows the relationship between Sujata and me)

344. (4) No improvement

345. (2) one of (Pro.) : a person or thing belonging to a particular group
I It's a present for one of my children.
one of is followed by a Plural Noun / Pronoun.
Hence, my teachers is the right usage.

346. (1) Past Perfect Tense (would have surely brought) will be used with this Conditional Sentence (that starts with an if)
The sentence structure will be as follows :
If + Past Perfect (had gone) .... would + have + Past Participle-brought

347. (3) ringing and ringing : ringing again and again ; ringing repeatedly
repeatedly (Adv.) : many times ; happening again and again
Hence, was ringing repeatedly is the right usage.

348. (4) No improvement
Positive Statement → Negative Tag (with Auxiliary)
Tag structure → First Auxiliary (has) + not (hasn't) he ?

349. (3) Inf. (to) will be used with prefer (Verb) and not rather than.
rather than (Idiom) : instead of somebody / something
I I'll have a cold drink rather than coffee.
Hence, to (Prep.) is the right usage.

350. (3) In Indirect Speech-will changes to would when the Reporting Verb is in Past Tense.
Hence, would will replace will be.

351. (3) motive (Noun) : intention ; a reason for doing something
Here, motive is the right usage.

352. (3) upbringing (Noun) : the way a child is brought up
bring up (Phr.V.) : to care for a child, teaching him / her how to behave, etc. ; raise ; upbringing
Here, upbringing is the right usage.

353. (4) No improvement
declared (Verb) : Stated in an open way so that people may know about it ; to say something officially / publicly
proposed (V.) : declare a plan for the future
decreed (V.) : decide with authority by order / command
order (V.) : impose regulations on

354. (3) Stative Verbs → describe a state rather than an action-like, understand, seem, love, hate, have, own, etc.
They are not used in Progressive Tenses.
Hence, loves is the right usage.

355. (1) Present Perfect Continuous Tense-has been teaching is the right usage.

356. (3) hang by a thread (Idiom) ; to be in great danger
Hence, by (Prep.) is the right usage.

357. (2) assured (Verb) : to tell somebody that something is definitely true or is definitely going to happen, especially when he has doubts about it
consoled (Verb) : to give comfort / sympathy to somebody who is unhappy or disappointed ; comfort
guaranteed (Verb) : to promise to do something
confided (Verb) : to tell somebody secrets and personal information that you do not want other people to know
Here, assured is the right usage.

358. (4) No improvement
would (Mod.V.) : used in polite offers or invitations.

359. (1) in the back is the right usage.

360. (3) a few (Det ; Adj.) : a small number ; some
few (Det ; Adj.) : not many
Hence, a few is the right usage.

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374. (4) No improvement

Positive Statement → Negative Tag (with Auxiliary)

Tag structure → First Auxiliary (has) + not (hasn't) he ?

375. (3) Here, One of the factors is the right usage.

376. (2) handsome (Adj.) : large in amount or quantity

I a handsome profit / cheque

Hence, a handsome is the right usage.

377. (1) The sentence structure will be as follows :

watched + him + fall

↓ ↓ ↓

Special Verb Direct Object Inf. (– to)

Inf. is the base form of the Verb.

378. (2) determined (Adj.) : to make a firm decision to do something and not to let anyone prevent you

stubborn (Adj.) : determined not to change your opinion or attitude

Here, determined is the right usage.

379. (3) Here, to be a person is the right usage.

380. (4) envisaged (Verb) : to imagine what will happen in the future.

imagined (Verb) : to form a picture in your mind of what something might be like

think (Verb) : to have a particular idea or opinion about something / somebody

forecast (Verb) : to say what you think will happen in the future based on information that you have now ; predict

Here, envisaged is the right usage.

381. (1) I do not think (Principal Clause, Simple Present Tense)

Hence, will rain is the right usage.

382. (3) Inf. (to) will be used with prefer (Verb) and not rather than.

rather than (Idiom) : instead of somebody / something

I I'll have a cold drink rather than coffee.

Hence, to (Prep.) is the right usage.

383. (3) In Indirect Speech-will changes to would when the Reporting Verb is in Past Tense.

Hence, would will replace will be.

384. (3) motive (Noun) : intention ; a reason for doing something

Here, motive is the right usage.

385. (3) upbringing (Noun) : the way a child is brought up

bring up (Phr.V.) : to care for a child, teaching him / her how to behave, etc. ; raise ; upbringing

Here, upbringing is the right usage.

386. (4) No improvement

declared (Verb) : Stated in an open way so that people may know about it ; to say something officially / publicly

proposed (V.) : declare a plan for the future

decreed (V.) : decide with authority by order / command

order (V.) : impose regulations on

387. (3) Stative Verbs → describe a state rather than an action-like, understand, seem, love, hate, have, own, etc.

They are not used in Progressive Tenses.

Hence, loves is the right usage.

388. (1) Present Perfect Continuous Tense-has been teaching is the right usage.

389. (4) No improvement

define (Verb) : to describe or show something accurately

resolve (Verb) : to find an acceptable solution to a problem or difficulty ; settle

390. (4) Simple Past Tense-kicked the ball is the right usage.

391. (1) favourite(Adj.) : liked more than others of the same kind

Here, favourite is the right usage.

392. (1) bought her a card (Simple Past Tense) is the right usage.

393. (1) a lot of (Det.) : a large number or amount of somebody / something

much is used with Uncountable Nouns.

a lot of is used with Pl. Count. N.

394. (1) one of is followed by a Plural Noun / Pronoun

Hence, One of my friends is the right usage.

395. (2) It is a Universal Truth. Hence, Simple Present Tense-guarantees will be used.

Hence, India guarantees is the right usage.

396. (3) wind (Verb) : to make a clock or other piece of machinery work by turning a knob, handle, etc. several times

Here, wind (V.) is the right usage.

397. (2) were doing (Past Progressive or Continuous Tense) is the right usage.

398. (2) pleaded (Verb) : to ask somebody for something in a very strong and serious way

wept (Verb) : Past Tense of weep → to cry, usually because you are sad

mumbled (Verb) : to speak or say something in a quiet voice in a way that is not clear

Here, pleaded is the right usage.

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399. (1) put in (Phr.V.) : to spend a lot of time or make a lot of effort doing something
put up (Phr.V.) : to show a particular level of skill, determination, etc. in a fight or contest
I The team put up a great performance.
put down (Phr.V.) : to land (of an aircraft or its pilot)
put over (Phr.V.) : to communicate your ideas, feelings, etc. successfully to somebody
Here, put in is the right usage.

400. (3) meagre (Adj.) : small in quantity and poor in quality
lowly (Adj.) : low in status/importance
miserly (Adj.) : too small (of a quantity/amount)
Here, meagre is the right usage.

401. (3) hang by a thread (Idiom) ; to be in great danger
Hence, by (Prep.) is the right usage.

402. (2) assured (Verb) : to tell somebody that something is definitely true or is definitely going to happen, especially when he has doubts about it
consoled (Verb) : to give comfort/sympathy to somebody who is unhappy or disappointed ; comfort
guaranteed (Verb) : to promise to do something
confided (Verb) : to tell somebody secrets and personal information that you do not want other people to know
Here, assured is the right usage.

403. (4) No improvement
would (Mod.V.) : used in polite offers or invitations.

404. (1) in the back is the right usage.

405. (3) few (Det ; Adj.) : not many
a few (Det ; Adj.) : a small number ; some
Hence, a few is the right usage.

406. (1) Here, nobody was there (Simple Past Tense) is the right usage.

407. (3) Here, explain (Verb) is the right usage.

408. (1) After let's, the tag begins with shall.
Hence, shall we is the right usage.

409. (3) not only .... but also → Correlative Conjunctions.
Hence, not only _____ but also is the right usage.

410. (1) offer (Verb) : to make available ; to provide
Here, offers is the right usage.

411. (1) worth (Prep.) : good or important enough to justify (what is specified – the trek)
I a place worth visiting
Here, well worth the endeavour is the right usage.
It is followed by a Noun/Pronoun/-ing form of a Verb

412. (3) hitch hike (Verb) : to travel by asking for free rides in other people's cars, by standing at the side of the road and trying to get passing cars to stop
I They hitch hiked around Europe.
Here, hitch-hiking is the right usage.

413. (3) goaded (Verb) : to keep irritating or annoying somebody/something until he/it react
frenzy (Noun) : a state of violent mental agitation or wild excitement ; temporary madness
charged (Verb) : to rush forward and attack somebody/something
tormentors (Noun) : person who causes somebody to suffer
Hence, the bull charged on its tormentors is the right usage.

414. (4) No improvement
tribulations (Noun) : great trouble or suffering
placidity (Noun) : the state of being calm and peaceful

415. (2) beset (Verb) : to affect somebody/something in a harmful way
I It's one of the most difficult problems besetting our modern way of life.
bestow (Verb) : to give something to somebody, especially to show how much he is respected
I It was a title bestowed upon him by the King.
appeal (Verb) : to attract/interest somebody
I The design appealed to all ages.
Here, beset is the right usage.

416. (4) No improvement
We kept all the old paintings (Principal Clause – Simple Past Tense)
Hence, would remain safe is the right usage.

417. (3) reminiscent (Adj.) : reminding you of somebody/something
reflection (Noun) : careful thought about something, sometimes over a long period of time
I A week off would give him time for reflection.
rendition (Noun) : the particular way in which something is performed
I The band gave a live rendition of their latest songs.
re-incarnation (Noun) : the belief that after somebody's death their soul lives again in a new body
I Do you believe in reincarnation ?
Here, reminiscent is the right usage.

418. (1) portrait (Noun) : a painting, drawing or photograph of a person
Here, paints is the right usage.

419. (2) Here, bit him (Simple Past Tense) is the right usage.

420. (4) No improvement
take a test/do a test is the right usage.

421. (4) No improvement
obliterated (Verb) : to remove all signs of something, either by destroying or covering it completely
I The snow had obliterated their footprints.

422. (2) forced (Verb) : compelled
pressure (Noun) : the act of trying to persuade or to force somebody to do something
Here, forced is the right usage.

423. (3) at present (Idiom) : now ; at this point of time
I At present there is energy shortage the world over
presently (Adv.) : now ; currently ; soon
I She will be back presently (soon)
Here, At present is the right usage.

424. (4) No improvement
promotes (Verb) : to help something to happen or develop
means (Verb) : to have something as a meaning

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I What does this sentence mean ?

preaches (about) (Verb) : to tell people about a particular religion, way of life, system, etc. in order to persuade them to accept it

I She preached about the benefits of a healthy lifestyle.

praises (Verb) : to express your approval or admiration for somebody/something

I She praised his cooking.

425. (2) opted (Verb) : to choose to take or not to take a particular course of action

went (Verb) : Past Tense of 'go'

selected (Verb) : to choose somebody/something from a group of people or things, usually according to a system

I He hasn't been selected for the team

Here, opted is the right usage.

426. (1) at heart is an idiomatic expression which is the correct expresssion.

Hence, at heart is the right usage.

427. (2) deadline (Noun) : a point of time by which something must be done.

time line (Noun) : a time table

guideline (Noun) : a rule about how something should be done

Here, deadline is the right usage.

428. (2) The structure of the sentence (Present Perfect Continuous) is as follows :

Since she has been directing ....

↓ ↓ ↓

has been Present Participle

Hence, Since she has been directing is the right usage.

429. (3) revising (Verb) : to prepare for an exam by looking again at work that you have done

scrutinising (Verb) : to look or examine somebody/something carefully

recollecting (Verb) : to remember something ; recall

recapitulating (Verb) : to repeat or give a summary of what has already been said, decided, etc.

Here, revising is the right usage.

430. (2) latest (Adj.) : the most recent ; the newest

I Have you heard the latest news ?

late (Adj.) : happening after the usual time

I Here is a late news flash.

later (Adj.) : coming after something else or at a time in the future.

I This is discussed in more detail in a later chapter.

Here, latest is the right usage.

431. (3) so long as (Idiom) : only if

I Promoting a product before it is available is a good idea, so long as you are certain it will be available soon.

as long as (Idiom) : only if

I We'll go as long as the weather is good.

Here, so long as is the right usage.

432. (1) treat somebody (to something) : to pay for something that somebody/ you will enjoy and that you do not usually have or do.

Here, treated us to is the right usage.

433. (4) No improvement

go with the tide (Idiom) : to agree to the attitudes or opinions that most other people have

go against the tide (Idiom) : to oppose the attitudes or opinions that most other people have

434. (2) Here, does not exist (Simple Present) is the right usage.

435. (1) called off (Phr.V.) : to cancel something

banned (Verb) : to decide or say officially that something is not allowed ; prohibited

disturbed (Verb) : to interrupt somebody when he is trying to work.

interrupted (Verb) : to say or do something that makes somebody stop what he is saying or doing.

Here, called off is the right usage.

436. (4) No improvement

garner (Verb) : acquire ; gather

experiences (Noun) : the knowledge or skill got/gained/gathered

episodes (Noun) : incidents

437. (4) No improvement

speak up (Phr.V) : usually used in order to tell somebody to speak more loudly

438. (4) No improvement

difficulty (Noun) : how hard (difficult) something is

perplexity (Noun) : confusion

hindrance (Noun) : a person or thing that makes it more difficult for somebody to do something or for something to happen.

intricacy (Noun) : the complicated part or detail of something

439. (4) No improvement

The cooking soup on the stove got burnt is the right usage.

440. (3) eternal (Adj.) : without an end ; existing or continuing forever

enduring (Adj) : lasting for a long time

imperishable (Adj.) : that will last for a long time or forever

forever (Adj.) : used for saying that a particular situation or state will always exist

Here, imperishable is the right usage.

441. (2) at/from close quarters (Idiom) : crowded ; in a confined space ; very near

close at hand (Idiom) : near

close off (Phr.V.) : to separate something from other parts so that people may not use it

close to (Phr.V.) : nearly; almost

Here at/from close quarters is the right usage.

442. (1) It's time/It's high time/It's about time (Idiom) : used for saying that you think somebody should do something soon

It's time I quit the job if I prefer a better one is the right sentence.

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443. (2) bent upon (getting) (Adj.) : determined to get
Here, bent upon getting is the right usage.

444. (1) insignificant (Adj.) : not big/valuable enough to be considered important
trivial (Adj.) : not important/ serious
Here, insignificant is the right usage.

445. (4) No improvement
passive (Adj.) : not taking active part
a passive lot : people who are cold and without feeling

446. (2) limited (to something) : restricted to a particular limit of time, numbers, etc.
Here, limited to is the right usage.

447. (3) My mother has more jewellery than my sister is the right usage.

448. (1) Inf. (to) will be used with prefer (Verb) and not than (Prep., Conj.)
Here, tea to is the right usage.

449. (3) They shook hands with each other is the right sentence.

450. (2) profound (Adj.) : very great ; felt or experienced very strongly
deep (Adj.) : strongly felt
I a deep sense of loss
Here, profound is the right usage.

451. (3) Order 231 (Second Person, Third Person, First Person) will be used.
Hence, He, she they and I cooked the food is the right sentence.

452. (2) corroborated (Verb) : confirmed
I The evidence was corroborated by two independent witnesses.
verified (Verb) : to check that something is true/accurate
I We have no way of verifying his story.
authenticated (Verb) : to prove that something is genuine, real or true
I The letter has been authenticated by the handwriting experts.
confirmed (Verb) : to state or show that something true or correct, especially by providing evidence
Here, corroborated is the right usage.

453. (4) No improvement.

454. (3) choice (Noun) : an act of choosing between two or more possibilities
alternate (Adj.) : (of two things) happening or following one after the other regularly
I Alternate layers of fruit and cream
fruit → cream → fruit → cream ...
Here, choice is the right usage.

455. (1) each may contribute what he can is the right usage.
each (Pro.) : each one ; everyone individually
when each (Pro.) comes immediately before the Verb (contribute), it always takes a Singular Verb and a Singular Pronoun he/she

456. (1) outlet (Noun) : a pipe or hole through which liquid or gas can flow out
escape (Noun) : the act of escaping from a place/situation
Here, outlet is the right usage.

457. (1) too (Adv.) : used before Adjectives and Adverbs
so (Adv.) : to a great degree
I She spoke so quietly that I could hardly hear her.
Here, too is the right usage.

458. (1) They left the hotel where they had been staying, by car is the right sentence

459. (3) a few (Det.) : a small number ; some used with plural Countable Nouns
few (Det.) : not many
Here, lend me a few rupees is the right usage.

460. (1) Past Continuous Tense-was sitting is the right usage.

461. (2) see through (Phr.V.) : to realise the truth about somebody/something
I We saw through him from the start.
look (Verb) : see ; to turn your eyes in a particular direction
look at (Phr.V.) : to examine something closely
Here, see is the right usage.

462. (2) perpetrate (Verb) : to commit a crime or do something wrong or evil
penetrate (Verb) : to go into/through something
perpetuate (Verb) : to make something such as a bad situation, a belief, etc. continue for a long time
I This system perpetuated itself for several centuries.
precipitate (Verb) : to make something, especially something bad, happen suddenly or sooner than it should
I His resignation precipitated a leadership crisis
Here, perpetrate is the right usage.

463. (4) No improvement

464. (2) The general order of Adjectives is as follows :
Opinion Appearance Age Colour Origin Material
↓ ↓
broken wooden
Hence, broken wooden chair is the right usage.

465. (2) looked (Verb) : to seem ; to appear
I That looks like an interesting book.
posed (Verb) : to dress/behave in a way that is intended to impress other people
seemed (Verb) (linking Verb) : to give the impression of being or doing something
Here, resembled is the right usage.

466. (2) Earlier past events (bought yesterday) will be indicated by had bought yesterday (Past Perfect Tense)
Hence, which he had bought yesterday is the right usage.

467. (2) whether (Conj.) : used in indirect questions for introducing one alternative ;
used for introducing clauses after Verbs of doubting (wonder)

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as (Prep.)
that (Conj.) : used after some Verbs, Adjectives and Nouns for introducing a new part of the sentence
Hence, whether is the right usage.

468. (2) towards (Prep.) : getting closer to achieving something
I This is the first step towards political union
into (Prep.) : used for showing the result of an action
I She was shocked into a confusion of guilt.
along (Adv.) : towards a better state or position
I The book is coming along nicely.
head foward (Idiom) : to point at and move towards something/someone/some place
Here, towards is the right usage.

469. (1) Singular Verb-is will be used with distance Twenty kms (measure of distance)
Hence, is not a great distance is the right usage.

470. (2) adopted (Verb) : to start using a particular method
adapted (Verb) : modified ; adjusted
I The animals were forced to adapt in order to survive.
Here, I adopted is the right usage.

471. (1) Earlier past event-won as a prize will be indicated by had won as a prize (Past Perfect Tense)
Hence, I had won as a prize is the right usage.

472. (4) No improvement
bear (Verb) : to be able to accept and deal with something unpleasant
bear with (Phr.V) : to be patient with
bear upon (Phr.V) : have an effect upon
bear away (Phr.V) : remove from a certain place

473. (2) The structure of the sentence is as follows :
The + more... + the + more ...
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Def. Art. Adv. Def. Art. Adv.
Hence, the more they spend is the right usage.

474. (1) with a view to (doing something) : with the intention of (doing something)
Gerund-insulting will be used.
It is the object of Prep.-to.
Hence, to insulting me is the right usage.

475. (3) Here, was employed at the station yard is the right usage.
by (Prep.) : near somebody/something
at (Prep.) : used for saying where something/somebody is or where something happens

476. (4) No improvement

477. (2) The child burning with fever, tossed in bed is the right sentence

478. (2) since (Conj.) : from an event in the past until now; used with Present Perfect-have grown
Hence, Since I last saw him is the right usage.

479. (3) knock down (Phr.V.) : to hit somebody and make him fall to the ground
knock out (Phr.V.) : to make somebody very tired; wear out ; to make somebody fall asleep
knock up (Phr.V.) : to wake somebody by knocking at his door
Here, down is the right usage.

480. (3) look forward to (Phr.V.) : to be thinking with pleasure about something that is going to happen (because you expect to enjoy it)
see (Verb) is the Object of Prep.-to So, seeing (Gerund) will be used.
Hence, looking forward to seeing is the right usage.

481. (2) Present Perfect Continuous Tense-have been waiting is the right usage.
Hence, have been waiting is the right usage.

482. (1) be hell bent on doing something (Idiom) : to be determined to do something
Here, hell bent on getting is the right usage.

483. (1) touch upon (Phr.V.) : to deal with (a topic) in a few words, not going in detail
discourse (Noun) : a long and serious discussion of a subject in speech
touch (Verb) : to deal with
Here, touch upon is the right usage.

484. (2) The Reported Clause will be in statement form-why he (Subject) + did not eat (Verb)
Hence, why he did not eat is the right usage.

485. (1) The sentence structure will be as follows :
he who (Conditional) + bids (Simple Present) ...., will get (Simple Future)
Hence, who bids the highest is the right usage.

486. (3) Simple Present Tense-has is the right usage.

487. (2) In Indirect Speech → if Reporting Speech → Present Tense
Then, Reporting Verb (tell) will also in Present Tense (tells)
Hence, tells is the right usage.

488. (2) disparity (Noun) : a difference, especially one connected with unfair treatment
I the wide disparity between the rich and the poor
broadened (Verb) : to increase/become wider
widened (Verb) : to become large in degree or range
some (Det.) → used with Uncountable Nouns → some milk
few (Det.) → used with Countable Nouns → few people
Hence, has widened in the last few decades is the right usage.

489. (1) How the boy could fall into the ditch is beyond my understanding is the right sentence

490. (1) go beyond (something) : to be more than something ; exceed
make (one's) way (Idiom) : to go forward ; advance
go across (something) (Idiom) : to cross something (water, bridge, etc.)
go after (Idiom) : to chase someone/something
Here, made its way past is the right usage.

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491. (1) The firm (Subject) is Singular.
Hence, it (Pro.) will be used
Hence, it sells them is the right uasge.

492. (3) expected (Verb) : required (to do something)
intended (Verb) : to have a plan, result or purpose in your mind when you do something
meant (Verb) : intend
suggested (Verb) : to put forward an idea or a plan for other people to think about
Here, expected to is the right usage.

493. (2) will enable Japan is the right usage
enable (Verb) : to make it possible for somebody to do something; allow

494. (1) Alma Mater (Noun) : the school, college or university that somebody went to
Motherland (Noun) : the country that you were born in and that you feel a strong emotional connection with
Here, Alma Mater is the right usage.

495. (4) No improvement
all the time (Idiom) : repeatedly ; the whole time
day in, and day out (Idiom) : on every day ; for each day
I They eat nothing but vegetables, day in, and day out.

496. (1) the team's 20 players → Plural Subject
Hence, Passports will be used.
Simple Past Tense and Plural Verb-were will be used.
Hence, Government-issued passports were not up to international standards is the right usage.

497. (1) since (Adv.) : continuously from
Present Perfect Tense-have been able to use is the right usage.

498. (4) No improvement

499. (3) neither – nor → Correlatives
So, nor a philosopher is the right usage.

500. (2) hang (Simple Present) (Verb) : to attach something, at the top → hung (Simple Past)
hang (Simple present) (Verb) : to kill somebody , by tying a rope around his neck and allowing him to drop → hanged (Simple Past)
here, hanged is the right usage.

501. (3) hardly (Adv.) : used for saying that something has just begun, happened, etc.
The sentence structure will be as follows :
Hardly (Adv.) + had he gone (Past Perfect Tense) + when his friend came.
Hence, Hardly had he gone is the right usage.

502. (3) Johan (Subject closest to the Verb.) is Singular.
Hence, is going (Singular Verb) is the right usage.

503. (1) instead of (Prep.) : in the place of somebody/ something instead of is followed by an – ing form working (Gerund)
Here, working is the right usage.

504. (1) as well as is the right usage.
as well as (Idiom) : in addition to

505. (2) Use of Double comparatives (more and better) is incorrect.
Hence, better will replace more better.

506. (4) No improvement

507. (2) and (Conj.) is used for linking Clauses.
Clause 1 → Jackie has already gone to the airport
Clause 2 → she will meet us .....
Hence, gone to the airport and she will meet us is the right usage.

508. (1) where (Rel.Pro.) → used with place
Here, where the two roads meet is the right usage.

509. (2) are graphic depictions of what is beautiful in is the right usage.
The vivid photos (Plural Subject). Hence, Plural Verb are will be used.

510. (4) No improvement

511. (1) an apple and an orange, and washed his hands is the right usage.

512. (3) we watched three television shows (Active Voice) is the right usage.

513. (2) Singular Verb-is will be used.
weighing more than 150 tonnes is the is the right usage.

514. (4) No improvement.

515. (3) paying (Gerund) will be used. It is the object of the sentence.
evaded (Verb) : to find a way of not doing something, especially something that legally or morally you should do
Hence, paying will replace to pay

516. (3) Simple Past Tense-left is the right usage.

517. (3) The general order of Adjectives is as follows :
Opinion Appearance Age
↓ ↓
new large, compact
Colour Origin Material
↓
tinted
Hence, it was a new, large, compact and tinted house is the right usage.

518. (1) sites (Noun): a place where a building will be located
places (Noun) : a particular position, point or area
premises (Noun) : the building and land near to it that a business owns or uses
locations (Noun) : the position of something
Here, sites is the right usage.

519. (4) No improvement
legitimate (Adj.) : allowed and accepted according to the law; valid
literate (Adj.) : able to read and write
local (Adj.) : relating to or occuring in a particular area, city, or town
illegal (Adj) : not allowed by law

520. (1) The sentence structure will be as follows :
If they + had + known (Past Participle) → Past Perfect
Hence, had known is the right usage.

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521. (2) Only a shrewd man could see through the trick is the right sentence.
522. (4) No improvement
523. (2) Your success depends on your ability of hard work is the right sentence
524. (1) I wish I knew what was wrong with my car is the right sentence
'wish' is followed by Simple Past Tense 'was'
525. (3) Amar, who is a poet, wrote this poem just before he died is the right sentence
526. (1) rise (Verb) : to reach a higher level or position
I The river has risen several metres
raise (Verb) : to lift or move something to a higher level
The flag will be raised on the 15th of August is the right sentence.
527. (2) have (Present Simple) → had (Simple Past) → had (Past Participle)
I If I had the money, I would have bought the house is the right sentence.
528. (3) on (Prep.) : in/into a position covering, touching or forming part of a surface
I She climbed on to the bed.
in (Prep.) : used for describing physical surroundings
I We went out in the rain.
beside (Prep.) : next to ; by the side of
I She was sitting beside me.
Here, on (Prep.) is the right usage.
529. (4) No improvement
530. (2) As a contrast → out of jail → free man is evident, but (Conj.) will be used.
Hence, but not exactly a free man is the right usage.
531. (4) No improvement
532. (3) Use of double Subjects (Sushma, she) is superfluous.
Hence, a good sense of humour is the right usage.
533. (1) pulled down (Phr.V.) : to destroy a building completely ; demolish
knock down (something) (Phr.V.) : to destroy a building by breaking its walls ; demolish
Here, pulled down is the right usage.
534. (3) gentry (Noun) : people belonging to a high social class → used with a Plural Verb (were invited) is the right usage.
535. (4) No improvement
536. (2) Here, even in a little quantity is the right usage.
537. (3) The sentence structure will be as follows :
If you were (Simple Past) ....., would you + take (Simple Past) ....
Hence, would you take is the right usage.
538. (1) It is a general statement.
Hence, Simple Present Tense-does not understand even is the right usage.
539. (3) One of my neighbours, who is going abroad will sell his house is the right sentence
Position of who (Relative Pro.) is changed
540. (3) Superlative Degree (Most recognizable) is the right usage with Def. Art. (the)
541. (2) unless (Conj.) : used for saying that something can only happen or be true in a particular situation
I You cannot pass unless you study.
as long as (Idioms) : only if
I You cannot pass as long as you do not study.
provided (Conj.) : used for saying that must happen or be done to make it possible for something else to happen ; if
I You can pass provided you study.
Here, unless is the right usage.
542. (2) dangling (Verb) : to hang or swing freely
Here, dangling is the right usage.
543. (1) A buffalo cannot defend another buffalo against a lion is the right sentence
544. (1) I sat down on the bench to look at the trophy I had won as a prize is the right sentence
545. (3) Had the room been brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime is the right sentence.
546. (3) Both .... and → emphasize the link between two things (tea and coffee) making a stronger connection.
Hence, both tea and coffee is the right usage.
547. (3) demolishing (Verb) : to pull or knock down a building
bringing down (Phr. V.) : to reduce something
I We aim to bring down prices on all our computers.
destroying (Verb) : to damage something so badly that it no longer exists, works, etc.
I The building was completely destroyed by fire.
damaging (Verb) : to harm or spoil something
I The fire badly damaged the town hall.
Here, demolishing is the right usage.
548. (3) had been (Past Perfect Continuous Tense) is the right usage.
549. (1) during (Pre.) : all through a period of time.
after the (Prep.) : following something in time
at the end of : the final part of a period of time, an event, etc.
Here, during the is the right usage.
550. (1) just as normal children do is the right usage.
551. (1) too (Adv.) : very ; extremely
too glad to → gives a negative sense.
So, very glad is the right usage.
552. (3) vain (Adj.) : useless
vane (Noun) : a flat blade, moved by wind/water (windmill)
vein (Noun) : any of the tubes that carry blood from all the parts of the body to.
wane (Verb) : fade ; decrease
Here, vain is the right usage.
553. (2) can (Mod.V.) (Simple Present) is the right usage as the Main Clause is in Simple Present Tense.
554. (2) passed (Verb) : to move past or to the other side of something/somebody

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pass away (Phr.V.) : die
pass out (Phr.V.) : faint ; to become unconscious
pass on (Phr.V.) : to give something to somebody else
Here, passed is the right usage.

555. (3) ever since (Conj.) : continuously since the time mentioned
I She had been worrying ever since the letter arrived.
since (Conj.) : from an event in the past until now
I It's twenty years since I've seen her.
Here, ever since is the right usage.

556. (1) Here, last night is the right usage.

557. (3) spectacles (Plural)
a pair of spectacles (Singular)
Hence, a pair of spectacles is the right usage.

558. (3) in spite of (Id.) : despite
despite (Prep.) : in spite of
nevertheless (Adv.) : despite something that you have just mentioned
Here, in spite of is the right usage.

559. (2) referred (Verb) : to mention/speak about somebody/something
recommend (Verb) : to tell somebody that something is good/useful, or that somebody would be suitable for a particular job, etc.
introduced (Verb) : to tell somebody about yourself (name, where you live, etc.)
alluded (Verb) : to mention something in an indirect way
Here, referred is the right usage.

560. (2) Simple Past Tense-was will be used as the sentence is indicating a Past action.
Hence, seeing that she was very tired is the right usage.

561. (1) Here, except for a slight cold is the right usage.
except (Prep.) : used before you mention the only thing or person about which a statement is not true ; apart from
I They all came except Matt.
I All came apart from Matt.

562. (2) in (Prep.) is the right usage.
join in (Phr. V.) : to take part in an activity with other people

563. (3) fronds (Noun) : a long leaf of some plants/trees, especially palms/ferns. They are divided into parts along the edge.
Here, musical sound is the right usage.

564. (3) Here, shook hands with everyone is the right usage.

565. (4) No improvement
endlessly (Adv.) : in a way that continues for a long time and seems to have no end.
I She talks endlessly about her problems.
on and on (Idiom) : without stopping ; continuously
I She went on and on about her trip.
all the time (Idiom) : the whole time
I The letter was in my pocket all the time.

566. (3) Here, sat under is the right usage.

567. (3) Here, formalities of registration for is the right usage.

568. (1) he was in the beginning' (Simple Past Tense) is the right usage.

569. (2) Here lest (Conj.) is always followed by should (Aux. V.) which is used in Conditional Clauses.
Hence, should be caught is the right usage.

570. (2) tampered (V.)
tamper with something (Phr. V.) : to make changes to something without permission, especially in order to damage it
tempered (V.) : to make something less severe by adding something that has the opposite effect
trampled (V.) : to step heavily on somebody/something so that you may crush/harm him/it with your feet
(5) tethered (V.) : to tie an animal to a post so that it may not move very far
Here, tampered is the right usage.

571. (3) A Plural Subject agrees with a Plural Verb. Here, Present Tense i.e. they do not try will be used.
Some people have all the luck even when they do not try very hard is the right sentence

572. (4) No improvement

573. (3) Attempts were made to contact the doctor is the right sentence (Passive).

574. (2) out of sorts (Id.) : ill/sick/upset
Hence, I feel out of sorts today is the right usage.

575. (2) deal out (Phr.V.) : to share something out among a group of people
deal with (Phr. V.) : to do business with a person, a company or an organisation ; to solve a problem, perform a task, etc.
deal in (Phr.V.) : trade in
Here, deal out is the right usage.

576. (2) Hence, shouldn't it is the right usage.
The Indian team (Sub.) is Singular, so it (Pro.) (Sing.) will be used.

577. (4) No improvement
enamoured is often used in Negative Sentences
entranced (V.) : to make somebody feel great pleasure and admiration so that they given somebody/something all their attention
enamoured (V.) : liking something a lot

578. (2) An increase in crimes is (Sing. Sub.)
Hence, Singular V. – has been reported is the right usage.

579. (2) deadline : a point in time by which something must be done.
Here, deadline is the right usage.

580. (2) bent on/ upon something : determined to do something.
Here, bent on is the right usage.

581. (4) No improvement

582. (4) No improvement
funny : making you laugh.

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583. (4) No improvement
584. (2) towards (Prep.) : in the direction of somebody/ something
Here, towards is the right usage.
585. (2) grant : agree to give.
Here, grant me is the right usage.
586. (2) be about to do something : to be going to do something very soon.
Here, about to is the right usage.
587. (2) well-versed (Adj.) : having a lot of knowledge about something ; skilled at something
Hence, well-versed is the right usage.
588. (2) Adjectives usually come in this order :
General Opinion — Specific Opinion
↓
broken
— Size—Shape—Age—Colour—Nationality—Material
↓
wooden
Hence, broken wooden chair is the right usage.
589. (1) Here, arrived is the right usage.
590. (4) No improvement
591. (3) Here, a blow at is the right usage.
592. (4) No improvement
593. (1) Here, from place to place is the right usage.
594. (2) Here, multiplied is the right usage.
595. (3) Here, does not exist is the right usage.
596. (4) No improvement
597. (3) Here, must know that is the right usage.
598. (3) Here, familiarity with is is the right usage.
599. (1) Here, do not take is the right usage.
600. (1) Here, Unless the system is modified is the right usage.
601. (2) Here, have not seen is the right usage.
602. (2) repulsive (Adj.) : causing a feeling of string dislike; disgusting
hateful (Adj.) : very unkind/ unpleasant
repulsion (N.) : a feeling of very strong dislike of something that you find extremely unpleasant
repulse (V.) : to make somebody feel disgust/ strong dislike
Here, repulsive is the right usage.
603. (3) Here, touch upon/on is the right usage.
604. (2) Here, on coming back is the right usage.
605. (2) give an exam is something a teacher does to her students
take an exam is something a student does to prove their knowledge
sit for an exam is the same as take an exam
write an exam is the same as give an exam.
Here, did not sit for is the right usage.
606. (3) talkative (Adj.) : liking to talk a lot
loquacious (Adj.) : very talkative, especially of persons given to excess conversation
loquacious is a synonym of talkative
Here, talkative is the right usage.
607. (4) No improvement
epitomizes (V.) : to be a perfect example of something
worships (V.) : to love and respect somebody/something; adore
adores (V.) : to love somebody very much
Here, epitomizes is the right usage.
608. (1) respectfully (Adv.) : in a way that shows respect
Here, respectfully is the right usage.
respectably (Adv.) : in a way that is considered by society to be acceptable, good/correct
609. (1) fond of (doing something) (Adj.) : finding something pleasant/enjoyable, especially something you have liked/enjoyed for a long time
Here, is fond of singing is the right usage.
addicted (to something) (Adj.) : spending all your free time doing something because you are so interested in it.
610. (1) Structure of be used to is as follows :
Sub. + Main V. + not + used to + Ob.
(be)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
We were not used to getting up early.
If the Ob. involves a V., we use - ing form (Gerund)
Hence, used to getting up is the right usage.
611. (2) Here, aspect of is the right usage.
612. (3) School (N.) : a large group of fish; shoal
swarm (N.) : a large group of insects/people-bees/ locusts/ flies
Here, school is the right usage.
613. (1) same (Adj.) : not different ; exactly like the one or ones referred to or mentioned
like (Prep.) : similar to somebody/something
I She's wearing a dress like mine.
I She's wearing the same dress as mine.
After the same, as is used and not like
Here, the same as is the right usage.
614. (4) No improvement
contradict somebody/yourself : say the opposite of what somebody/you have said before
615. (2) Here, only increasing will be used.
Hence, ever increasing will be replaced by increasing
616. (4) No improvement
nostalgic (Adj.) : having/bringing a feeling of sadness mixed with pleasure and affection when you think of happy times in the past
Here, nostalgic is the right usage.
617. (1) in the way (Id.) : in a position to obstruct, hinder, or interfere
on the way (Id.) : on the route of a journey
Here, on the way is the right usage.
618. (2) It is a Conditional Sentence, hence, the Main Clause should have an Ob. So, I shall appreciate it if is the right usage it is the ob. here.
619. (2) Here, unwell is the right usage as it generally refers to somebody who is not well.
620. (3) When we refer to somebody who does not know anything about a certain thing, we use not known.
Here, is known to her is the right usage.
621. (3) Here, lend me some money is the right usage as the sentence implies that the person needs money.
In such cases, lend (V.) is used.
622. (1) session (N.) is the right usage. It is used for meetings held in Assembly, Parliament, Court, etc.
623. (2) Here, he had read is the right usage.

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624. (3) tea is usually kept in a container made of tin/aluminium, with a lid and that is caddy.
Hence, caddy is the right usage.
625. (4) No improvement
626. (4) No improvement
627. (3) When a Plural Noun (A thousand rupees) denotes some specific quantity/amount considered as a whole, the Verb is generally Singular.
Hence, is is the right usage.
628. (1) Here, Present Perfect i.e., have never heard is the right usage.
629. (1) Here, easy to use is the right usage.
630. (4) No improvement
631. (2) Here, they have achieved (attained) is the right usage.
632. (1) Here, Past Simple i.e., began is the right usage.
633. (1) Hence, alighted from is the right usage.
634. (3) life (N.) : the period between somebody's birth and his death.
liable (V.) agrees with to (Prep.)
Hence, to transportation for life is the right usage.
635. (3) Here, for one is the right usage.
636. (2) few (Det., Adj.) : used with a Plu. N. and a Plu. V. to mean not many
a few (Det., Adj.) : used with a Plu. N. and a Plu. V. to mean a small number/some
- Few people understand the difference.
- We've had a few replies.

Here, few and far between is the right usage.
637. (3) Here, last long is the right usage.
638. (2) Here, prevent them being spoiled by damp is the right usage.
prevent from is used for stopping to do an act/something else
639. (2) Here, failed only because you did not persevere for it is the right usage.
640. (2) Here, have much sympathy is the right usage.
641. (3) hitch hike (Verb) : to travel by asking for free rides in other people's cars, by standing at the side of the road and trying to get passing cars to stop
- They hitch hiked around Europe.

Here, hitch-hiking is the right usage.
642. (1) clangs (V.) : to make a lud ringing sound like that of metal being hit
grates (V.) : when two hard surfaces grate as they rub together, they make a sharp unpleasant sound
bangs (V.) : to hit something in away that makes a loud noise
Here, clangs is the right usage.
643. (3) Here, while in other parts of is the right usage.
644. (3) opportunistic (Adj.) : taking immediate advantage
opportune (Adj.) : at a convenient/suitable time; favourable
Here, an opportune is the right usage.
645. (3) Here, can scarcely see any valid reason is the right usage.
646. (4) No improvement
647. (2) In this case, worked miracles is the right usage.
Hence, The medicines worked miracles is the right usage.
648. (2) Here, Either of these is the right usage.
649. (3) Here, highlights a number of instances of injustice is the right usage.
650. (2) Here, once is the right usage.
651. (1) all-out (Adj.) : using all available resources; full-scale
Here, an all-out is the right usage.
652. (1) Any of the four options is right but the most appropriate one is a well-to-do family
653. (2) questioningly (Adv.) : in a curious and questioning manner
questionably (Adv.) : in a questionable and dubious manner
Here, questionably is the right usage.
654. (3) Here, filled his pen with ink is the right usage.
655. (4) No improvement
too (Adv.) : used before Adj. and Adv. to say that something is more than is good, necessary, possible, etc.
- The news is too good to be true
- The news is so good that it cannot be true
- The toys he bought for Suzy are so good that they cannot be cheap.

656. (1) mistake is made and not done.
Hence, I made a mistake in is the right usage.
657. (4) No improvement
Here, at a meeting is the right usage.
658. (4) Here, a faithful dog is the right usage.
659. (2) Here, furnished the reporters with all the details is the right usage.
660. (1) Here, I could not go out for my usual walk is the right usage.
661. (2) Here, a grammatical error is the right usage.
662. (2) deny (Verb) : to refuse to admit or accept something
It gives a negative sense.
Hence, had forged (Past Perfect Tense) is the right usage.
663. (2) Receive/obtain/collect/gather information will be used. Here, received the information is the right usage.
664. (1) dictator (N.) : someone who rules unconstrained by law; potentate; behaves like a tyrant; authoritarian
potentate (N.) : a ruler who has lot of power, especially when this is not restricted by a parliament, etc.
militant (N.) : a person who uses, or is willing to use, force or strong pressure to achieve his aims, especially to achieve social/political change
Here, dictator is the right usage.
665. (1) Here, Having completed/On completion of should be used. Hence, on completion of is the right usage.
666. (1) You need warm water, not the glass. Hence, a glass of warm water should be used.
will you please give me a glass of warm water ? is the right sentence.
667. (3) Here, mash it is the right usage.
668. (4) No improvement
669. (2) A regular/action/habit is evident. Hence, Present Simple should be used.

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I brush my teeth every day at 7 O'clock in the morning is the right sentence.

670. (2) below and under can mean lower than; below is used when one thing is not directly under another.
under is used when something is covered by what is over it.
Hence, live below poverty line is the right usage.

671. (2) Here, Only I can do is the right usage. It means : Only I not others.

672. (3) on (Prep.) is used when expressing one's good wishes in the context of a happy event
for (Pre.) is used when offering praise for someone's achievement.
- Congratulations on winning the lottery !
- Congratulations for completing 100 days without an accident !

Here, on (Prep.) is the right usage.

673. (3) The sentence is showing past time. Hence, lost her doll is the right usage.

674. (1) In such cases, where a Negative Clause has to be linked, nor is used at the beginning of the Second Clause, followed by an Aux. V./Mod./be, followed by the Sub. and the Main V., if there is any.
- I don't like him, nor does my sister.
  ↓ ↓
  Aux. V. Sub.

Hence, nor did I is the right usage.

675. (1) difficult to do/understand/answer
Here, hard will replace hardly
Old things die hard means take a long time to change/end it — used in Present Tense

676. (2) The sentence is Negative. Hence, can one (Affirmative) is the right usage.

677. (1) Singular Subject agrees with Singular Verb.
Hence, was is the right usage.

678. (3) Here, was pleased is the right usage.

679. (3) tentacles (N.) : used for feeling or holding things, for moving or for getting food
fins (N.) : a thin flat part that sticks out from a body of a fish, used for swimming and keeping balance
flippers (N.) : a flat part of the body of some sea animals, used for swimming
Here, tentacles is the right usage.

680. (3) The to-Inf. is used for indicating the purpose/intention of an action. In this case to has the same meaning as in order to/so as to
Hence, to keep the city clean is the right usage.

681. (1) for (Prep.) is used for saying how long something lasts/continues/has been the case (a period of time)
since (Conj.) is used for saying that something has been the case from a particular time in the past until now (a point in time)
- He has been living in Paris for three months.
- He has been living in Paris since 1980.

Here, for is the right usage.

682. (4) No improvement

683. (1) help (V.) is usually followed by a Gerund and not an Inf.
Hence, laughing is the right usage.

684. (2) The sentence is Negative. Hence, question tag should be Affirmative i.e. does she ? is the right usage.

685. (2) Been is the Past Participle of be
gone is the Past Participle of go.
Been describes completed visits.
When we refer to a destination, to (Prep.) is used.
Here, to (Prep.) is the right usage.

686. (1) engulfed (V.) : flow over/ cover completely
circled (V.) : to move in a circle, especially in the air
encircled (V.) : to surround somebody/something completely in a circle
surrounded (V.) : confined on all sides ; encircled
engulfed is generally used of a natural force which sweeps over something so as to surround/cover it completely.
Hence, engulfed is the right usage.

687. (1) Predict (v.) : tell in advance
declare (V.) : to say something officially/publicly
augur (V.) : to be a sign that something will be successful/not successful in the future
portend (V.) : to be a sign or warning of something that is going to happen in the future, especially something bad/unpleasant
Here, predict is the right usage.

688. (1) transcoding (V.) : computing to transfer date from one format to another
Here, is one of the items is the right usage.

689. (4) No improvement
throwing tantrums (Id.) : putting on an active display of childish temper ; to become very angry and unreasonable
expressing emotions : expressing feelings (happiness, anger, frustration, etc.)

690. (2) Reflexive Pro. is used when we want to refer back to the Sub. of the sentence/clause.
Hence, absented himself is the right usage.

691. (1) Here, when the conductor arrives is the right usage.

692. (2) obsolete (Adj.) : no longer in use
redundant (Adj.) : more than is needed, desired/required
superfluous (Adj.) : serving no useful purpose; pointless
extinct (Adj.) : no longer in existence
Here, obsolete is the right usage.

693. (4) No improvement

694. (3) Here, is a joy is the right usage.

695. (3) off (Prep.) : down or away from a place/at a distance in space/time
Hence, fell off the roof is the right usage.

696. (1) Here, because of the is the right usage.

697. (1) Here, fled is the right usage.

698. (2) Sub. is used before the (V.)
Hence, why you did not call is the right usage.

699. (4) No improvement

700. (3) Use of double negatives – couldn't and no more is incorrect. Hence, anymore will replace no more

701. (1) rumbles (V.) to move slowly and heavily
rattles (V.) : to make a series of short loud sounds as it moves somewhere
ripples (V.) : to move or to make something move in very small waves
Hence, rumbles is the right usage here.

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702. (1) Causative Verb (made) should be followed by V_1 (weep).
Hence, made us weep is the right usage.
703. (3) be alarmed agrees with at (Prep.)
Hence, at (Prep.) is the right usage.
704. (3) Here, that scares the world is the right usage.
705. (1) Here, by studying is the right usage.
706. (2) Here, detrimental is the right usage here.
707. (2) use of fortunately (Adv.) is incorrect. Here, fortunate (Adj.) will be used.
Hence, we are fortunate to see is the right usage
708. (3) Here, also Hindi is the right usage.
709. (2) Here, His desire for power is the right usage.
710. (2) opinion (about) used with a specific topic
opinion (of) used with a person
opinion (on) used with a general topic
Hence, opinion about is the right usage.
711. (4) anything and everything are synonymous, Here, we have to use an antonym and nothing is the antonym of anything
Hence, nothing is the right usage.
712. (3) Here, aspect is the right usage.
713. (4) Here, contrast is evident. Hence, could not help but is the right usage.
But is used to introduce a word or phrase that contrasts with what was said before.
I His mother won't be there, but his father might.
714. (2) The sentence shows past time. Hence, Past Simple i.e., bore down all is the right usage.
bear down : to move quickly towards somebody/something in a determined or threatening way.
715. (1) provoked (V.) : stimulate ; evoke ; call forth
evoke (V.) : to bring a feeling, a memory or an image into your mind
stimulated (V.) : cause to do ; induce
Here, provoked is the right usage.
716. (2) Here, kept in confinement is the right usage.
717. (3) In Relative Clauses, which/who is used after a Collective Noun such as family, committee, group, etc. Hence, which (authority) allowed them to sit for is the right usage.
718. (3) No improvement
threshold (N.) : the floor/ground at the bottom of a doorway, considered as the entrance to a building or room
doorway : an opening into a building or a room where the door is.
I She stood in the doorway for a moment before going in.
719. (3) cope (V.) is always followed by with (Prep.)
Use of up is unnecessary.
Hence, cope with is the right usage.
720. (3) mock (V.) : make fun of
721. (3) adjourned (V.) : break from a meeting/ gathering; close at the end of session
I The court adjourned
I we adjourned for lunch.
postponed (V.) : to arrange for an event, etc. to take place at a later time/date
Here, adjourned is the right usage.
722. (3) hell-bent (Adj.) : recklessly determined
Here, hell bent is the right usage.
723. (4) No Improvement
724. (1) Event shows past time. Hence, Simple Past i.e., exploded (burst loudly and violently) is the right usage.
725. (4) No Improvement
726. (1) corpse (N.) : the dead body of a human being
carcass (N.) : the dead body of an animal
copse (N.) : a small area of trees/bushes growing together
Here, corpse is the right usage.
727. (2) No improvement
word for word (Id.) : in exactly the same words.
728. (4) No improvement
grant : to admit that something is true.
729. (4) It is proper to use every facility (all facilities) here.
730. (3) everyone of is followed by a Plural Noun.
Hence, these will replace this.
731. (3) Here, public tank is the right usage.
732. (2) have to is used for expressing certainty, necessity and obligation.
Hence, have to is the right usage.
733. (2) Here, this kind of book is the right usage.
I What kind of house do you live in ?
I Exercises of this kind are popular.
734. (2) Paralyse (Verb) : to prevent something from functioning normally.
Perturb (Verb) : to make somebody worried or anxious; alarm.
Here, were paralysed is the right usage.
735. (4) No improvement
To show period of time for is used.
736. (4) No improvement
No sooner did he agree/ No sooner had he agreed is the right usage.
737. (4) No improvement
Do away with something : to stop doing or having something ; to make something end ; abolish.
738. (3) Here, a Relative Pronoun will make sense.
Hence, The woman who is waiting to see you looks rather angry is the right sentence.
739. (3) The sentence shows present time. Hence, Present Simple i.e., you witness is the right usage.
740. (1) The use of for after was is superfluous. More over, objective case-me should be used
Hence, Gauri was waiting for Hema and me is the right usage.
I He was waiting for them/me.
741. (2) Farther shows distance.
Hence, The doctor made no further (in addition to) comments to justify his action is the right sentence.
742. (1) It is Preposition related error. Hence, a clean pair of heels is the right usage.
(1) A clean pair of heels : to flee quickly and swiftly.
743. (1) The structure of sentence should be :
Not until + Subject + V_2 + Object + did + Subject + V_1
Not until he received her letter did he fully realise is the right usage.

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744. (3) Here, Passive Voice i.e., anybody who should be invited is the right usage.
745. (4) No improvement
746. (2) Here, through having is the right usage.
747. (3) It is position of words related error.
One day a wonderful plate of gold fell from Heaven into the courtyard of a temple at Banaras is the right sentence.
748. (1) To make correct sense position of words should be correct. Hence, the dark complexioned man who approached me has disappeared is the right sentence.
749. (2) In vivid detail will come first that will make correct sense. It should not come after done.
In vivid detail, he narrated what his brother had done is the right sentence.
750. (1) It is position of words related error.
The size of son is not 1200 sq. feet carpet area, but of flat.
He is looking for a flat of 1200 sq. feet carpet area for his son is the right sentence.
751. (1) He impressed with his words rather than with his acts. is the right sentence.
752. (4) No improvement
753. (1) Here, Clause i.e., That he has a good command over both English and French is known to all is the right usage.
754. (2) Here, the person needs a nurse of age fifty.
Hence, I want a nurse of about fifty years to look after my child is the right sentence
755. (1) It is not proper to use Possessive Case repeatedly.
you despair of the success of your undertaking is the right usage.
756. (1) going to town a savage dog attacked him and bit him in the High Street is the right sentence
757. (3) Here is something pretty means there is something that is pretty.
758. (1) Dream of : to imagine and think about something
He dreams of running (Gerund) his own business.
Hence, of owning is the right usage.
759. (1) It is an error of unattached participle.
Hence, he watched the sun go down is the right usage.
760. (1) Just = at this/that moment; going to happen only a few moments from now.
761. (3) Here, in a big way is the right usage.
762. (4) No improvement
Prevail on/upon somebody : to persuade somebody.
763. (1) It is not needful to make Gerund-subject here.
Hence, the student's top priority was studying is the right usage.
764. (3) Unless : used to say that something will only happen or be true in a particular situation.
Hence, unless he is invited is the right usage.
765. (3) Here, Preposition-with is the right usage.
766. (2) Lest : in order to prevent something bad happening.
- Work hard lest you should fail.
Here, lest you fall is the right usage.
767. (4) No improvement
In a nutshell : in a very clear way.
768. (2) Here, Present Perfect should be used as effect of past on the present is evident.
Hence, has become is the right usage.
769. (1) If he had tried, he would have succeeded is the right usage.
- If I work hard, I will pass.
- If I worked hard, I would pass.
- If I had worked hard, I would have passed.
770. (4) No improvement
Avail yourself of something : to make use of something especially an opportunity.
771. (2) One of my friends is a Singular Subject. Hence, Singular Verb-is is the right usage.
772. (3) Here, you to understand (V_1) clearly (Adverb) is the right usage.
773. (1) Here, I watched a movie instead is the right usage.
Instead : in the place of something.
- He didn't reply. Instead he turned to his heel and left the room.
- Now I can walk to work instead of going by car.
774. (2) by (Prep.) is the right usage.
775. (2) ahead of / behind time : earlier/later than was expected
Hence, as the sense suggests, behind is the right usage.
776. (3) The sentence shows Past Time. Hence, Past Simple i.e., packed up is the right usage.
777. (2) lecture : a talk that is given to somebody to teach about a particular subject as part of a university or college course.
Hence, delivered/gave is the right usage.
778. (3) protected : made sure that somebody/something was not harmed, damaged. Here, protected is the right usage.
779. (2) smoky : full of smoke e.g., a smoky atmosphere ; a smoky pub ; a smoky fire.
Hence, filled with smoke (Noun) is the right usage.
780. (3) Here, I liked its theme very much/ I really (Adverb) liked its theme is the right usage.
781. (3) Here, in which case should be used.
Ronald might fail the test, in which case he'd vesit it next year is the right sentence
782. (3) Looking through the window he saw the beggar standing right there is the right sentence.
783. (3) a few : used with Plural Nouns and a Plural Verb to mean not many.
Here, a few is the right usage.
784. (2) dispose of : to get rid of something.
Here, disposed of is the right usage.
785. (1) administration : the activities to plan, organise and run a system.
Here, administration is the right usage.
786. (3) Here, Subject-he (Pronoun) is the right usage.
787. (2) To show request, please grant me is the right usage.
788. (1) It is Preposition related error. into will replace to
789. (1) Here, Participle i.e. On seeing the mother is the right usage.

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790. (3) For more than two persons, among should be used. between is used for two persons.
Hence, among is the right usage.
791. (2) As the sentence shows negative sense, any is the right usage.
792. (2) Here, approaching (Gerund) us is the right usage. Use of Preposition-to is incorrect.
793. (3) Hardly is a negative word meaning – almost no/ not. So, another negative word will not be used.
Hence, hardly possible to keep is the right usage.
794. (2) It is evident that the job continues for a period of time.
Hence, Present Perfect Continuous should be used.
-have been is the right usage.
795. (1) An Adverb modifies a Verb. Hence, strangely is the right usage.
796. (3) unless (Conj.) : used to talk about a situation that could happen, or something that could be true, in the future.
until/till (Conj., Prep.) : up to the point in time/the event mentioned
The sentence means –
If I am not invited, I shall not go.
Here, unless is the right usage.
797. (1) Committed : willing to work hard and give your time and energy to something.
Here, committed is the right usage.
798. (1) He felt angry at the injustice of the situation
I Please don't be angry with me.
angry (Adj.) agrees with with (Prep.) when one is angry with somebody, and with at (Prep.) when one is angry at something.
Hence, with (Prep.) is the right usage.
799. (2) Lunatic : a person who is mentally ill.
Here, lunatic is the right usage.
800. (2) No improvement
801. (1) fatten : to make or become fatter.
Here, are fattened is the right usage.
802. (4) return (V.) : bring/give back.
I I had to return some books to the library.
The use of back with return is incorrect.
Here, to return the funds is the right usage.
803. (1) carefully (Adverb) : attentively
Here, carefully is the right usage.
804. (4) take care of (Id.) : to care for somebody.
Here, took care of the boy after his father died is the right usage.
805. (1) insist on/upon something (V.) : to demand something and refuse to be persuaded to accept anything else.
Gerund (- ing form) will be used with insist
Hence, insisted upon going is the right usage.
806. (2) meek (Adj.) : quiet, gentle
Here, meek birds is the right usage.
807. (2) The repetition of pigeon is not proper.
Hence, one had done is the right usage.
808. (1) acquire (V.) : to gain something by your own efforts, ability or behaviour.
He gained valuable experience whilst working on the project.
809. (1) No improvement
ingest (V.) : to take food; drug into your body, usually by swallowing.
810. (3) Here, a long way from the station is the right usage.
811. (4) Mumbai is famous for its textiles.
Here, for (Prep.) is the right usage.
812. (3) talk about (Phr. V.) : used to emphasize something.
Here, talked is the right usage.
813. (4) The sentence is in Present Simple (affirmative).
So, question tag should be in negative (present simple).
Hence, doesn't he ? is the right usage.
814. (3) It is high time is followed by Past Simple.
Hence, went is the right usage.
815. (2) tradition (N.) : a belief, custom/ way of doing something that has existed for a long time among a particular group of people
convention (N.) : the way in which something is done that most people in a society expect and consider to be polite/the right way to do it
custom (N.) : an accepted way of behaving/ of doing things in a society/ a community
habit (N.) : a thing that you do often and almost without thinking, especially something that is hard to stop doing
Here, tradition is the right usage.
816. (2) lack (V.) : to have none or not enough of something.
I He lacks confidence.
Here, lacks is the right usage.
817. (1) Noun + Preposition + Noun ⇒ definite.
It is not proper to use article a.
Hence, in this dual is the right usage.
818. (3) No improvement
I He is too weak to walk.
I He is so weak that he cannot walk.
819. (2) surrender (V.) : allow yourself to be caught, taken prisoner.
Here, surrendered himself before the police is the right usage.
820. (4) No improvement
821. (3) A European
↓
Consonant sound.
More over, antecedent of who is lady.
a European lady who works for an NGO, at the conference is the right usage.
822. (1) The effect of past is evident on present. Present Perfect should be used here.
Here, have not seen is the right usage.
823. (2) display (N.) : on show; arrangement of things in a public place to advertise something for sale.
I Designs for the new sports hall are on display in the library.
Hence, that was on display is the right usage.
824. (2) Rather (Adv.) : fairly or to some degree.
Here, rather is the right usage.
825. (2) No improvement
In indirect speech, here is changed into there.

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826. (2) Hence, to be there is the right usage.
827. (1) Simple Present is used in Conditional Sentences to show future time.
Hence, If I get an opportunity is the right usage.
828. (2) Here, played a fair (Adjective) game is the right usage.
829. (3) No Improvement
830. (1) The sentence is in Past Simple (affirmative).
Question tag should be negative and in Simple past tense.
Hence, didn't we ? is the right usage.
831. (3) It is position of words related error.
I took some grapes for my mother is the right sentence.
832. (4) Nod : to move your head.
If you nod your head, you move your head up and down to show agreement.
Here, nodded is the right usage.
833. (3) । She insisted on her being innocent.
। She insisted that she was innocent is the right sentence
834. (4) Here, Present Progressive (Active) should be used, not Passive Voice.
Hence, facing will replace being faced with
835. (4) No Improvement
836. (3) As the structure suggests, nor does he smile is the right usage.
837. (3) No Improvement
838. (3) Blue whales were thriving in all of the world's oceans until the turn of the century is the right usage.
839. (3) The sentence shows past time as ago has been used.
Hence, had to retrace is the right usage.
840. (1) Keep/stay/steer clear : to avoid a person or thing because it may cause problems.
Hence, steer clear is the right usage.
841. (3) At the altar : because of something that you think is worth suffering for. Hence, before the altar is the right usage.
842. (1) Here, Past Simple (Passive)-commanded is the right usage.
843. (2) Here, Subject (River Damodar) is Singular.
Hence, carries the effluents is the right usage.
844. (4) Here, Possessive i.e. like Kohima's is the right usage. Climate can be compared with climate, not a city.
845. (4) No Improvement
846. (1) Here, He was not able is the right usage.
847. (2) It is position related error.
। He only married her : He did nothing but married.
। He married her only for money : He married her to take money and nothing else.
Hence, He married her only for her money is the right usage.
848. (3) It is Preposition related error.
at (Prep.) is the right usage.
849. (4) No improvement
850. (3) Singular Subject agrees with a Singular Verb.
Equipment is an Uncountable Noun.
The Plural of equipment is equipment. Hence, Singular Verb – was is the right usage.
851. (1) No improvement
852. (4) Gold is an Uncountable Noun (Material Noun). It is not proper to use the before it.
Hence, Gold will replace The gold.
853. (1) difficult to do/understand/answer
Here, hard will replace hardly
Old things die hard means take a long time to change/end it — used in Present Tense
854. (3) It is Preposition related error.
to (prep.) is the right usage.
। He is known to the police.
। He is known to be an outstanding physicist.
855. (3) wrest (Verb) : to take something such as power or control from something/somebody with great effort.
inherit (Verb) : to receive money, property, etc, from somebody when they die.
swindle (Verb) : to cheat somebody in order to get something, especially money, from them
Here, wrest will replace win.
856. (3) No improvement
857. (1) hang : to kill somebody as a punishment.
Here, hanged is the right usage.
858. (2) No improvement
859. (4) No improvement
(1) Shun (Verb) : to avoid somebody/something
860. (4) concatenated : linked together
attached (Adjective) : joined to something.
Here, concatenated is the right usage.
861. (4) with a view to should be followed by a Gerund, not an Infinitive.
Hence, becoming is the right usage
862. (3) found (Verb) is the Past Tense of find (V.)
mostly (Adverb) : mainly, generally.
founded is the incorrect usage.
Hence, a bird found mostly is the right usage
863. (1) inspite of (Id.) : Despite
instead of (Id.) : in the place of somebody/something.
in case of (Id.) : if something happens
in respect of (Id.) : concerning
Here, inspite of is the right usage.
864. (2) surrender (Verb) : to allow yourself to be caught, taken prisoner etc.
Here, surrendered is the right usage.
865. (1) must is used to say that something is necessary or very important.
Hence, must is the right usage.
866. (2) credulous (Adjective) : too ready to believe things.
credible (Adj.) : that can be believed/trusted
creditable (Adj.) : admirable; praiseworthy
Here, credulous is the right usage.
867. (4) Here, Past Perfect should be used. The event relates to the past.
Hence, who had killed is the right usage.
868. (3) dispose of something : to get rid of something that you do not want.
Here, dispose of is the right usage.

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869. (3) Middle : the part of something that is at an equal distance from all its edges or sides.
I He was standing in the middle of the room.
centre (N.) : the middle point/part of something
I the centre of a circle
I chocolates with soft centres
Hence, in the middle is the right usage
870. (4) No improvement
crack a joke (Id.) : to tell a joke
make/crack a joke (Id.) : say something in order to make people laugh
I We stayed up for hours, laughing and cracking jokes.
I She would make jokes about her appearance.
871. (4) No improvement
rather (Adv.) : used to mean fairly or to some degree.
I The instructions were rather complicated.
Hence, rather is the right usage.
872. (4) No improvement
873. (2) A Gerund should follow the Verb avoid.
I You should avoid mentioning his divorce.
I You should avoid mentioning his divorce.
↓ ↓
V. Ger.
here, speaking is the right usage.
874. (3) Sewage (Uncountable Noun) : waste products produced by human bodies.
As a particular pollutant is being mentioned, the (Def. Art.) will be used with sewage.
Hence, the sewage is the right usage.
875. (4) No improvement
876. (1) Here, Possessive case should be used.
Hence, Henry's home is the right usage.
877. (2) It is position of Adverb related error.
I He replied to my letter very quickly.
Hence, clean their rooms quickly is the right usage.
878. (2) Here the sentence is negative. Hence, question tag should be affirmative.
Question Tags are made with Auxiliaries.
Here, there is no Aux., hence, do I will be used.
Statements without Aux. use do, does, did in Question Tags
Hence, do I ? is the right usage.
879. (4) It is a measure of certain distance/time.
Hence, Singular Verb should be used.
Hence, is not a great distance is the right usage.
880. (3) For a person, Relative Pronoun-who should be used.
Hence, who is the right usage.
881. (1) No improvement
882. (4) Might is used when showing that something is or was possible.
Hence, might be is the right usage.
883. (2) anticipate (V.) : to see what might happen in the future.
Here, anticipate is the right usage.
884. (1) The Possessive Case of one is one's.
Hence, one's is the right usage.
885. (4) Many a man is a Singular Subject.
Hence, Singular Verb i.e. has died of is the right usage.
886. (3) enrol (V.) : to arrange for yourself/for somebody else to officially join a course, school, etc.
admit (V.) : allow to enter/join
Hence, enrol will be used in place of admit.
887. (4) No improvement
888. (3) admit of (Phr.V.) : to show that something is possible as a solution, an explanation, etc.
admits (V.) : to accept truth
admit to (Phr. V.) : to confess something to someone
Here, admits of is the right usage.
889. (1) gruesome (Adjective) : very unpleasant and filling you with horror (of death injury)
ruthless (Adj.) : hard and cruel (of people or their behaviour)
loathsome (Adj.) : extremely unpleasant ; disgusting
Hence, gruesome is the right usage.
890. (4) Here, Past Perfect Tense has been used.
When both the events happen in the Past, the first event takes Past Per. T. and the second event takes Simple Past Tense
Hence, was annoyed is the right usage.
891. (3) Had the room been brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime is the right sentence.
892. (4) No improvement.
893. (4) No improvement
thumped (V.) : to hit somebody/something hard
creaked (V.) : sound made by a door when it is opened/sound made by wooden floor when you step on it
crawled (V.) : to move forward very slowly
chugged (V.) : to move by making the sound of an engine running slowly
894. (3) The structure is :
No sooner did he reach .....
No sooner had he reached....
In this case, no sooner is used to talk about something that happens immediately after something else.
Hence, Past Per. Tense – had reached is the right usage.
895. (1) cut down : to reduce the size, amount or number of something.
cut down (Phr. V.) is the correct replacement for reduce (V.)
I The doctor told him to cut down on his drinking.
I I won't have a cigarette, thanks-I am trying to cut down.
896. (4) No improvement
897. (1) To modify a Verb, an Adverb is used i.e. attentively is the right usage.
898. (4) whether tomorrow is a holiday for her is the right usage.
899. (4) superior (Adj.) : better in quality than somebody/something else.
Superior, inferior, senior, junior, etc. (Adj.) take to (Prep.)
I This model is technically superior to its competitors.
Hence, superior to is the right usage.

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900. (1) No improvement.
901. (4) hang (Verb) : to kill somebody as per law.
hang → hanged (Past) → hanged (Past Participle)
hang (V.) : to attach something, or to be attached, at the top so that the lower part is free/loose
hang → hung (Past) → hung (Past Part.)
Here, hanged is the right usage.
902. (3) The sentence implies a Present Situation, so, agonises me most (Simple Present Tense) is the right usage.
903. (2) Here, been should follow haven't. past event is implied and the same is likely to happen in future too.
I He has never cheated and can never cheat a person.
Hence, have not been and can never be is the right usage.
904. (4) World - famous : known all over the world.
Hence, a world-famous museum is the right usage.
905. (2) in (Prep.) : after a particular length of time ; during a period of time.
Hence, rise in an hour is the right usage.
I It will be ready in a week's time.
I I am getting forgetful in my old age.
906. (4) desired result : having a wishful result
Hence, have desired results is the right usage.
907. (3) Date from/back to : to have existed since a particular time in the past.
Dated : old fashioned.
Here, dating back to is the right usage.
908. (3) Structure of the sentence :
Let + Object + to + V_1 (Plural).
Hence, 'Let the show begin' is the right usage.
909. (2) No improvement
910. (2) For comparison between two things Comparative Degree should be used.
Hence, better is the right usage.
911. (3) How many is followed by Plural Noun/Pronoun.
Hence, countries are there in is the right usage.
912. (2) To show period of time for should be used.
Hence, for (Prep.) is the right usage.
913. (2) Must be is followed by V_3 i.e. taken.
Hence, taken is the right usage.
914. (2) Course : a direction or route followed by a ship or an aircraft or a river.
Here, course is the right usage.
915. (4) No improvement
916. (3) In spite of being ill/his illness, he came to work is the right sentence.
917. (2) Here, Past Simple i.e. realized is the right usage.
918. (3) Here, are born deaf every is the right usage.
Bear ⇒ Bore ⇒ Born (Past Participle)
919. (4) Apologise : to say that you are sorry for doing something wrong.
Here, aplogises is the right usage.
920. (3) No improvement
Hanker after : to have a strong desire for something.
921. (1) Here, joint (Adjective) is the right usage.
Joint = involving two or more people together.
922. (3) As the structure suggests, Future Simple should be used here.
Hence, otherwise you will is the right usage.
923. (2) No improvement
When we use as well as, Verb agrees according to the number/person of the first subject.
924. (2) As if is followed by Plural Verb (Past).
Hence, were is the right usage.
925. (4) In respect of : connecting
I A writ was served on the firm in respect of their unpaid bill.
In respect of age, he is my senior is the right sentence.
926. (1) Here, Past Simple i.e. completed is the right usage.
927. (3) No improvement
928. (2) Here, Subject should come. Hence, It being a wet day/As it was is the right usage.
929. (1) Here, big new house is the right usage.
930. (3) No improvement
931. (3) Here, Future simple i.e., Either Kiran or Mala will is the right usage.
932. (1) Besides = in addition to;
Beside = by the side of
Hence, standing beside the school–house poster is the right usage.
933. (1) Here, terrorism (Abstract Noun) of any degree or kind is the right usage.
934. (3) Extension (Noun) : an extra period of time.
I He has been granted an extension of the contract for another year.
Here, an extension is the right usage
935. (3) Through thick and thin : even when there are problems or difficulties
Here, through thick and thin is the right usage
936. (2) Lately : recently; in the recent past.
Late : after the expected or usual time.
Here, late to school is the right usage.
937. (3) Manly (Adjective) : having the qualities or physical features that are expected in a man.
Here, manly is the right usage.
938. (2) Here, Adjective i.e., very co–operative is the right usage
939. (1) This friend of mine : One of the friends.
Here, this friend of mine is the right usage
940. (4) No improvement
941. (3) Here, Future Simple i.e., Either Kiran or Mala will is the right usage.
942. (1) besides (Prep.) : in addition to
beside (Prep.) : by the side of
Hence, standing beside the school–house poster is the right usage.
943. (1) Here, terrorism (Abstract Noun) of any degree or kind is the right usage.
944. (3) extension (N.) : an extra period of time.
Look at the sentence :
He has been granted an extension of the contract for another year.
Hence, an extension is the right usage.
945. (3) through thick and thin (Id.) : even when there are problems or difficulties
Hence, through thick and thin is the right usage.

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946. (2) lately (Adv.) : recently; in the recent past.
late (Adv.) : after the expected or usual time.
Hence, late to School is the right usage.

947. (3) manly (Adj.) : having the qualities or physical features that are expected in a man.
Here, manly is the right usage.

948. (2) Here, Adjective i.e., very co–operative is the right usage.

949. (1) this friend of mine : one of the friends.
Here, this friend of mine is the right usage.

950. (4) No improvement
The right sentence is :
The ship sank to the bottom of the sea.

951. (3) There is no need to use Preposition here.
contradict (V.) : to often say the opposite ; show to be false
Look at the sentence :
I All evening her husband contradicted everything she said.
Hence, contradicted is the right usage.

952. (2) Here, accustom yourself to is the right usage.
accustom (V.) : agrees with to (Prep.)

953. (3) Here, cut down is the right usage.
cut down (Phr., V.) : to reduce the size, amount etc.

954. (3) Here, had it stopped raining than is the right usage.
when we begin a sentence with a negative word, we put the Aux. V. before the Sub.
Look at the sentence :
I No sooner had she said it than she burst into tears.

955. (3) Here, reduce is the right usage.

956. (3) rampage (N.) : a sudden period of wild and violent behaviour.
Look at the sentence :
I Gangs of youths went on the rampage in the city yesterday.
Here, on a rampage is the right usage.

957. (4) whom is used as the Object of a Verb or Preposition.
Look at the sentence :
I Whom did they invite ?
I To whom should I write.
I He asked me with whom I had discussed it.
Here, whom I thought, are is the right usage.

958. (1) manage (V.) : to be able to solve your problems; deal with a difficult situation; cope.
Look at the sentence :
I She is 82 and can't manage on her own any more.
Here, managed is the right usage.

959. (2) Look at the sentences :
I If he reads, he will pass.
I If he read, he would pass.
I If he had read, he would have passed.
Here, would have gladly accompanied is the right usage.

960. (1) Here, Possessive i.e. his leaving is the right usage.
Look at the sentence :
I She knew her mother would forbid her going.

961. (1) wary (Adj.) : careful; cautious.
wary (Adj.) agrees with of (Prep.)
Look at the sentences :
I Be wary of strangers who offer you a ride.
Hence, of is the right usage.

962. (1) Here, Reporting Verb (told) is in Past Tense. Hence, the Verb of Reported Speech will be in Past Tense.
Hence, had is the right usage.

963. (3) When a job is completed fully and other job is started, Past Participle is used. Hence, having completed my homework is the right usage.

964. (2) To show period of time, for is used.
Here, for is the right usage.

965. (4) No improvement

966. (2) The sentence starts with let.
Hence, question tag should be shall we.
Here, shall we is the right usage.

967. (3) No improvement
A pair of slippers ⇒ Singular Verb
Slippers ⇒ Plural Verb.

968. (2) (1) A lot of/lots of : a large number or amount of somebody/ something.
Here, A lot of water is the right usage.

969. (2) Here, made is the right usage.

970. (1) Here, as tall as I am is the right usage.

971. (4) No improvement

972. (2) Many a pilgrim (Singular Subject) will agree with Singular Verb i.e. was is the right usage.

973. (1) Here, Compound Subject (My uncle and mentor) shows Singular Subject. Hence, Singular Verb should be used.
Here, mentor is is the right usage.

974. (3) (1) notice (V.) : to see or hear something ; pay attention.
notify (V.) : inform.
Here, avoid noticing is the right usage.

975. (4) No Improvement.

976. (3) Twenty kilometres shows a measure of distance and hence a Singular Verb should be used.
Here, is the right usage.

977. (3) resentment (N.) : a feeling of anger or unhappiness about something that you think is unfair.
hatred (N.) : a very strong feeling of dislike for somebody/ something.
Hence, resentment is the right usage.

978. (2) postpone (V.) : put off.
abandon (V.) : leave a thing or place; to stop doing something.
Here, postponed is the right usage.

979. (4) Here, Infinitive without to i.e. helps improve is the right usage.

980. (3) ensure (V.) : to make sure that something is definite.
Repetition of her is not proper.
Hence, ensure that is the right usage.

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981. (4) No improvement.
982. (2) a few (Det.) : a small number of things; some.
few (Det., Adj.) : not many
Here, lend me a few rupees is the right usage.
983. (2) jolt (V.) : to move suddenly and roughly
Here, jolted to a halt is the right usage.
984. (2) in perspective : the ability to think about problems and decisions reasonably
Here, perspective is the right usage.
985. (4) No improvement
jostle (V.) : to push roughly against somebody in a crowd.
986. (3) Here, the Conditional Clause is in Present Tense.
Hence, Main Clause should be in Future Simple.
Here, the conclusion will be is the right usage.
987. (4) No improvement
988. (3) site (N.) : a place where a building, town etc. was, is or will be located.
Here, site is the right usage.
989. (3) Here, appropriate Preposition i.e. from every point of view is the right usage.
990. (2) Here, period of time is evident. Hence, Present Perfect Continuous should be used.
Here, have been waiting is the right usage.
991. (2) accustom yourself to something : to make yourself familiar with something or become used to it.
accustom (V.) agrees with to (Prep.)
Hence, accustom yourself to is the right usage.
992. (1) incomparable (Adj.) : so good or impressive that nothing can be compared to it; matchless.
Here, incomparable is the right usage.
993. (1) beside (Prep.) : next to or at the side of somebody.
Here, beside is the right usage.
994. (1) Here, No other reason is the right usage.
995. (1) Structure of a sentence in Present Perfect :
Subject + has/have + V_3
Hence, taken (V_3) root is the right usage.
996. (4) No improvement
997. (2) cut a sad figure (Id.) : to be ashamed
Look at the sentence :
I She cut a sad figure in her maiden speech.
Here, cut a sorry figure (feel sorry) is the right usage.
998. (2) By (Prep.) : not later than the time mentioned
Hence, by Sunday is thr right usage.
999. (1) hole (N.) : hollow space
whole (Adj.) : full, complete
Here, whole is the right usage.
1000. (1) Here, corresponding Preposition should follow.
Here, write with is the right usage.
1001. (1) Tag structure :
Positive Main Sentence → Negative Tag
Negative Main Sentence → Positive Tag
with Aux. V. → same Aux. V.
without Aux.V. → appropriate form of do (do, does, did)
Hence, doesn't he is the right usage.
1002. (3) Here, Antecedent of Relative Pronoun-who is those (Plural). Hence, Plural Verb i.e. those who like to help others is the right usage.
1003. (4) No improvement
1004. (1) Here, Neither of them has
neither : not one nor the other of the two things or people.
1005. (3) In such structures i.e. in such comparisons, Definite Article-the is used before a Comparative Degree.
The format of Double Comparatives is as follows :
The (more/less) + (Noun/Noun Phr.) Sub. + Verb + , + the (more/less) + (Noun) Sub. + V.
Look at the sentence :
I The higher we go, the cooler we feel.
Hence, the higher is the right option.
1006. (3) feather in the cap (Id.) : an action that you can be proud.
Look at the sentence :
I If this clinical trial is successful, it will be a real feather in her cap.
Hence, feather in his cap is the right usage.
1007. (2) trickle (N.) : a small amount of liquid flowing slowly; a small amount of something, coming or going
Here, a trickle is the right usage.
1008. (3) It is Preposition related error.
Here, in the fields is the right usage.
1009. (1) to get on with something : used to talk or ask about how well somebody is doing a task.
Here, to get on is the right usage.
1010. (4) No improvement
1011. (2) Here, neither did I is the right usage.
1012. (2) far from here : distant
Here, far from here is the right usage.
1013. (1) Here, Active Voice i.e., I could hear the music is the right usage.
1014. (1) Here, Present Simple i.e., you want to is the right usage.
1015. (1) Here, real fast is the right usage.
real (Adv.) : very
1017. (3) aim (N.) : the purpose of doing something.
ambition (N.) : Something that you want to do or achieve very much; the desire to be successful.
Hence, aim is the right usage.
1018. (1) Here, as tall as, if not is the right usage.
as ..... as ⇒ used when you are comparing two people or things.
1019. (4) No improvement
1020. (4) No improvement
1021. (3) Period of time is evident. Hence, Present Perfect Continuous i.e. has been suffering is the right usage.
1022. (3) Here, Active Voice i.e. it happened (Past Simple) is the right usage.
1023. (3) enough (Pro.) : as many or as much as somebody needs; sufficient.
It is not proper to use much enough here.
Hence, not enough is the right usage.
1024. (1) Here, change agrees with Preposition-from.
Hence, from my usual work is the right usage.
1025. (2) Here, Preposition-with should be used.
Hence, with his sword is the right usage.

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1026. (1) Here, Preposition-for is the right usage.
1027. (3) Here, some other is the right usage.
1028. (4) No improvement
1029. (3) set aside (Phr. V.) : to save or keep money or time for a particular purpose.
Hence, aside is the right usage.
1030. (1) embark (on) : to start to do something new or difficult.
Hence, embarked is the right usage.
1031. (1) Here, tell is the right usage.
1032. (4) No improvement
1033. (2) live by : to follow a particular belief or set of principles.
Here, by is the right usage.
1034. (4) No improvement
1035. (3) at least has been used. Hence, always is the right usage.
1036. (4) No improvement
1037. (3) Comparison is evident.
Hence, sooner is the right usage.
1038. (2) Here, the use of Preposition in is superfluous.
Hence, arrived home is the right usage.
1039. (4) No improvement
1040. (2) Here, His desire for power is the right usage.
1041. (2) Lie ⇒ Lay (Past) ⇒ lain (Past Participle)
Here, lay is the right usage.
1042. (1) foresee (V.) : predict; to think something is going to happen in the future.
Here, foresee is the right usage.
1043. (3) Structure of Interrogative sentence :
What have/has + Subject + been + V–ing.
Hence, have you done is the right usage.
1044. (4) No improvement
1045. (3) except for (Prep.) : apart from.
Here, except for him is the right usage.
1046. (3) Here, known as is the right usage.
know (V.) : to think that somebody/something is a particular type of person.
1047. (1) whoever (Pro.) : the person who; any person who.
Hence, whoever is the right usage.
1048. (3) imagination (N.) : the ability to have new and exciting ideas.
Here, imagination is the right usage.
1049. (1) knowledge (N.) : the state of knowing about something through education or experience.
Here, knowledge is the right usage.
1050. (4) No improvement
Usually any is used in questions and negative sentences. But while offering/ requesting some is used.
1051. (4) No improvement
1052. (1) in a nutshell (Id.) : in a very clear way.
Here, in a nutshell is the right usage.
1053. (2) all the same (Id.) : to not be important.
Here, all the same is the right usage.
1054. (2) hard up (Phr., V.) : to not have enough of something important or valuable.
hard on (Phr., V.) : to treat or criticize somebody.
Hence, hard up is the right usage.
1055. (1) add insult to injury (Id.) : to make a bad relationship with somebody worse by offending them even more.
Here, added is the right usage.
1056. (1) out of sorts (Id.) : ill/ sick or upset.
Here, out is the right usage.
Look at the sentence :
I He was tired and out of sorts by the time he arrived home.
1057. (3) told (V.) ⇒ said to.
It is not proper to use preposition to with told.
1058. (3) bestow (upon) (V.) : to give something to somebody.
Hence, donate : to give money, food etc. to somebody : is the right usage.
1059. (3) It is not proper to use a better ways (Plural).
Hence, There are better ways of solving the (Definite) problem is the right usage.
1060. (2) Here, check it in is the right usage.
1061. (4) No improvement
Look at the sentences :
I The company employs no more than a couple of dozen people.
They arrived in dozens (in large numbers).
1062. (3) It is not proper to use double articles for the same thing.
Here, Can you believe this is the same old and dilapidated house I had bought last year ? is the right usage.
1063. (3) whenever (conj.) : at any time that
Here, whenever is the right usage.
1064. (4) No improvement
1065. (3) To show cause, since is used.
Here, since the area was known to be prone to earthquakes is the right usage.
1066. (3) In a negative sentence, any should be used.
Hence, any is the right usage.
1067. (2) In such structures, would have + V_3 should be used.
Hence, would have surely assisted me is the right usage.
1068. (4) No improvement
1069. (1) none (Adv.) : used with the and a Comparative to mean not at all
Hence, none is the right usage.
1070. (1) It is a Preposition related error. Hence, in is the right usage.
1071. (2) aptitude (N.) : natural ability at doing something; talent.
Hence, aptitude is the right usage.
1072. (1) Here, Preposition-by is the right usage.
1073. (2) Here, Preposition-to is the right usage.
1074. (4) No improvement
1075. (2) To show rate, a/an is used.
Hence, an hour is the right usage.
1076. (1) invective (N.) : rude language and unpleasant remarks.
Hence, invective is the right usage.

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1078. (2) own is a Stative Verb.
Hence, Present Simple should be used here.
Own is not used in Progressive Tenses
Hence, own is the right usage.
1079. (1) Here, give you some advice (Uncountable) is the right usage.
Look at the sentence :
I Let me give you a piece of advice.
1080. (1) In such structures of comparison, the is used even before a Comparative Degree.
Here, The more they earn, the more they spend is the right usage.
1081. (1) altar (N.) : a holy table in a temple
alter (V.) : to make something different; to become different.
Hence, on the altar is the right usage.
1082. (1) strictly (Adv.) : in all details ; exactly.
strictly speaking : If you are using words or rules in their exact or correct sense.
Hence, strictly is the right usage.
1083. (4) No improvement
1084. (4) No improvement
1085. (2) Congratulate agrees with Preposition-on.
Hence, on his is the right usage.
1086. (1) Here, Present Simple should be used.
Hence, do not believe is the right usage.
1087. (3) Here, stopped constructing (Gerund) is the right usage.
1088. (3) cut a sorry figure (Id.) : to have a particular appearance.
Here, cut a sorry figure is the right usage.
1089. (2) As the structure suggests, would have gladly given is the right usage. The Conditional Clause is in Past Perfect.
1090. (1) ask (V.) : to tell somebody that you would like them to do something.
Hence, asked the teacher is the right usage.
1091. (2) hatch (V.) : to create a plan or an idea especially in secret.
Here, hatched is the right usage.
1092. (4) No improvement
tone-deaf (Adj.) : unable to hear/appreciate the difference between musical notes.
1093. (3) continuously (Adv.) : existing for a period of time without interruption.
constantly (Adv.) : all the time repeatedly.
Here, constantly is the right usage.
1094. (1) Here, Past Perfect should be used.
Adverb (quickly) should come after Verb.
Hence, he had known them, began to swim quickly is the right usage.
1095. (2) helter-skelter : in a hurry and in a way that lacks organisation; in a confused and careless way.
Here, helter-skelter is the right usage.
1096. (4) No improvement
forewarned is forearmed : If you know about problems, dangers etc. before they happen, you can be better prepared for them.
1097. (2) second to none (Id.) : better than anyone/anything else
Look at the sentence :
I As a dancer, he is second to none.
Here, second to none is the right usage.
1098. (2) It is not proper to use had had here. Subject + had + V_3 is the right structure.
Hence, had is the right usage.
1099. (1) Here, All the members of his family (Possessive Case) is the right usage.
1100. (2) Here, Definite Article i.e. not the triumph but the breakdown is the right usage.
1101. (4) No improvement
woe betide somebody (Id.) : a phrase that is used to warn somebody that there will be trouble for them if they do something or do not do something.
Look at the sentence :
I Woe betide anyone who plays Ann's CDs wihtout asking her first.
1102. (4) No Improvement
within a stone's throw (Id.) : within a very short distance.
Look at the sentence :
I The police department was located within a stone's throw of our house.
1103. (2) Here, She herself saw the thief is the right sentence
Herself is used to emphasize a particular woman, girl or female animal.
1104. (2) Period is given in the sentence. Hence, Future Perfect i.e. will have reached is the right usage.
1105. (3) Here, I think she will come to the party. is the right sentence.
1106. (2) old habits die hard (Id.) : It is used for saying that it is difficult to change a way of behaving that someone has had for many years; things change very slowly.
hardly (Adv.) : almost no; almost not.
hard (Adv.) : with great effort
Here, old habits die hard is the right usage.
1107. (3) break into something (Phr., V.): to enter a building by force.
Hence, broke into is the right usage.
1108. (4) No improvement
1109. (1) exemplify (V.) : to be typical example of something.
exemplary (Adj.) : severe; providing a good example.
Here, exemplify is the right usage.
1110. (3) reign (N.): the period during which a king, queen etc. rules.
rein (N.) : a long narrow leather band that is attached to a metal bar in a horse's mouth.
Hence, during the reign of is the right usage.
1111. (2) Hence, by a common friend is the right usage.
1112. (1) insist will agree with Gerund i.e. on going.
Here, on going is the right usage.
1113. (1) lend (V.) : give
Hence, borrowing (taking and using) is the right usage.
1114. (3) The sentence is Affirmative. Hence, the question tag-won't you? is the right usage.

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1115. (4) No improvement.
1116. (1) Bacterium (Singular)
⇒ Bacteria (Plural).
Hence, Plural Verb i.e. Bacteria are is the right usage.
1117. (2) Here, moved to is the right usage.
1118. (2) as if agrees with a Plural Verb even for a Singular Subject.
Hence, as if he were is the right usage.
1119. (3) Here, Infinitive i.e. had forgotten to take the key from is the right usage.
1120. (2) besides (Prep.) : in addition to
beside (Prep.) : by the side of
Hence, Besides cricket Rahul plays is the right usage.
1121. (2) Here, both of which are is the right usage.
1122. (1) Here, Past Simple i.e. little of what he said is the right usage.
1123. (4) No improvement.
1124. (3) either (Det. Pro.) : one or both of two.
Hence, either of is the right usage.
1125. (3) For a certain programme in future, Present Simple should be used.
Here, are expected is the right usage.
1126. (2) Here, to meeting (Gerund) you is the right usage.
1127. (4) No improvement.
1128. (3) In Comparative Degree than should be used. Population will be compared with population.
Hence, is greater than that of any other town in India is the right usage.
1129. (4) No improvement.
1130. (1) Here, Superlative Degree most honest should be used as the best has been used before.
Here, she is the best and most honest student of the class is the right usage.
1131. (3) As the structure suggests, Not only did the robbers rob is the right usage. Each part of Not only..... but also agree with same part of speech.
1132. (2) Here, Passive Voice (Past Simple) i.e. The meeting was abruptly adjourned is the right usage.
1133. (3) It is related to period of time.
Hence, Present Perfect Continuous i.e. How long have you been learning English for? is the right usage.
1134. (4) No improvement
1135. (2) give away (Phr. V.) : to give something as a gift.
Hence, gave away is the right usage.
1136. (1) Here, as the Subject (The use) is Singular. Hence, makes it possible is the right usge.
1137. (3) trifle with somebody (Phr. V.) : to treat without due respect.
Here, trifle with is the right usage.
1138. (4) No improvement
1139. (4) No improvement
1140. (4) No improvement
Neither of followed by a Plural N./Pro. agree with a Sing./Plu.V.
1141. (2) Here, get the most (Adjective) severe is the right usage. To qualify a Noun, an Adjective is used.
1142. (2) When better is used to give an advice, then it is followed by an Inf. without to.
Hence, consult is the right usage.
1143. (2) Here, Present Simple i.e. do not have is the right usage.
1144. (2) The sentence shows past time. Hence, Past Simple threw is the right usage.
1145. (3) Here, in such a mess that there is the right usage.
1146. (4) No improvement
1147. (3) Here, to refrain is the right usage.
refrain : desist from; to stop yourself from doing something
1148. (2) Here, Past Simple i.e. ordered his immediate dismissal is the right usage.
1149. (3) Here, Reporting Verb will be in Past Tense. Hence, felt very proud is the right usage.
1150. (2) either (Def., Pro.) : one or the other of two
either is used where there are two N./Sub.
For more than two N./Sub., any is used.
Hence, any of her three sisters is the right usage.
1151. (4) No improvement
1152. (1) No sooner ... than is correct form of Connective.
Hence, than the lights went out is the right usage.
1153. (2) The sentence shows a period of time. Hence, Present Perfect Continuous i.e. has been suffering is the right usage.
1154. (2) Here, by is the right usage.
1155. (2) Here, Past Simple-knew is the right usage.
1156. (2) Of the two past events, the event that happened earlier, ... should be expressed in Past Perfect.
1157. (1) Confess = to admit that you have done something wrong or illegal.
1158. (3) File (Verb) = to present something so that it can be officially recorded and dealt with.
Book = to write down in an official book the name of a player who has broken the rules of the game.
1159. (1) One of the students is a singular subject.
Hence, Singular Verb (comes) .... should be used.
Originate = begin; start; rise.
Come from = to be or have been a resident or native (of).
1160. (4) No improvement
1161. (2) Here, sub-ordinate clause (Rreported speech) is in Present Tense. Hence, Reporting Verb .... should be in Present Tense.
1162. (2) Concerned with/about something = interested in something.
1163. (4) No improvement
1164. (2) Here, verb is plural. Hence, a black and a white goat .... should be used here.
A black and white goat – singular.
1165. (3) The sentence shows past time.
Hence, Past Simple i.e. took the papers .... should be used.
1166. (3) Here, the setting sun (= the sun that is setting) glimmer .... should be used.
1167. (2) A few = a small number of things.
Hence, lend me a few rupees ,,,, should be used here.
1168. (1) In such structures 'the' is used even before comparative degree.

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1169. (4) No improvement
1170. (1) Bent on doing something = determined to do something.
1171. (2) The buck = used in some expressions to refer to the responsibility or blame for something.
Pass the buck = shift the responsibility.
1172. (1) Tear up = to destroy something violently.
Hence, tore up .....should be used here.
1173. (3) Structure of past perfect :
Subject + had + V_3
Hence, had built .....should be used here.
1174. (3) Possessive case of 'one' is one's.
1175. (3) Moan (Noun) = a long deep sound, usually expressing unhappiness, suffering etc.
1176. (2) Live (Adverb) = broadcast at the time of an actual event.
Here, came live ... should be used.
1177. (1) Salvage (Verb) = to stop a bad situation from being a complete failure.
1179. (1) Further = more; additional
Farther = at or to a greater distance
1180. (2) Here, preposition 'into' should be used.
1181. (4) No improvement
1182. (1) Pronounce (Verb) = to give a judgement in court for or against somebody.
1183. (2) Put out = to stop something from burning.
Put off = postpone; delay.
1184. (1) Blow your own trumpet = to praise your own abilities and achievements; boast.
1185. (2) Forthwith = immediately; at once.
Impromptu = done without preparation or planning.
1186. (2) The wages of sin is death/The payment for sin is death → Bible.
Here, singular verb 'is' ..... should be used.
1187. (3) Off = away from the place in question; to or at a distance.
Hence, off .....should be used here.
1188. (1) It is preposition related error.
With is used in the sense of including.
1189. (3) The sentence is in Indirect Speech. Hence, Interrogative sentence changes to assertive i.e., where he lived.
1190. (1) Adjourn = break off a meeting etc. with the intention of resuming later.
Advance = to move something forward; to improve something.
Look at the sentence :
The meeting was adjourned until December 5.
1191. (2) To take part = to be involved in an activity with other people.
Hence, to take part .... should be used.
1192. (1) You are junior to me in age.
He is better than I.
1193. (2) No doubt = a feeling of uncertainty; hesitation.
Hence, is no doubt necessary .... should be used.
Generality is evident. Hence, Present tense .... should be used.
1195. (1) The sentence is in present simple (affirmative). Hence, question tag .... should be don't they (negative)?.
1196. (4) Through = into and out of; to the other side of.
1197. (3) Unless should be followed by affirmative sentence i.e., work hard.
Unless = (except if)
1198. (1) The clause is in negative. Hence, anything should be used.
1199. (2) To express direction, 'to' ..... should be used here.
1200. (2) When we use either ..... or, the verb agrees according to the number and person of the nearest subject.
Hence, Either Lata or Mala has done it will be a correct sentence.
1201. (3) Here, not an infinitive, but a Gerund i.e., going on tours .... should be used.
1202. (3) Here, Past Simple i.e., rang .... should be used. It is a short time process.
1203. (3) Here, inversion i.e. Had the room been brighter .... should be used.
1204. (1) The sentence starts with never. Hence, inversion i.e., have such incidents .... should be used.
1205. (1) Here, Past Present/Simple .... should be used. Generality is evident.
1206. (3) Here, who accompanied you should be used. Will you ..... interrogative.
1207. (4) No improvement
1208. (1) Comparative degree is not needful here.
Respite = a short period of relief from something difficult or unpleasant.
1209. (2) Look at the structure :
He is too weak to walk.
Hence, too fast to be understood ..... should be used.
He speaks so fast that it cannot be understood.
1210. (2) Arrangement of persons = Second person, Third person and then First person (231)
Hence, My parents and I ..... should be used here.
1211. (1) Here, understanding is a Singular subject.
1212. (3) Survive is a verb. Possibility is evident.
1213. (2) No sooner .... than is correct form of connective.
1214. (4) Await = to wait for
1215. (1) Cause = to make something happen especially something bad or unpleasant.
Hold = to carry something; support; contain.
1216. (1) Adopt = embrace; take on; acquire
Adapt (Verb) = modify; adjust; make suitable for a new use or purpose.
Hence, adapted to ..... should be used here.
1217. (4) No improvement
1218. (1) Here, preposition 'in' ..... should be used.
1219. (4) No improvement
1220. (3) The past relates to present.
Hence, Present Perfect ..... should be used here.
1221. (3) They (Pronoun) ⇒ their (possessive)
Hence, here send in their (his) application(s) .... should be used.
1222. (2) Here, possessive case (my) .... should come before gerund (leaving).
1223. (3) Here, it is position of words and preposition related error.

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Hence, all these difficulties may be overcome with patience .... should be used here.

1224. (1) So much as ⇒ I do not feel angry so much as sad.

1225. (2) Versatility (Noun) = ability to adapt or be adapted to many different activities.
Look at the sentence :
A writer of remarkable versatility.

1226. (3) Here, four dozen (singular) mangoes .... should be used.
Look at the sentences :
I have dozens of mangoes.
I have five dozen mangoes.

1227. (2) Yet is used in negative sentences to talk about something that has not happened but that you expect to happen.
Hence, am yet to meet .... should be used here.

1228. (2) Should is used to tell somebody what they ought to do; used to refer to a possible event or situation.

1229. (3) Here, infinitive i.e. to tolerate ..... should be used.
Look at the sentences :
Kim is too impatient to tolerate any delay = Kim is so impatient that she cannot tolerate any delay.

1230. (1) With a view to agrees with a Gerund.

1231. (2) It is preposition related error.

1232. (3) Appear = to present yourself formally in a court or exam.

1233. (2) Though–yet is correct form of connective.

1234. (3) No sooner ..... than is correct form of connective.

1235. (2) Too is used to show excess/undesirability.
Look at the sentence :
He is too weak to walk.

1236. (4) No improvement

1237. (2) Here, broken wooden (made of wood) table .... should be used.

1238. (2) Screech = give a loud harsh cry; to make an unpleasant noise.
Hence, screeched .... should be used here

1239. (1) In indirect speech, introgative sentence is changed into assertive.
Hence, who he was and why he was .... should be used here.

1240. (2) It is a preposition related error. Hence, by bicycle or on foot .... should be used here.

1241. (3) Transform (Verb) = to change in form, appearance or structure; to change completely.
Transport (Verb) = convey, carry; shift.
Hence, transformed .... should be used here.

1242. (1) Switch off = to stop giving your attention to something; to turn off by turning a button or moving a switch.

1243. (1) Hell–bent = very determined to do something.
It is preposition related error. Hence, hell-bent on getting .... should be used.

1244. (2) Populous (Adjective) = having a large population
Popular (Adjective) = liked or admired by many people

1245. (3) The sentence shows past time. Hence, Past Simple i.e., where did you first meet ..... should be used.

1246. (1) Essential commodities = essential raw materials or primary agricultural products that can be bought and sold.

1247. (1) Caution agrees with preposition against.

1248. (4) No improvement

1249. (3) Deny (Verb) = to say that something is not true.
Refuse (Verb) = to say that you will not do something that somebody has asked you to do.
Hence, denied .... should be used here.

1250. (2) Industrious (Adjective) = working hard; busy; hardworking.

1251. (3) It is not proper to use able here.
Tone down = to cause something to have less of an impact on the senses of sight or sound.

1252. (2) Uneasly lies the head that wears a crown – Saying of Shakespeare.
A person who has great responsibilities, is constantly worried and therefore does not sleep soundly.

1253. (3) Bursting at the seams ⇒ If a place is bursting at the seams, it has a very large number of people or things in it.

1254. (1) Here, to all of you .... should be used.

1255. (3) Gullible = easily persuaded to believe something; overtrusting; easily deceived.
Hence, gullible person .... should be used here.

1256. (3) To little or no purpose = with little/no useful effect or result.
Hence, 'to' should be used.

1257. (2) In accordance with = according to
Hence, in accordance with ... should be used.

1258. (2) In the first clause couldn't have has been used.
Hence, would have ... should be used. Possibility is evident.

1259. (2) Herd = a group of animals of same type that live and feed together.
Herd of cows/deer/elephants.

1260. (1) After = later than something; following something in time.
Hence, After I took the test .... shuld be used.
It is an errror of unconnected participle.

1261. (3) An adverb modifies a verb/an adjective.
Hence, have had a really (Adverb) .... should be used.

1262. (1) Revolutionise (Verb) = to change something radically or fundamentally; transform.
Modernize = update; streamline; develop.
Hence, revolutionised is a better substitute.

1263. (3) Consumer = purchaser, buyer; shopper, person who purchases goods for personal use.
Customer = a person who buys goods from a shop.
Look at the sentences :
Recession-hit consumers are being lured by cheap prices.
Mr. Harrison was a regular customer at the Golden Lion.
Hence, customer .... should be used here.

1264. (2) Here, send will agree with preposition 'to'.

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1265. (4) No improvement
1266. (1) To the minute = exactly
Look at the sentence :
The train arrived at 9.05 to the minute.
1267. (3) So is used to show the reason for something.
1268. (1) Here, infinitive without to i.e. rather than allow .... should be used.
1269. (4) Come through = (of news or message) to arrive by telephone, radio etc.
1270. (3) Little = very small
Left with little (no) power of discernment.
1271. (3) To be honest = What I really think is.
Hence, to be honest ... should be used.
1272. (1) Familiarize yourself with somebody = acquaint; to learn about something or teach somebody about something.
1273. (1) When either ..... or is used as connective, each part agrees with same part of speech.
Hence, Either I shall go home .... should be used.
1274. (1) Take something with a pinch of salt = to be careful about believing that something is completely true.
1275. (1) Ongoing = continuing to exist or develop.
1276. (1) Have ⇒ had (Past)
Have = own; hold
Hence, had / had got ..... should be used here.
1277. (2) The use of belong in progressive tenses is not proper. Hence, has belonged (Present Perfect) should be used.
Belong is a static verb.
1278. (4) No improvement
1279. (3) The period of time is evident. Hence, passive of Present Perfect i.e. have been ... should be used here.
1280. (4) If ever there was one (also if ever I saw one) is used to emphasize that what you are saying is true.
1281. (1) If I had known the truth I would have admitted it.
This conditional form suggests that neither the condition was fulfilled nor the jib was completed in the past.
1282. (4) No improvement
1283. (2) One after the other = following each other in quick succession; many in a series.
Look at the sentence :
I will eat chocolates one after the other until the box is finished.
1284. (2) Among other things = in addition to things that are not specifically mentioned.
Look at the sentence :
It is not proper to use definite article 'the' before other.
1285. (1) Make (a) nonsense of something = to make something appear stupid or wrong or to spoil something.
Hence, made nonsense of ..... should be used here.
1286. (4) No improvement
1287. (2) Clash = a violent confrontation; a fight or argument between people
Conflict (Noun) = an active disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principles
Hence, clash ..... should be used here.
1288. (2) Nothing to write home about = not exciting or special.
Look at the sentence :
Their performance was nothing to write home about.
1289. (4) No improvement
1290. (1) Definite article 'the' comes before an ordinal number. Hence, I was the first to reach ..... should be used here.
1291. (3) The sentence is in Present Simple (affirmative). Hence, the question tag will be negative i.e. dosen't it ?
1292. (3) No ifs or buts = something that you say to a child to stop them arguing with you when you want them to do something.
Ifs and buts is a term used to describe the reasons people give for not wanting to do something.
Hence, ifs and buts should be used here.
1293. (2) Before a gerund, possessive case i.e. your leaving should be used.
1294. (2) After the use of the word reason connective 'that' should be used, not because.
1295. (2) Here, to whom has already been used. Hence, got married should be used. Preposition 'to' is superfluous after married here.
1296. (3) Apprehend (Verb) = to catch and arrest someone who has not obeyed the law.
Hence, apprehended should be used here.
1297. (4) No improvement
1298. (1) Remain = to stay in the same place or in the same condition.
Hence, remained unhappy ..... should be used here.
1299. (1) Revolutionise (Verb) = to completely change something so that it is much better, transform.
Look at the sentence :
Newton's discoveries revolutionised physics.
Hence, revolutionised .... should be used here.
1300. (4) Emend (Verb) = to correct or improve a text.
Look at the sentence :
The text is currently being emended and will be published shortly.
1301. (4) No improvement
1302. (1) Here, not a gerund but infinitive i.e. to climb should be used.
The hill is too high to climb = The hill is so high that one can't climb.
1303. (4) Count on someone = to depend on someone or expect something.
1304. (2) Conducive to something = providing the right conditions for something good to happen.
1305. (3) Diminish (Verb) = make or become less ; to reduce
1306. (2) were a few drops (plural).

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3 TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES (ACTIVE/PASSIVE)

Directions (1-5) : In these questions, the sentences have been given in Active/ Passive Voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.1997)

1. They first sun-dried the garbage for one to three days to bring down the moisture level.
   (1) The moisture level was brought down by sun-drying the garbage for one to three days.
   (2) One to three days of sun-drying brought down the moisture level of the garbage.
   (3) The moisture level of the garbage came down when it was sun-dried for one to three days.
   (4) The garbage was first sun-dried for one to three days to bring down the moisture level.
2. Women like men to flatter them.
   (1) Men are liked by women to flatter them.
   (2) Women like to be flattered by men.
   (3) Women like that men should flatter them.
   (4) Women are liked to be flattered by men.
3. What one must do, one must do properly.
   (1) What must be done, must be done properly.
   (2) It must be done properly what one must do.
   (3) It must be done what one must do properly.
   (4) One must do properly what has to be done.
4. Look at the poll results–do they inspire hope ?
   (1) Let the poll results be looked–is hope inspired by them ?
   (2) Let the poll results be looked at–has hope been inspired by them ?
   (3) Let the poll results be looked at–is hope being inspired by them ?
   (4) Let the poll results be looked at–is hope inspired by them ?
5. It is your duty to make tea at eleven O'clock.
   (1) You are asked to make tea at eleven O'clock.
   (2) Your are required to make tea at eleven O'clock.
   (3) You are supposed to make tea at eleven O'clock.
   (4) Tea is to be made by you at eleven O'clock.

Directions (6-10) : A sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/ Active Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 09.09.2001)

6. He was congratulated by his teacher on his brilliant success in the recent examination.
   (1) His teacher congratulated him on his brilliant success in the recent examination.
   (2) His teacher congratulated him for his success in the examination.
   (3) His teacher congratulated him on his success.
   (4) His teacher congratulated him.
7. People speak English all over the world.
   (1) English is spoken all over the world.
   (2) English was spoken all over the world.
   (3) English was spoken by people.
   (4) English is spoken by people.
8. Who gave you permission to enter?
   (1) By whom were you given permission to enter?
   (2) By whom was you given permission to enter?
   (3) By whom you were given permission to enter?
   (4) By whom given you permission to enter?
9. The Principal has granted him a scholarship.
   (1) A scholarship has granted to him by the Principal.
   (2) He has been granted a scholarship by the Principal.
   (3) He has granted a scholarship by the Principal.
   (4) A scholarship was granted to him by the Principal.
10. Before festivals the shops are thronged with men, women and children making various purchases.
   (1) During festivals people throng the shops.
   (2) Men, women and children throng the shops before festivals making various purchases.
   (3) Men, women and children make purchases during festivals.
   (4) The shops are througed by people making purchases.

Directions (11-15) : In the follwoing questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

11. The smugglers did not realise that their conversation was being recorded.
   (1) The smugglers did not realise that someone was recording their conversation.
   (2) Someone did not realise that the smugglers were recording their conversation.
   (3) Conversation was recorded when the smugglers did not realise.
   (4) The smugglers recorded their conversation without realising.
12. The principal kept the staff members waiting
   (1) The staff members are kept waiting for the principal.
   (2) The staff members were kept waiting by the principal.
   (3) The staff members were waiting for the principal.

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(4) The staff members were being kept waiting by the principal.

13. Who taught you grammar ?
(1) By whom you were taught grammar ?
(2) By whom were you taught grammar ?
(3) By whom was grammar you taught ?
(4) By whom were grammar taught to you ?

14. The king gave him a reward.
(1) He was given by the king a reward.
(2) He was given the reward by a king.
(3) He was given a reward by the king.
(4) A reward was given by him to the king.

15. He teaches us grammar.
(1) Grammar was taught to us by him.
(2) We are taught grammar by him.
(3) We were teached grammar by him.
(4) Grammar will be teached to us by him.

Directions (16-20) : In these questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 14.12.2003)

16. Do you understand what I mean ?
(1) What I mean....is that understood by you
(2) Was what I mean understood by you ?
(3) Is what I mean understood by you ?
(4) What I mean is understood by you ?

17. Whom does he look for ?
(1) He is looked after for whom ?
(2) Who is looked after for him?
(3) Who is looked for by him ?
(4) He is looked after by whom?

18. They say that you did that.
(1) You are told to do that
(2) You are advised to do that
(3) You did that said by them
(4) You are said to have done that

19. I am doing sums.
(1) Sums are done by me
(2) Sums are being done by me
(3) I must be doing the sums
(4) Sums must be done by me

20. The noise of the traffic kept me awake.
(1) I was kept awake by the noise of the traffic
(2) The traffic kept me awake by the noise
(3) I kept myself awake due to the noise of the traffic
(4) I remained awake by the noise of the traffic

Directions (21-25) : In the following questions, the following sentences have been given in Active/Passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active voice.

(SSC Tax Assistant (IncomeTax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

21. We all know that there is only one God.
(1) We are all known that there is only one God.
(2) It is known to us all that there is only one God.
(3) We have all known that there is only one God.
(4) Only one God is known by us all.

22. The people elected him Mayor.
(1) Him was elected Mayor the people.
(2) He was elected Mayor by the people.
(3) Mayor is elected by the people.
(4) He is elected by the people Mayor.

23. Don't laugh at me.
(1) Let me be laughed at.
(2) Let me be not laughed at.
(3) I am laughed at.
(4) Let me be not laughed.

24. I saw him leaving the house.
(1) Leaving the house he was seen by me.
(2) He was seen leaving the house by me.
(3) He had been seen leaving the house.
(4) He was seen to be leaving the house.

25. Someone pulled the bull violently.
(1) The bull had been pulled violently by someone.
(2) The bull was to be pulled violently by someone.
(3) The bull had been pulled violently.
(4) The bull was pulled violently.

Directions (26-30) : In the following questions the sentences have been given in Active/Passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)

26. This shirt cannot be worn by me any longer.
(1) I cannot wear this shirt any longer.
(2) Wearing of this shirt any longer is not possible.
(3) This shirt is too worn out to be worn any longer.
(4) This worn out shirt cannot be worn any longer.

27. A lion does not eat grass, however hungry he may be.
(1) Grass is not eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be.
(2) Grass is not being eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be.
(3) Grass is eaten not by a lion, however hungry he may be.
(4) Grass is being not eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be.

28. Someone saw him picking up a gun.
(1) He was seen pick up a gun by someone.
(2) He was seen picking up a gun by someone.
(3) He was seen when he was picking up a gun.
(4) He was seen by someone pick a gun.

29. He was obliged to resign.
(1) He was made to resign.
(2) To resign was his obligation.
(3) Circumstances obliged him to resign.
(4) Resignation obliged him.

30. Why did you not agree to my proposal ?
(1) Why was my proposal not agreed to ?

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(2) Why was my proposal not agreed by you ?
(3) Why my proposal was not agreed to by you ?
(4) Why was my proposal not agreed to by you ?

Directions (31-35) : In the following questions, the sentences have been given in Active/Passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active voice.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

31. It is time to take tea.
(1) It was time that tea was taken
(2) It is time for tea to be taken
(3) It is time that tea should be taken
(4) It is time that tea had been taken

32. The members should adhere to all the decisions.
(1) All the decisions should adhere to the members
(2) All the decisions adhered to the members
(3) All the decisions should be adhered to by the members
(4) All should adhere to the decisions of the members

33. His subordinates accused him of various offences.
(1) They accused him of various offences
(2) It was accused by his subordinates that he had done various offences
(3) His subordinates accused that he had done various offences
(4) He was accused of various offences by his subordinates

34. Has someone made all the necessary arrangements ?
(1) Has all the necessary arrangements been made by someone ?
(2) Have the necessary arrangements been all made by someone ?
(3) Have all the necessary arrangements been made by someone ?
(4) All the necessary arrangements have been made by one ?

35. We will know the outcome of these experiments after six months.
(1) The outcome of these experiments will be known after six months
(2) The outcome will be known of these experiments after six months
(3) After six months, we will know the outcome of these experiments
(4) These experiments will have a known outcome after six months

Directions (36–40) **:** In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

36. Don't speak until someone speaks to you.
(1) Don't speak until you are spoken to
(2) Don't speak until someone is spoken to
(3) Don't speak until you have been spoken to
(4) Don't speak until someone has been spoken to

37. Did the noise frighten you ?
(1) Did you frighten the noise ?
(2) Was the noise frightened by you ?
(3) Were you frightened by the noise ?
(4) Were you frighten by the noise ?

38. We are reaching the end of this exercise.
(1) This exercise is ended by us.
(2) The end of this exercise is being reached by us.
(3) This is our end to the exercise.
(4) The exercise has reached its end by us.

39. I expect you to complete this work before sunset.
(1) I expect you to be completed this work before sunset.
(2) I am expected you to complete this work before sunset.
(3) You are expected to complete this work before sunset.
(4) You are expected to be completed this work before sunset.

40. The storm did much damage.
(1) Much damage was done by the storm.
(2) The storm damaged much.
(3) Much damage did the storm.
(4) The storm was damaged.

Directions (41–45) : In the following questions, the sentences have been given in Active/Passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active voice.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam.11.12.2005)

41. The boy has rung the bell.
(1) The bell has been rung by the boy.
(2) The bell was being rung by the boy.
(3) The bell was rung by the boy.
(4) The bell has been being rung by the boy.

42. He likes people to call him Sir.
(1) He likes to be called Sir by people.
(2) He likes to be call Sir by people.
(3) He likes people who call him Sir.
(4) To call him Sir is liked by people.

43. We added up the money and found that it was correct.
(1) The money was added up and found to be correct.
(2) Correct it was found and the money was added up.
(3) The money added up by us and it was correctly found.
(4) The money added up by us found it was correct.

44. The telegraph wires have been cut.
(1) Someone has been cut the telegraph wires.
(2) No one has cut the telegraph wires.
(3) The telegraph wires have cut someone.
(4) Someone has cut the telegraph wires.

45. Will she tell us the truth ?
(1) Is the truth told to us by her ?
(2) The truth will be told to us by her.
(3) Will the truth be told to us by her ?
(4) Will the truth be told us by her ?

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Directions (46-50) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive Voice.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

46. Mr. Sen asked him a question.
(1) He was asked a question Mr. Sen.
(2) He was asked a question to Mr. Sen.
(3) He was asked a question by Mr. Sen.
(4) A question was being asked by Mr. Sen.

47. People speak English all over the world.
(1) English is spoken all over the world.
(2) English was spoken all over the world.
(3) English was spoken by people.
(4) English is spoken by people.

48. The teacher punished the boys who had not done their home work.
(1) The boys who had not done their homework had been punished by their teacher.
(2) The boys were punished by their teacher who had not done their homework.
(3) The boys who had not done their homework were punished by the teacher.
(4) The boys who had not done their homework were being punished by the teacher.

49. The Principal has granted him a scholarship.
(1) A scholarship has granted to him by the Principal.
(2) He has been granted a scholarship by the Principal.
(3) He has granted a scholarship by the Principal.
(4) A scholarship was granted to him by the Principal.

50. Somebody told me that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall.
(1) I was told by somebody about the explosion in the Town Hall.
(2) I was told about the explosion in the Town Hall.
(3) I was informed that there was an explosion in the Town Hall.
(4) I was told by somebody that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall.

Directions (51–55) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active voice.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

51. Circumstances will oblige me to go.
(1) I will oblige the circumstances and go.
(2) I shall be obliged to go by the circumstances.
(3) Under the circumstances, I should go.
(4) I would be obliged by the circumstances to go.

52. We waste much time on trifles.
(1) Much time was wasted on trifles.
(2) Much time will be wasted on trifles.
(3) Much time is wasted by us on trifles.
(4) Much time is wasted on trifles.

53. Mohan gave the beggar an old shirt.
(1) An old shirt was given to Mohan by the beggar.
(2) An old shirt was given to the beggar by Mohan.
(3) The beggar was gave an old shirt by Mohan.
(4) An old shirt was gave to the beggar by Mohan.

54. They have made him a king.
(1) A king has been made by him.
(2) He was made a king by them.
(3) They have been made kings by him.
(4) He has been made a king by them.

55. Who taught you English ?
(1) By whom English was taught to you ?
(2) By whom you were taught English ?
(3) By whom was English taught to you ?
(4) By whom are you taught English ?

Directions (56-60) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (IInd Sitting)

56. Why haven't they allowed you to go?
(1) Why you haven't been allowed to go?
(2) Why haven't you been allowed to go?
(3) Why were you not allowed to go?
(4) Why you were not allowed to go?

57. I expected him to give us financial aid.
(1) It was expected of him to give us financial aid.
(2) Let it be expected that he would give us finacial aid.
(3) It was expected by me that he will give us financial aid.
(4) He may be expected to give us financial aid.

58. Tobacco manufacturers are making considerable efforts to gain new clients.
(1) Considerable efforts are being made by tobacco manufacturers to gain new clients.
(2) Considerable efforts being made by tobacco manufacturers to gain new clients.
(3) Considerable efforts are made by tobacco manufacturers to gain new clients.
(4) To gain new clients by tobacco manufacturers considerable efforts are being made.

59. Has anybody done all the work?
(1) Have all the work been done by somebody?
(2) Somebody has done all the work.
(3) The work has been done by somebody.
(4) Has all the work been done by somebody?

60. Cigarette smoking causes two million deaths annually in the industrial states.
(1) Cigarette smoking has been causing two million deaths annually in the industrial states.
(2) Two million deaths arc caused annually by cigarette smoking in the industrial states.

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(3) Two million deaths are being caused by cigarette smoking annually in the industrial states.
(4) Two million deaths have been caused annually by cigarette smoking in the industrial states.

Directions (61–65) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

61. You surprise me.
(1) I am to be surprised
(2) You are surprised
(3) I am surprised
(4) Me is surprised

62. The boys killed the snake with a stick.
(1) The snake was killed by the boys with a stick.
(2) A stick was killed by the boys with a snake.
(3) A snake with a stick was killed by the boys.
(4) A snake is killed by the boys with a stick.

63. Let me do this.
(1) Let us do this.
(2) This be done by me.
(3) Let this be done by me.
(4) Let do this.

64. The tiger caught a fox.
(1) A fox has been caught by the tiger.
(2) A fox was caught by the tiger.
(3) A fox is caught by the tiger.
(4) A fox had been caught by the tiger.

65. Someone has lit the fire.
(1) The fire was lit by someone.
(2) You are requested to light the fire by someone.
(3) The fire has been lit by someone.
(4) The fire had been lit by someone.

Directions (66-70) : In the following questions a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007 (IInd Sitting)

66. Has the price rise affected all the people?
(1) Have all the people been affected by the price-rise ?
(2) Are all the people being affected by the price-rise ?
(3) Had all the people being affected by the price-rise ?
(4) Are all the people affected by the price-rise ?

67. They pick the flowers, fresh, every morning.
(1) The Fresh flowers are picked every morning by them.
(2) The flowers are fresh and picked every morning by them.
(3) The flowers are picked fresh every morning by them.
(4) The picked flowers are fresh every morning by them.

68. Everyone looked up to him.
(1) He was looked up to by everyone.
(2) He was looked up by everyone.
(3) He is looked up by everyone.
(4) He looks up by everyone.

69. Tell him to get out of our house.
(1) He is told to get out of our house.
(2) Let him be told to get out of our house.
(3) He might be told to get out of our house.
(4) He should be told that he may get out of our house.

70. Those who worked hard seldom obtained good marks.
(1) Good marks were seldom being obtained by those who worked hard.
(2) Good marks are seldom obtained by those who worked hard.
(3) Seldom had good marks been obtained by those who worked hard.
(4) Good marks were seldom obtained by those who worked hard.

Directions (71-75) : In the following questions, the sentences have been given in Active/Passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active voice.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

71. The accountant took the money from the customer.
(1) The money is taken from the customer by the accountant.
(2) The money was taken from the customer by the accountant.
(3) The customer was taken the money by the accountant.
(4) The money had been taken from the customer by the accountant.

72. The peon refused him admittance.
(1) He was refused admittance by the peon.
(2) Admittance is refused to him by the peon.
(3) Admittance was refused by the peon to him.
(4) Admittance is refused him by the peon.

73. The reporter was interviewing the political leaders.
(1) The political leaders were being interviewed by the reporter.
(2) The political leaders was being interviewed by the reporter.
(3) The political leaders are being interviewed by the reporter.
(4) The political leader is being interviewed by the reporter.

74. The beavers have built a perfect dam across the stream
(1) A perfect dam had been built by the beavers across the stream.
(2) A perfect dam has been built by the beavers across the stream.
(3) A perfect dam have been built by the beavers across the stream.
(4) A perfect dam was being built by the beavers across the stream.

75. You should follow all the instructions carefully.

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(1) All the instructions are carefully followed by you.
(2) All the instructions were carefully followed by you.
(3) All the instructions should be carefully followed by you.
(4) All the instructions can be carefully followed by you.

Directions (76-80) : In following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

76. The school was damaged by the earthquake which caused havoc to other buildings as well.
(1) The earthquake damaged the school and other buildings.
(2) The earthquake damaged other buildings.
(3) The earthquake caused havoc to the school.
(4) The earthquake damaged the school besides causing havoc to other buildings.

77. You don't need to wind this watch.
(1) This watch need not be wound.
(2) This watch does not wind.
(3) This watch need not be wounded.
(4) This watch need not be winded up.

78. Has somebody broken the window ?
(1) Have the window been broken ?
(2) Had the window been broken by somebody ?
(3) Has the window been broken by somebody ?
(4) Has been the window broken ?

79. The children are making a noise.
(1) A noise is made by the children.
(2) A noise is being made by the children.
(3) The children should be making a noise.
(4) A noise has been made by the children.

80. The child's shrill wail broke the silence.
(1) The silence was being broken by the child's shrill wail.
(2) The child's shrill wail was broken by the silence.
(3) The silence was broken by the child's shrill wail.
(4) The silence was being broken by the child's shrill wail.

Directions (81–85) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 30.11.2008)

81. The cat is running after the rat.
(1) The rat was being run after by the cat.
(2) The rat is being run after by the cat.
(3) The rat is run after by the cat.
(4) The cat is being run after by the rat.

82. English is spoken all over the world.
(1) All over the world English speaks.
(2) English speaks all over the world.
(3) The whole world speaks English.
(4) People speak English all over the world.

83. The boys elected Mohan captain.
(1) The boys were elected captain by Mohan.
(2) Mohan is elected captain by the boys.
(3) Mohan was elected captain by the boys.
(4) Mohan and the boys elected the captain.

84. They threw away the rubbish.
(1) The rubbish will be thrown away.
(2) The rubbish was being thrown away.
(3) The rubbish was thrown away.
(4) The rubbish thrown away.

85. Let him see the picture.
(1) Let the picture be seen by him.
(2) The picture is seen by him.
(3) Let him the picture be seen.
(4) The picture is seen by him.

Directions (86 – 90) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive Voice/Active Voice.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)

86. We have already done the exercise.
(1) Already, the exercise has been done by us.
(2) The exercise has already been done by us.
(3) The exercise had been already done by us.
(4) The exercise is already done by us.

87. The main skills we seek to develop include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas.
(1) The main skills sought by us to develop include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas
(2) The main skills sought to be developed by us include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas
(3) The main skills that we are seeking to be developed include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas
(4) The main skills include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas which are sought by us to develop

88. Who can question Gandhi's integrity ?
(1) By whom Gandhi's integrity can be questioned ?
(2) By whom can Gandhi's integrity be questioned ?
(3) Gandhi's integrity can be questioned by whom ?
(4) Who could have questioned Gandhi's integrity ?

89. He presented me a bouquet on my birthday.
(1) A bouquet is presented to me on my birthday by him
(2) I was presented on my birthday a bouquet by him
(3) I was presented a bouquet on my birthday by him
(4) I will be presented a bouquet on my birthday by him

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90. This surface feels smooth.
(1) This surface is felt smooth
(2) This surface is smooth when it is felt
(3) This surface when felt is smooth
(4) This surface is smooth as felt

Directions (91-95) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)

91. He asked me to finish the work in time.
(1) I was asked that I should finish the work in time.
(2) He asked me that I should finish the work in time.
(3) I was asked to finish the work in time.
(4) I was asked to finish the work in time by him.

92. Quinine tastes bitter.
(1) Quinine is bitter when it is tasted.
(2) Quinine is bitter tasted
(3) The taste of quinine is bitter.
(4) Quinine is tasted bitter.

93. The vintage cars hold a special place in the hearts of their owners.
(1) A special place in the hearts of the vintage car owners is held by them.
(2) A special place was held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.
(3) A special place is held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.
(4) A special place is being held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.

94. What amused you?
(1) What you are made to amuse by?
(2) By what are you being amused?
(3) By what were you amused?
(4) By what have you been amused?

95. Smoke and flames engulfed the area and made rescue operations difficult.
(1) The area was engulfed in smoke and flames and made rescue operations difficult.
(2) The area was engulfed in smoke and flames making rescue operations difficult.
(3) The area had been engulfed in smoke and flames and made rescue operations difficult.
(4) The area was engulfed in smoke and flames and rescue operations were made difficult.

Directions (96–100) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice, Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Ist Sitting)

96. They have made a film based on this novel.
(1) A film was based on this novel and made.
(2) A film have been made based on this novel.
(3) A film, based on this novel, has been made
(4) A film has been based and made on this novel.

97. The people couldn't move me to the hospital and the doctor operated on me at home.
(1) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and was operated on at home by the doctor.
(2) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and I had to be operated on at home.
(3) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and I was operated at home by the doctor.
(4) I couldn't be moved to the hospital by the people and operated on at home.

98. Why did he deprive you of the membership ?
(1) Why you were deprived of the membership ?
(2) Why were you deprived of his membership by him ?
(3) Why was he deprived of his membership
(4) Why were you deprived of your membership by him ?

99. The news has been brought to us by him.
(1) He brought us the news.
(2) He has brought us the news.
(3) He was brought the news to us.
(4) We brought the news to him.

100. Not a word was spoken by the criminal in self-defence.
(1) The criminal spoke not a word in self-defence.
(2) The criminal in self-defence spoke no word.
(3) The criminal did not speak a word in self-defence.
(4) The criminal spoke in self-defence not a word.

Directions (101–105) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice, Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (IInd Sitting)

101. The agent had disclosed the secret before it was evening.
(1) The secret was disclosed by the agent before it was evening.
(2) The secret had disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.
(3) The secret had been disclosed by the agent before it was evening.
(4) The secret was disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.

102. Surely the lost child must have been found by now.
(1) Surely must have found the lost child by now.
(2) Surely someone must have found the lost child by now.
(3) Surely now must have found the lost child
(4) Now must have found the lost child surely.

103. We serve hot meals till 10:30;- guests can order coffee and sandwiches up to 11:30.
(1) Hot meals are serving till 10.30 ; coffee and sand wiches are ordering by guests till 11.30.
(2) Hot meals are being served till 10:30 ; coffee and sandwiches are being ordered till 11:30.

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(3) Hot meals are served till 10.30; coffee and sandwiches may be ordered till 11.30.
(4) Hot meals will be served till 10.30; coffee and sandwiches will be ordered upto 11.30.

104. Lie face-down; stretch your arms in front.
(1) You are face down, arms are to be outstretched
(2) You should be lying face down, with arms outstretched.
(3) You should be lying face down; let arms stretch out.
(4) Let face be down; let arms be stretched out.

105. The Greeks expected to win the international trophy.
(1) It was expected that the Greeks would win the international trophy.
(2) The international trophy was expected to be won by the Greeks.
(3) It was expected that the Greeks will win the international trophy.
(4) It was expected by the Greeks that they would win the international trophy.

Directions (106-110) : In the following questions a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam. 12.09.2010)

106. When he left school, the textbooks were put aside by him and were never reopened.
(1) After he left school, he put aside his textbooks and they were never reopened.
(2) He put aside his textbooks when he left school and never reopened them.
(3) He put aside his textbooks when he left school and were never reopened by him.
(4) He put aside his textbooks as he left school and never reopened.

107. A selfish person foists all his problems on unfortunate friends.
(1) All the problems are foisted by a selfish person on his unfortunate friend
(2) Foisted on his unfortunate friend the problems of a selfish person.
(3) All his problems are foisted unfortunate friends by a selfish.
(4) All the problems are foisted unfortunate friends by a selfish

108. End the war now !
(1) Now must the war be ended.
(2) The war must be ended now.
(3) You must end the war now.
(4) Must the war be ended now.

109. I was constantly being asked for money
(1) I was constantly asking for money
(2) They constantly asked for money.
(3) I constantly asked them for money
(4) They were constantly asking me for money.

110. How much a month are you paid ?
(1) How much a month do you pay ?
(2) In a month how much do you pay ?
(3) How much a month do they pay you ?
(4) How much a month do you pay them ?

Directions (111 – 115) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade'C' &'D') Exam. 26.09.2010)

111. This unexpected news surprised me a great deal.
(1) I was surprised a great deal by this unexpected news
(2) I am surprised a great deal by this unexpected news
(3) I have been surprised a great deal by this unexpected news
(4) I had been surprised a great deal by this unexpected news

112. A lion does not eat grass, however hungry he may be.
(1) Grass is not eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be.
(2) Grass is not being eaten by a lion, however, hungry he may be.
(3) Grass is eaten not by a lion, however hungry he may be.
(4) Grass is being not eaten by a lion, however, hungry he may be.

113. She is reading the book everyday.
(1) The book is being read by her every day.
(2) The book is read by her every day.
(3) The book was read by her every day.
(4) The book was being read by her every day.

114. Someone saw him picking up a gun.
(1) He was seen pick up a gun by someone.
(2) He was seen picking up a gun by someone
(3) He was seen by someone when he was picking up a gun
(4) He was seen by someone pick a gun

115. The students are decorating the stage for the annual day celebrations.
(1) The stage had been decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.
(2) The stage is being decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.
(3) The stage was decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.
(4) The stage has been decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.

Directions (116 – 120) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 09.01.2011)

116. India is evolving a new plan to control her population.
(1) A new plan is evolved by India to control her population
(2) A new plan has been evolved by India to control her population.

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(3) A new plan was being evolved to control her population by India.
(4) A new plan is being evolved by India to control her population.

117. We found the lock broken last night.
(1) The lock was found by us breaking last night.
(2) The lock was found by us broken last night.
(3) The lock was broken by us last night.
(4) The broken lock we found last night.

118. They should shoot the traitors dead.
(1) The traitor should be shot at by them.
(2) The traitor should be shot them.
(3) The traitors should be shot dead by them.
(4) The traitor is shot by them.

119. Who inaugurated the fair?
(1) The fair was inaugurated by whom?
(2) The fair is inaugurated by who?
(3) By whom was the fair inaugurated?
(4) By who was the fair inaugurated?

120. Close the doors.
(1) Let the doors are closed.
(2) The doors are to be closed.
(3) Let the doors be closed.
(4) Allow the doors to close.

Directions (121–130) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 16.10.2011)

121. Nobody has answered my question.
(1) My question has been answered by somebody.
(2) My question has not been answered by anybody.
(3) My question was not answered.
(4) My question remains unanswered.

122. The judge delivered the sentence at the courtroom yesterday.
(1) The sentence been delivered yesterday by the judge.
(2) The sentence was delivered by the judge at the courtroom yesterday.
(3) The sentence was being delivered at the courtroom yesterday by the judge.
(4) Yesterday, the sentence had been delivered at the courtroom by the judge.

123. Shut all the doors and windows in the night.
(1) Let all the doors and windows be shut in the night.
(2) All the doors and windows may be shut in the night.
(3) Let all the doors and windows remain shut in the night.
(4) All the doors and windows be shutted in the night.

124. People use computers for various purposes.
(1) Computers are being used by people for various purposes.
(2) Computers have been used by people for various purposes.
(3) Computers are used by people for various purposes.
(4) Computers will be used by people for various purposes.

125. The problem has been treated by numerous experts.
(1) Numerous experts have been treating the problem.
(2) Numerous experts have treated the problem.
(3) Numerous experts had been treating the problem.
(4) Numerous experts treated the problem.

126. She always cooks delicious food.
(1) Delicious food is cooked by her always.
(2) Delicious food is always being cooked by her.
(3) Delicious food has been cooked by her.
(4) Delicious food was being cooked by her.

127. Mother gave him a little puppy.
(1) He was given a little puppy by mother.
(2) A little puppy was being given to him by mother.
(3) He had been given a little puppy by mother.
(4) A little puppy is given to him by his mother.

128. The company paid her a meagre salary.
(1) She was paid a meagre salary by the company.
(2) A meagre salary has been paid to her by the company.
(3) She was being paid a meagre salary by the company.
(4) A meagre salary was to be paid to her by the company.

129. Do not insult him.
(1) Let he not be insulted.
(2) Let him not be insulted.
(3) Let not he be insulted.
(4) Let not him be insulted.

130. Sameer shut the door with a bang.
(1) The door was shut with a bang by Sameer.
(2) The door with a bang shut by Sameer.
(3) The door shut Sameer with a bang.
(4) The door had been shut with a bang by Sameer.

Directions (131 – 150) : In the following questions a sentence has been given in Active /Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 16.09.2012)

131. They are going to build a new airport near the old one.
(1) A new airport going to be built near the old one.
(2) A new airport is being built near the old one.
(3) A new airport will be built near the old one.
(4) A new airport is going to be built near the old one.

132. My watch can't be repaired by anyone,
(1) No one will repair my watch.
(2) No one can repair my watch.
(3) No one can't repair my watch.
(4) No one will be able to repair my watch.

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133. Rosemary was moved to tears at the sight of the miserable beggar.
(1) The sight of the miserable beggar moved Rosemary to tears.
(2) The sight of the miserable beggar has moved Rosemary to tears.
(3) The sight of the miserable beggar moves Rosemary to tears.
(4) The sight of the miserable beggar had moved Rosemary to tears.

134. Could you pass the salt ?
(1) Could the salt been passed ?
(2) Could the salt be passed by anyone ?
(3) Could the salt be past ?
(4) Could the salt be passed ?

135. Don't subject the animals to cruelty.
(1) The animals are not to be subjected to cruelty.
(2) The animals shall not be subjected to cruelty.
(3) The animals will not be subjected to cruelty.
(4) The animals should not be subjected to cruelty.

136. Who asked you to draft this letter ?
(1) By who you are asked to draft this letter.
(2) By who have you been asked to draft this letter.
(3) By whom were you asked to draft this letter ?
(4) By whom you were asked to draft this letter.

137. They created such a fuss over a trivial matter.
(1) Such a fuss is being created over a trivial matter.
(2) Such a fuss was created over a trivial matter.
(3) Such a fuss has been created over a trivial matter.
(4) By them such a fuss has been created over a trivial matter.

138. The lightning caused a serious forest fire and damaged many nearby houses.
(1) A serious forest fire has been caused by lightning and many nearby houses have been damaged.
(2) A serious forest fire was caused by lightning and many houses are damaged.
(3) A serious forest fire had been caused by lightning and many nearby houses had been damaged.
(4) A serious forest fire was caused by lightning and many nearby houses were damaged.

139. Today I accomplished my task successfully.
(1) Today my task is accomplished successfully.
(2) Today my task has been accomplished successfully.
(3) Today my task accomplished successfully.
(4) Today my task was accomplished successfully.

140. Look ! They have painted the door.
(1) Look ! The door's being painted.
(2) Look ! The door had been painted.
(3) Look ! The door has been painted.
(4) Look ! The door was painted.

141. She was advised 15 days' rest after her surgery.
(1) The doctor was advised her 15 days' rest after her surgery.
(2) The doctor has advised her 15 days' rest after her surgery.
(3) The doctor advised her 15 days' rest after her surgery.
(4) The doctor had advised her 15 days' rest after her surgery.

142. When did he return my books?
(1) When were my books returned by him ?
(2) When- will my books be returned by him ?
(3) When has he returned my books ?
(4) When are my books returned by him ?

143. We had to stop all other work to complete our assignment.
(1) All other work has to be stopped by us to complete our assignment.
(2) All other work had stopped by us to complete our assignment.
(3) All other work had to be stopped by us to complete our assignment.
(4) All other work was stopped by us to complete our assignment.

144. Gandhiji started the Quit India Movement in 1942.
(1) The Quit India Movement was started by Gandhiji in 1942.
(2) The Quit India Movement was been started by Gandhiji in 1942.
(3) The Quit India Movement had been started by Gandhiji in 1942.
(4) The Quit India Movement started by Gandhiji in 1942.

145. One should avoid honking the horn unnecessarily.
(1) Unnecessary honking of horn ought to be avoided.
(2) Unnecessary honking of horn can be avoided.
(3) Unnecessary honking of horn should be avoided.
(4) Unnecessary honking of horn must be avoided.

146. Gagan Narang and Vijay won bronze medals in the London Olympics.
(1) Bronze medals won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics.
(2) Bronze medals had been won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics
(3) Bronze medals were won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics.
(4) Bronze medals have been won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics.

147. The modern means of communication have made life so much easier.
(1) Life had been made so much easier by the modern means of communication.
(2) Life is being so much easier by the modern means of communication.

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(3) Life has been made so much easier by the modern means of communication.
(4) Life was made so much easier by the modern means of communication.

148. Thick clouds have overcast the sky.
(1) The sky has been overcast by thick clouds.
(2) The sky overcast by thick clouds.
(3) The sky is overcast by thick clouds,
(4) The sky is being overcast by thick clouds.

149. One should not give unsolicited advice.
(1) Unsolicited advice is not to be given.
(2) Unsolicited advice can't be given.
(3) Unsolicited advice may not be given.
(4) Unsolicited advice should not be given.

150. The scheme permits investors to buy the shares from foreign companies.
(1) Under the scheme, the investors may be permitted to buy shares from foreign companies.
(2) Under the scheme, the investors have been permitted to buy shares from foreign companies.
(3) Under the scheme, the investors are permitted to buy shares from foreign companies.
(4) Under the scheme, the investors were permitted to buy shares from foreign companies.

Directions (151–170) : In a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 04.08.2011 Paper-II)

151. Our task had been completed before sunset.
(1) We completed our task before sunset.
(2) We have completed our task before sunset.
(3) We complete our task before sunset.
(4) We had completed our task before sunset.

152. The boy laughed at the beggar.
(1) The beggar was laughed by the boy.
(2) The beggar was being laughed by the boy.
(3) The beggar was being laughed at by the boy,
(4) The beggar was laughed at by the boy.

153. The government has launched a massive tribal welfare programme in Jharkhand.
(1) A massive tribal welfare programme is launched by the government in Jharkhand.
(2) A massive tribal welfare programme has been launched by the government in Jharkhand.
(3) Jharkhand government has launched a massive tribal welfare programme.
(4) The government in Jharkhand has launched a massive tribal welfare programme.

154. The boys were playing cricket.
(1) Cricket had been played by the boys.
(2) Cricket has been played by the boys.
(3) Cricket was played by the boys.
(4) Cricket was being played by the boys.

155. They drew a circle in the morning.
(1) A circle was being drawn by them in the morning..
(2) A circle was drawn by them in the morning.
(3) In the morning a circle have been drawn by them.
(4) A circle has been drawing since morning

156. They will demolish the entire block.
(1) The entire block is being demolished.
(2) The block may be demolished entirely.
(3) The entire block will have to be demolished by them.
(4) The entire block will be demolished by them.

157. The burglar destroyed several items in the room. Even the carpet has been torn.
(1) Several items destroyed in the room by the burglar. Even the carpet he has torn.
(2) Several items in the room were destroyed by the burglar. Even the carpet was torn.
(3) Including the carpet, several items in the room have been torn by the burglar.
(4) The burglar, being destroyed several items in the room, also carpet has torn.

158. We must respect the elders.
(1) The elders deserve respect from us.
(2) The elders must be respected.
(3) The elders must be respected by us.
(4) Respect the elders we must.

159. We have warned you.
(1) You have been warned.
(2) We have you warned.
(3) Warned you have been.
(4) Have you been warned.

160. Has anybody answered your question ?
(1) Your question has been answered ?
(2) Anybody has answered your question?
(3) Has your question been answered ?
(4) Have you answered your question ?

161. The shopkeeper lowered the prices.
(1) The prices lowered the shopkeeper.
(2) The prices were lowered by the shopkeeper.
(3) Down went the prices.
(4) The shopkeeper got down the prices.

162. One must keep one's promises.
(1) One's promises are kept.
(2) One's promises must kept.
(3) One's promises were kept.
(4) Promises must be kept.

163. The government has not approved the new drug for sale.
(1) The government approval for the sale of the new drug has not been given.

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(2) The new drug has not been approved for sale by the government.
(3) For the sale of the new drug we have not been given the approval.
(4) The new drug was not approved by the government.

164. They have published all the details of the invention.
(1) All the details of the invention have been published by them.
(2) The publication of the details of invention was done by them.
(3) All the details have been invented by the publishers.
(4) All the inventions have been detailed by them.

165. He teaches us grammar.
(1) Grammar was taught to us by him
(2) We are taught grammar by him
(3) Grammar will be taught to us by him
(4) We were teached grammar by him

166. The manager could not accept the union leader's proposals.
(1) The union leader's proposals could not be accepted by the manager.
(2) The union leader's proposals were not accepted by the manager.
(3) The union leader's proposals will not be accepted by the manager.
(4) The union leader's proposals would not be accepted by the manager.

167. Prepare yourself for the worst.
(1) You be prepared for the worst.
(2) The worst should be prepared by yourself.
(3) Be prepared for the worst.
(4) For the worst, preparation should be made by you.

168. Please shut the door and go to sleep.
(1) The door is to be shut and you are to go to sleep.
(2) Let the door be shut and you be asleep.
(3) You are requested to shut the door and go to sleep.
(4) The door is to be shut and you are requested to sleep.

169. It is impossible to do this.
(1) Doing this is impossible.
(2) This is impossible to be done.
(3) This must not be done.
(4) This can't be done.

170. We must take care of all living species on Earth.
(1) All living species on Earth are taken care of by us.
(2) All living species on Earth must be taken care of by us.
(3) All living species on Earth had been taken care of by us.
(4) All living species on Earth will be taken care of by us.

Directions (171 – 190) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II)

171. People call him a fool.
(1) He has been called a fool.
(2) He is called a fool by the people.
(3) The people have been calling him a fool.
(4) We all people have called him a fool.

172. It is being read by us.
(1) We are reading it.
(2) It will be read by us.
(3) We can read it.
(4) We have to read it.

173. He had committed a mistake.
(1) A mistake had committed by him.
(2) A mistake was committed by him.
(3) A mistake had been committed by him.
(4) A mistake has been committed by him.

174. The most useful training of my career was given to me by my boss.
(1) My boss has been giving me the most useful training of my career.
(2) My boss gives me the most useful training.
(3) My boss is giving me the most useful training.
(4) My boss gave me the most useful training of my career.

175. We have decided to open a new branch.
(1) To open a new branch was decided by us.
(2) To be opened a new branch has been decided.
(3) It has been decided to open a new branch.
(4) It may be decided to open a new branch by us.

176. The loan will be sanctioned by the bank.
(1) The bank sanctioned the loan.
(2) The bank is going to sanction the loan.
(3) The bank would sanction the loan.
(4) The bank will sanction the loan.

177. Paint the windows.
(1) Windows should be painted.
(2) Let the windows be painted.
(3) Let be the windows painted.
(4) Windows are let to be painted.

178. The traitors should be shot dead by them.
(1) They should have shot the traitors dead.
(2) They shall shoot the traitors dead.
(3) They should shoot the traitors dead.
(4) They shot the traitors dead.

179. Rahul is teaching the children in the slum areas.
(1) The children in the slum areas are taught by Rahul.
(2) The children are taught by Rahul in the slum area.
(3) In the slum areas the children are learning from Rahul.
(4) The children in the slum areas are being taught by Rahul.

180. One cannot expect children to understand these problems.
(1) Children cannot be expected to understand these problems.
(2) Children to understand these problems cannot be expected.
(3) Children cannot be expected to be understood these problems.
(4) To understand these problems cannot be expected from children by one.

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181. Why did she break the garden wall ?
(1) Why the garden wall was broken by her ?
(2) Why had the garden wall been broken by her ?
(3) Why was the garden wall broken by her ?
(4) Why will the garden wall be broken by her ?

182. The students were laughing at the old man.
(1) The old man was being laughed at by the students.
(2) The old man was laughed at by the students.
(3) The old man was being laughed by the students.
(4) The old man is laughing at the students.

183. He admonished her for the error.
(1) She was admonished by him for the error.
(2) She has been admonished by him for the error.
(3) She would be admonished by him for the error.
(4) She is admonished by him for the error.

184. Can we send this big parcel by air ?
(1) Can this big parcel be sent by air ?
(2) Can this big parcel sent by air ?
(3) Could this big parcel be sent by air?
(4) Could this big parcel sent by us by air ?

185. The boys saved many elders from being drowned.
(1) Many elders are saved from being drowned by the boys.
(2) Many elders are being saved from being drowned by the boys.
(3) Many elders were saved from being drowned by the boys.
(4) Many elders have been saved from being drowned by the boys.

186. We found him a good wife.
(1) He was found a good wife by us.
(2) A good wife was found out by them.
(3) A good wife found him.
(4) A good wife was being found by us.

187. You will be taken care of by me.
(1) I will be taking care of you.
(2) I would take care of you.
(3) I will take care of you.
(4) I will being take care of you.

188. Promises should be kept.
(1) You must keep promises.
(2) We must keep promises.
(3) Keep promises.
(4) One should keep promises.

189. Circumstances forced him to resign his post.
(1) Circumstances make him to resign his post.
(2) He was forced to resign his post.
(3) He is forced to resign his post.
(4) He is forced and resigned his post.

190. He would have written this essay in time.
(1) The essay was written on time.
(2) This essay would have been written by him in time.
(3) The essay was written by him in time.
(4) He wrote the essay on time.

Directions (191-200) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

191. He completed the story on time.
(1) The story was completed by him on time.
(2) The story was being completed by him on time.
(3) The story completed by him on time.
(4) The story had completed by him on time.

192. Sheela painted the house green.
(1) The house was painted green by Sheela.
(2) The house will be painted green by Sheela.
(3) The house is painted green by Sheela,
(4) The house has been painted green by Sheela.

193. An American scientist has won the Nobel Prize for Physics.
(1) The Nobel Physics Prize has been won by an American scientist.
(2) The Nobel Prize has been won by an American scientist.
(3) The Nobel Prize for Physics is won by an American scientist.
(4) The Nobel Prize for Physics has been won by an American scientist.

194. By now the winners will have been felicitated.
(1) They will felicitate the winners now.
(2) They have felicitated the winners by now.
(3) They will have been felicitated the winners by now.
(4) They will have felicitated the winners by now.

195. 1 was sanctioned the loan by the office.
(1) The office had sanctioned the loan to me.
(2) The office sanctioned loan to me.
(3) The office sanctioned me the loan.
(4) The office was sanctioned me the loan.

196. Open the window.
(1) Open window.
(2) Someone opens the window.
(3) Window is opened.
(4) Let the window be opened.

197. Deforestation has reduced rainfall in the tropical lands.
(1) Rainfall has been reduced and caused deforestation.
(2) Reduced rainfall deforested the tropical lands.
(3) Rainfall has been reduced due to deforestation in tropical lands.
(4) Tropical lands have been reduced by rainfall.

198. The doctor bandaged the arm of the injured man.
(1) The arm of the injured man was bandaged by the doctor.
(2) The injured man bandaged his arm.
(3) The injured man made the doctor injure his arm.
(4) The doctor injured and bandaged the arm of a man.

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199. The ringing of the alarm clock startled me from the deep depths of slumber.
(1) The alarm clock rang, startled and awakened me from sleep.
(2) I was startled from the deep depths of slumber by the ringing of the alarm clock.
(3) The alarm clock rang and startled me from the depths of slumber.
(4) The ringing of the alarm clock made me awake.

200. One of the girls in the class will sing the national anthem at the end of the function.
(1) The function will end, a girl will sing national anthem at the end of the function.
(2) The national anthem will be sung by one of the girls in the class at the end of the function.
(3) There is a girl in the class who sings national anthem.
(4) A girl to sing national anthem is there in the class.

Directions (201-220) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive /Active Voice.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

201. Robin would draw a picture in the competition.
(1) In the competition Robin would have to draw a picture.
(2) A picture in the competition would have been drawn by Robin.
(3) In the competition Robin would be drawn a picture.
(4) A picture would be drawn by Robin in the competition.

202. Who gave you ice-cream ?
(1) Who has given you ice-cream?
(2) By whom were you given ice-cream ?
(3) By whom was you given ice-cream ?
(4) Who had given you ice-cream?

203. Are you not revising your lessons?
(1) Are your lessons not be revised by you ?
(2) Are your lessons not being revised by you?
(3) Are not your lessons revised by you ?
(4) Are you not being revising your lessons ?

204. We should not encourage indiscipline.
(1) Indiscipline should have not encouraged by us.
(2) Indiscipline should not be encouraged by us.
(3) Indiscipline should not being encouraged.
(4) Indiscipline should not been encouraged.

205. Our Almighty will bless wise men.
(1) Wise men will be blessed by our Almighty.
(2) Wise men should be blessed by our Almighty.
(3) Wise men have been blessed by our Almighty.
(4) Wise men would be blessed by our Almighty.

206. The Army chief punished his subordinate.
(1) His subordinate is punished by the Army chief.
(2) His subordinate is being punished by the Army chief.
(3) His subordinate was punished by the Army chief.
(4) His subordinate was being punished by the Army chief.

207. One must keep one's promises.
(1) One's promises are kept.
(2) Promises must be kept.
(3) One's promises were kept.
(4) One's promises must kept.

208. They have cut all the telephone wires.
(1) All the telephone wires will be cut.
(2) All the telephone wires had been cut.
(3) All the telephone wires have been cut.
(4) All the telephone wires shall be cut.

209. I shall write a letter.
(1) A letter is written by me.
(2) A letter will be written by me.
(3) A letter has written to me.
(4) A letter has been written by me.

210. Will Motin be helped by us ?
(1) Will Motin help us ?
(2) Shall we help Motin ?
(3) Shall Motin be helped?
(4) We shall helped Motin ?

211. A letter has been written by me.
(1) I have been writing a letter.
(2) I has written a letter.
(3) I had written a letter.
(4) I have written a letter.

212. I cannot draw this picture.
(1) This picture cannot be drawn by me.
(2) This picture cannot be drawn by I.
(3) This picture could not be drawn by me.
(4) This picture could not be drawn by I.

213. The men had constructed the bridge.
(1) The bridge has been constructed by the men.
(2) The bridge was constructed by the men.
(3) The bridge was being constructed by the men.
(4) The bridge had been constructed by the men.

214. Do not inform the police about the robbery.
(1) The police do not be informed about the robbery.
(2) Let not the police be informed about the robbery.
(3) Let the police be informed about the robbery.
(4) The police need to be informed by the robbery.

215. They have spotted me in the crowd.
(1) I am spotted by them in the crowd.
(2) I will have been spotted by them in the crowd.
(3) I would have been spotted by them in the crowd.
(4) I have been spotted by them in the crowd.

216. He made us work.
(1) We were made to work by him.

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(2) We would work by him.
(3) We might work by him.
(4) We have to work by him.

217. Leo Tolstoy wrote 'War and Peace'.
(1) 'War and Peace' was written by Leo Tolstoy.
(2) 'War and Peace' is written by Leo Tolstoy.
(3) 'War and Peace' will be written by Leo Tolstoy.
(4) 'War and Peace' was being written by Leo Tolstoy.

218. Rita rescued three puppies.
(1) Three puppies are rescued by Rita.
(2) Three puppies were rescued by Rita.
(3) Three puppies will be rescued by Rita.
(4) Three puppies are being rescued by Rita.

219. Will he have written a letter ?
(1) Will a letter have written by him ?
(2) Will a letter be written by him?
(3) Will a letter to be written by him ?
(4) Will a letter have been written by him ?

220. The doctor advised me to give up sweets.
(1) To me give up sweets was advised by doctor.
(2) The doctor advised to give up sweets me.
(3) I was advised by the doctor to give up sweets.
(4) I was advised to give up eat sweets by the doctor.

Directions (221–225) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive /Active Voice.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

221. They will laugh at you.
(1) You will have been laughed at by them.
(2) You can be laughed at by them.
(3) You may be laughed at by them.
(4) You will be laughed at by them.

222. Trespassers shall be prosecuted.
(1) The authorities might prosecute trespassers
(2) The authorities can prosecute trespassers
(3) The authorities shall prosecute trespassers.
(4) The authorities may prosecute trespassers.

223. The waiter filled the glasses with water.
(1) The water were filled in the glasses by waiter.
(2) The glasses filled with water by the waiter.
(3) The glasses were filled with water by the waiter.
(4) The waiter was filled the glasses with water.

224. She took the dog for a walk.
(1) The dog took a walk by her.
(2) The dog was taken for a walk by her.
(3) The dog took her for a walk.
(4) The dog was took for a walk.

225. He was driving the car so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
(1) The car has been driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
(2) The car was driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
(3) The car was being driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
(4) The car had been driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.

Directions (226-230) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)

226. I don't like people telling me what to do.
(1) I don't like it when people are telling me what to do.
(2) I don't like being told what to do.
(3) Telling me what to do is what I don't like.
(4) I don't like people when they tell me what to do.

227. Aditya saw Dinesh shopping at the mall.
(1) Dinesh is seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.
(2) Dinesh was seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.
(3) Dinesh was being seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.
(4) Dinesh is being seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.

228. He wasn't given the information he needed.
(1) Somebody was not given the information he needed.
(2) The information he needed wasn't given to him.
(3) He needed the information he wasn't given.
(4) They didn't give him the information he needed.

229. Bipin was not told about the meeting.
(1) Somebody did not tell Bipin about the meeting.
(2) There was nobody who could tell Bipin about the meeting.
(3) Nobody told Bipin about the meeting.
(4) The meeting was not told about to Bipin.

230. Have you been shown what to do ?
(1) Have anybody been shown by you what to do ?
(2) Have anybody been showing you-what to do ?
(3) Has you been shown what to do?
(4) Has anybody shown you what to do?

Directions (231-235) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active /Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

231. They proposed to hold a meeting.
(1) A meeting had to be proposed to be held by them.
(2) It was proposed by them to hold a meeting.
(3) A meeting should be proposed to be held.
(4) It was propsoed to hold a meeting.

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232. Her manners pleased us very much.
(1) We were very much pleased on her manners.
(2) We are very much pleased with her manners.
(3) We pleased her very much with manners.
(4) We were very much pleased with her manners.

233. The driver was blowing the horn.
(1) The horn was blown by the driver.
(2) The horn was being blown by the driver.
(3) The horn has been blown by the driver.
(4) The horn is being blown by the driver.

234. I shall post these letters tomorrow.
(1) These letters would be posted tomorrow.
(2) These letters will be posted tomorrow.
(3) These letters are to be posted tomorrow.
(4) These letters have to be posted tomorrow.

235. A massive search operation has been launched to nab the suspects.
(1) The police had launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects.
(2) The police have launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects.
(3) The police launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects.
(4) The police had been launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects.

Directions (236–240) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive /Active Voice.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

236. A fresh batch of eggs was collected by the farmer's wife.
(1) The farmer's wife had collected a fresh batch of eggs.
(2) The farmer's wife will be collecting a fresh batch of eggs.
(3) The farmer's wife was collecting a fresh batch of eggs.
(4) The farmer's wife collected a fresh batch of eggs.

237. I shall have written the letter.
(1) The letter is being written by me.
(2) The letter will have been written by me.
(3) The letter will be written by me.
(4) The letter has been written by me.

238. Then her face was bowed.
(1) Then she bowed her face.
(2) Then her face has been bowed.
(3) Then she was being bowed her face.
(4) Her face was bowed by then.

239. The walls had not been decorated by us.
(1) We have not decorated the walls.
(2) We had not decorated the walls.
(3) We have not been decorating the walls.
(4) We had not been decorating the walls.

240. We must endure what we cannot cure.
(1) What cannot cured must endured.
(2) What could be cure must be endured.
(3) What we cure must be endured.
(4) What cannot be cured must be endured.

Directions (241-260) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

241. Did everybody miss the first bus?
(1) The first bus was missed by everybody ?
(2) Was the first bus missed by everybody ?
(3) Everybody missed the first bus ?
(4) Had the first bus been missed by everybody ?

242. We will not allow them to run away.
(1) They will not be allowed to run away by us.
(2) They would not be allowed to run away.
(3) They are not allowed to run away.
(4) They were not allowed to run away.

243. Everyone must read this book.
(1) This book should be read by everyone.
(2) This book has to be read by everyone.
(3) This book is to be read by everyone.
(4) This book must be read by everyone.

244. He knew that his own life was unjust.
(1) It was known to him that his own life had been unjust.
(2) It was known by him that his own life was unjust.
(3) It was known to him that his own life was unjust.
(4) It was known by him that life was unjust.

245. The student has learnt the answer by heart.
(1) The answer was learnt by the student by heart.
(2) The answer is learnt by heart by the student.
(3) The answer by the student was learnt by heart.
(4) The answer has been learnt by heart by the student.

246. The old lady touched and patted the cow.
(1) The cow patted and touched the old lady.
(2) The cow was touched by the old lady patting her.
(3) The cow was touched and patted by the old lady.
(4) The patted cow touched the old lady.

247. This watch was given to me by my grandfather.
(1) My grandfather gave me this watch.
(2) My grandfather gives me this watch.

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(3) My grandfather had given this watch to me.
(4) My grandfather has given this watch to me.

248. By whom is the child being fed?
(1) Who is feeding the child ?
(2) Who has fed the child ?
(3) Who was feeding the child ?
(4) Who has been feeding the child ?

249. Alexander expected to conquer the world.
(1) It was expected by Alexander that he should conquer the world.
(2) It was expected by Alexander that he would conquer the world.
(3) It was expected by Alexander that he will conquer the world.
(4) It had been expected by Alexander that he would conquer the world.

250. She begins her day with a cup of coffee.
(1) Her day is being begun with a cup of coffee.
(2) Her day is begun with a cup of coffee.
(3) A cup of coffee is beginning her day.
(4) A cup of coffee has begun her day.

251. Cacao is bitter when it is tasted.
(1) Cacao is bitter.
(2) Cacao tastes bitter.
(3) Cacao's taste is bitter.
(4) Cacao tasted bitter.

252. A great man acknowledged me as a flatterer to him.
(1) I was acknowledged by a great man to be a flatterer.
(2) I was acknowledged by a great man to have been a flatterer.
(3) I am acknowledged as a flatterer by a great man.
(4) I was acknowledged as a flatterer to a great man.

253. Let us help him.
(1) Let him help us.
(2) Let he is helped.
(3) Let he be helped.
(4) Let him be helped by us.

254. Can those happy moments be ever forgotten by me ?"
(1) Shall I ever forget those happy moments ?
(2) Can I ever forget those happy moments ?
(3) Will I ever forget those happy moments ?
(4) Could I ever forget those happy moments ?

255. You have to do this immediately.
(1) This has been done by you immediately.
(2) This is being done by you immediately.
(3) This was being done by you immediately.
(4) This has to be done by you immediately.

256. The labourers were digging a canal.
(1) A canal is being digged by the labourers.
(2) A canal was dug by the labourers.
(3) A canal was being dug by the labourers.
(4) A canal had been dug by the labourers.

257. The watchman switched on the lights before it began to grow dark.
(1) The lights were only switched on before it began to grow dark.
(2) The lights are being switched on before it' began to grow dark.
(3) The lights were being switched on by the watchman before it began to grow dark.
(4) The lights were switched on by the watchman before it began to grow dark.

258. Where do you keep the current magazines ?
(1) Where were the current magazines kept ?
(2) Where have the current magazines been kept ?
(3) Where are the current magazines being kept ?
(4) Where are the current magazines kept by you ?

259. She will be rewarded for her kind deed.
(1) Her kind deed will reward her.
(2) Her kind deed will have rewarded her.
(3) Her kind deed will be her reward.
(4) Her kind deed will have been her reward.

260. God gives us happiness.
(1) Happiness is given by God.
(2) Happiness is being given to us by God.
(3) Happiness has been given by God.
(4) Happiness will be given by God.

Directions (261–280) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternative suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

261. The gardener ought to water the plants daily.
(1) The plants have been watered daily by the gardener.
(2) The plants ought to water daily by the gardener.
(3) The plants are ought to water daily by the gardener.
(4) The plants ought to be watered daily by the gardener.

262. Who wrote it ?
(1) By who will it be written ?
(2) By whom was it written ?
(3) By who might it be written?
(4) By who would it be written ?

263. The principal will announce the results.
(1) The results were announced by the principal.
(2) The results are announced by the principal.
(3) The results will have announced by the pripcipal.
(4) The results will be announced by the principal.

264. Some people were helping the wounded woman.
(1) The wounded woman is being helped by some people.
(2) The wounded woman was being helped by some people.
(3) The wounded is helped by some people.
(4) The wounded woman was helped by some people.

265. The servant will execute all orders promptly.
(1) All orders will have to be executed promptly by the servant.

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(2) All orders would be executed promptly by the servant.
(3) All orders should be executed promptly by the servant.
(4) All orders will be executed promptly by the servant.

266. I was obliged to go.
(1) Circumstances obliges me to go.
(2) Circumstances oblige I should go.
(3) Circumstances oblige me to go.
(4) Circumstances obliged me to go.

267. They established this club in 2000.
(1) This club was being established in 2000.
(2) This club was established in 2000.
(3) This club had been established in 2000.
(4) This club is being established in 2000.

268. For a long time people believed the earth to be flat.
(1) The earth was believed to be flat for a long time.
(2) The earth had been believed to be flat for a long time.
(3) The earth was being believed to be flat for a long time.
(4) The earth is believed to be flat for a long time.

269. The boy did not break the glass.
(1) The glass was not broken by the boy.
(2) The glass has not been broken by the boy.
(3) The glass is not broken by the boy.
(4) The glass had not been broken by the boy.

270. They fund schools for girls.
(1) Schools for girls was funded by them.
(2) Schools for girls will be funded by them.
(3) Schools for girls are funded by them
(4) Schools for girls are being funded by them.

271. The lady of the house was furnishing the mansion.
(1) The mansion is being furnished by the lady of the house.
(2) The mansion was being furnished by the lady of the house.
(3) The mansion is furnished by the lady of the house.
(4) The mansion has been furnished by the lady of the house.

272. The convict was found guilty by the jury.
(1) The jury found that the convict was guilty.
(2) The jury convicted him.
(3) The jury found the convict guilty.
(4) The jury finds the convict guilty.

273. I have lost my book.
(1) My book had been lost.
(2) My book must have been lost.
(3) My book has been lost.
(4) My book have been lost.

274. Open the door.
(1) Let the door shall be opened.
(2) The door shall be opened.
(3) The door was opened.
(4) Let the door be opened.

275. My father has promised me a bicycle.
(1) I have promising a bicycle by my father.
(2) I have been promised by my father a bicycle.
(3) I promised a bicycle by my father.
(4) I have been promised a bicycle by my father.

276. My mother bakes cakes.
(1) A cake was baked by my mother.
(2) My mother is baking a cake.
(3) A cake is being baked by my mother.
(4) Cakes are baked by my mother.

277. My father will write a letter.
(1) A letter will be written by my father.
(2) A letter is written by my father.
(3) A letter was written by my father.
(4) A letter will have been written by my father.

278. My brilliant niece is speaking Italian.
(1) Italian is spoken by my brilliant niece.
(2) Italian was being spoken by my brilliant niece.
(3) Italian is being spoken by my brilliant niece.
(4) Italian has been spoken by my brilliant niece.

279. She is putting in many hours of work.
(1) Many hours of work would be put in by her.
(2) Many hours of work is being put by her.
(3) Many hours of work are being put in by her.
(4) Many hours of work will be put in by her.

280. Everyone praises good men.
(1) Good men are being given praises by everyone.
(2) Good men are praised by everyone.
(3) Everyone give praises to good men.
(4) Good men are given praises by everyone.

Directions (281-300) : In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014 (TF No. 482 RN 5)

281. Children make a noise.
(1) A noise was being made by the children
(2) Noise is made by children
(3) A noise was made by the children
(4) A noise is being made by the children

282. She taunted her husband with the memory of his early promise.
(1) Her husband is taunted by her with the memory of his early promise
(2) Her husband was taunted with the memory of his early promise
(3) Her husband was taunted by her with the memory of his early promise
(4) The husband was taunted by her with the memory of his early promise

283. He impresses his boss with his performance.

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(1) His boss is impressed by his performance.
(2) His performance impresses his boss
(3) His boss is impressed at his performance
(4) His boss is impressed in his performance

284. How was it managed by you?
(1) How have you managed it ?
(2) Did you manage it ?
(3) How did you manage it ?
(4) Was it managed by you ?

285. I was astonished at his behaviour.
(1) His behaviour is astonishing to me
(2) His behaviour astonished me
(3) His behaviour astonishes me
(4) His behaviour had astonished me

286. All his friends laughed at him.
(1) He was laughed at by all his friends
(2) He was laughed by all his friends
(3) He was being laughed by all his friends
(4) He was being laughed at by all his friends

287. Every disaster affected victim has been compensated by the government.
(1) The government has compensated every disaster affected victim
(2) The government had compensated every disaster affected victim
(3) The government has been compensating every disaster affected victim
(4) The government have been compensating every disaster affected victim

288. Indiscipline should not be encouraged.
(1) We are not encouraging indiscipline
(2) We have not encouraging indiscipline
(3) We should not encourage indiscipline
(4) We must not encouraged indiscipline

289. This house is used very rarely by us.
(1) We are using this house very rarely
(2) We use this house very rarely
(3) We used this house very rarely
(4) We uses this house very rarely

290. The box can contain no more.
(1) No more this box can contain
(2) No more could be contained in this box
(3) No more can be contained in this box
(4) Nothing can be contained in this box

291. They held a meeting and delivered speeches.
(1) A meeting was held and delivered speeches
(2) A meeting will be held and speeches delivered
(3) A meeting is held and speeches delivered
(4) A meeting was held and speeches delivered

292. It is time for food to be eaten.
(1) It is time to eat our food
(2) It is time for eating food
(3) It is time to eat
(4) Food is to be eaten now

293. The teacher may punish you.
(1) You should be punished by the teacher
(2) You shall have been punished by the teacher
(3) You will be punished by the teacher
(4) You may be punished by the teacher

294. None likes him.
(1) He is liked by none
(2) He was not liked by anyone
(3) He has not been liked by anyone
(4) He is not liked by anyone

295. You are requested to keep the book on the table.
(1) You should keep the book on the table
(2) You must keep the book on the table
(3) Please kept the book on the table
(4) Please keep the book on the table

296. He was being chased by the dogs.
(1) The dogs are chasing him
(2) The dogs chased him
(3) The dogs chase him
(4) The dogs were chasing him

297. She wrote a letter.
(1) A letter is being written by her
(2) A letter is written by her
(3) A letter was written by her
(4) A letter was being written by her

298. My mother mustn't be disturbed.
(1) You mustn't disturb my mother
(2) You shouldn't disturb my mother
(3) You must be disturbing my mother
(4) You have disturbed my mother

299. His lordship soon found me to be unfit for the service.
(1) I had been found by his lordship to be unfit for the service
(2) I was soon found by his lordship to be unfit for the service
(3) I was found by his lordship to be unfit for the service
(4) I was soon found out by his lordship to be unfit for the service

300. They have not been submitting their class work regularly.
(1) The class work have not been submitted regularly by them
(2) The class work has not been submitted regularly by them
(3) The class work are not being submitted regularly
(4) The class work is not being submitted regularly by them

Directions (301–320) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive /Active Voice.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015 Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

301. One should keep ones promises.
(1) Promises should be kept by someone.
(2) One promise should be kept.
(3) Once a promise should be kept.
(4) Promises should be kept.

302. People in Egypt speak Arabic.
(1) Arabic was spoken by people in Egypt.
(2) Arabic is spoken in Egypt.
(3) In Egypt Arabic is spoken.
(4) Arabic is being spoken by people in Egypt.

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303. The poor must be looked after by society.
(1) Society must have looked after the poor.
(2) Society must look after the poor.
(3) Society must be looked after the poor.
(4) Society must looked after the poor.

304. We should respect elders.
(1) Elders should have respected.
(2) Elders are to be respected.
(3) Elders have been respected.
(4) Elders should be respected.

305. Can we rely on him ?
(1) Can he be relied on ?
(2) Can we be relied by him ?
(3) Can he be relied by us ?
(4) Can we be relied on by him?

306. Who teaches you English ?
(1) By whom you are taught English ?
(2) By whom English is taught to you ?
(3) By whom was you taught English ?
(4) By whom are you taught English ?

307. Do not insult the poor.
(1) Let the poor not to insult.
(2) Let not the poor be insulted.
(3) Let the poor to be not insulted.
(4) Let us not insulted the poor.

308. It interests me.
(1) I have been interested in it.
(2) I am interested in it.
(3) I will be interested in it.
(4) I was interested in it.

309. The boy laughed at the lame man.
(1) The boy laughed seeing the lame man.
(2) The lame man was laughed at by the boy.
(3) The boy laughed when he saw the lame man.
(4) The lame man was laughed by the boy.

310. Rohit was taken to the hospital by the villagers.
(1) Rohit was helped by the villagers to reach the hospital.
(2) The villagers took Rohit to the hospital.
(3) The hospital was reached by the villagers with Rohit.
(4) The villagers reached the hospital with Rohit.

311. Complete the minutes of the last meeting.
(1) The last meeting's minutes are completed.
(2) The completed minutes of last meeting is to be tabled
(3) Minutes of the last meeting are to be completed.
(4) The meeting's last minutes are completed.

312. Grandfather was digging the flowerbeds.
(1) The grandfather was digging flowerbeds.
(2) The flowerbeds were digging grandfather.
(3) Grandfather's flowerbeds were being dug.
(4) The flowerbeds were being dug by grandfather.

313. I will complete my project next week.
(1) Next week my project I will complete.
(2) Next week my project will be completed.
(3) My project will be completed by me next week.
(4) My project I will complete next week.

314. God helps those who help themselves.
(1) Those who help themselves help God.
(2) Those who help themselves are helped by God.
(3) Those who help God help themselves.
(4) Those who are helped by themselves are helped by God.

315. He will object to my proposal.
(1) My proposal will be objected to by him.
(2) The objection to my proposal will come from him.
(3) His objection will be to my proposal.
(4) There will be an objection to my proposal by him.

316. Father called up Angela on her birthday.
(1) On her birthday Angela was called up by her father.
(2) Angela called up her father on her birthday.
(3) Angela received a call from her father on her birthday.
(4) Angela was called up by father on her birthday.

317. Why didn't you bring the matter to my notice ?
(1) Why wasn't the matter brought to my notice ?
(2) Why isn't the matter brought by you to my notice ?
(3) Why isn't the matter brought to my notice ?
(4) Why wasn't the matter brought by you to my notice ?

318. Why was he refused admittance?
(1) Why were they refusing him admittance ?
(2) Why did they refuse him admittance ?
(3) Why are they refusing him admittance ?
(4) Why do they refuse him admittance ?

319. People say that he is a spy.
(1) It was said that he is a spy.
(2) It is said by people that he is a spy.
(3) It has been said that he is a spy.
(4) It is said that he is a spy.

320. Finish the game.
(1) The game had to be finished.
(2) Let the game finish.
(3) Let the game be finished
(4) The game should be finished

Directions (321–340) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive /Active Voice.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

321. The task should have been completed by the student.
(1) The student should have completed the task.
(2) The student should complete the task.
(3) The student should be completing the task.
(4) The student should have complete the task.

322. He was caught by the police for littering up the streets.
(1) The police has caught him littering up the street.

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(2) The police was catching him littering up the street.
(3) The police caught him for littering up the street.
(4) The police catches him littering up the street.

323. Let the window be opened.
(1) Window be opened.
(2) Leave the window open
(3) Open the window.
(4) Don't close the window.

324. I know that he did the work.
(1) That the work was done by him is known to me.
(2) That the work is done by him is known to me.
(3) That he did the work is known by me.
(4) That he did the work is known to me.

325. Many factors within our nation affect the economy.
(1) The economy was affected by many factors within our nation.
(2) The economy has affected by many factors within our nation.
(3) The economy is being affected by many factors within our nation.
(4) The economy is affected by many factors within our nation.

326. The child upset the salt over everything.
(1) The child is upset about the salt over everything.
(2) The salt is upset over everything by the child.
(3) The salt is upsetted by the child over everything.
(4) The salt was upset over everything by the child.

327. He opens the door.
(1) The door is opened by him.
(2) The door was opened by him.
(3) The door shall be opened by him.
(4) The door will be opened by him.

328. I am going to bring him here.
(1) He is going to bring here by me.
(2) He is being brought here by me.
(3) He is going to be brought here by me.
(4) He is being gone to be brought here by me.

329. He has sent me a present.
(1) I have been sent to him a present.
(2) A present will be sent to me by him.
(3) A present have been sent to me.
(4) A present has been sent to me by him.

330. Parents love their children.
(1) Children have been loved by their parents.
(2) Children will be loved by their parents.
(3) Children are loved by their parents.
(4) Children are being loved by their parents.

331. The painting would have been stolen if he hadn't helped.
(1) Someone had stolen the painting if he hadn't helped.
(2) Someone stole the painting if he hadn't helped.
(3) Someone would have stolen the painting if he hadn't helped.
(4) Someone may have stolen the painting if he hadn't helped.

332. They believe Veerappan to be dangerous.
(1) Veerappan has been believed to be dangerous.
(2) Veerappan could be believed to be dangerous.
(3) Veerappan is believed to be dangerous.
(4) Veerappan can be believed to be dangerous.

333. My last venture undid me completely.
(1) I was completely undone by my last venture
(2) I was incompletely done by my last venture
(3) I was not done completely by my last venture.
(4) I was not being undone completely by my last venture.

334. Your promises are to be kept by you
(1) Promises must be kept by you.
(2) You are to keep your promises.
(3) You may keep your promises.
(4) You should keep your promises.

335. Many types of fish were being sold by them at the market.
(1) They are selling many types of fish at the market.
(2) They were selling many types of fish at the market.
(3) They have sold many types of fish at the market.
(4) They sell many types of fish at the market.

336. We have cycled more than ten kilometers.
(1) More than ten kilometers have been cycled by us.
(2) None of the above.
(3) We have been cycling for more than ten kilometers.
(4) Both of the above.

337. The lady is treading on the flowers.
(1) The flowers are being treaden on by the lady.
(2) The flowers are being trodden on by the lady.
(3) The flowers are being trod on by the lady.
(4) The flowers are being treaded on by the lady.

338. The historical society built the museum.
(1) The museum was built by the historical society.
(2) The museum has been built by the historical society.
(3) The museum is built by the historical society.
(4) The museum was being built by the historical society.

339. Let him be told to do it.
(1) He is told to do it.
(2) He should be told to do it.
(3) Tell him to do it.
(4) Tell him about doing it.

340. Please see that the room is swept and mopped before I return.
(1) Please see that somebody will sweeps and mop the room before I return.
(2) Please see that somebody has swept and mopped the room before I return.
(3) Please see that somebody sweeps and mops the room before I return.

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(4) Please see that somebody is sweeping and mops the room before I return.

Directions (341-360) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

341. The Swiss regarded him as an imposter and called him a Villain.
(1) He has been regarded as an imposter and called a Villain by the Swiss.
(2) He was regarded as an imposter and is called a Villain by the Swiss.
(3) He is regarded as an imposter and called a Villain by the Swiss.
(4) He was regarded as an imposter and was called a villain by the Swiss.

342. That too many cooks spoil the broth is known to all.
(1) All knew that too many cooks spoilt the broth.
(2) All knows that the broth is spoilt by too many cooks.
(3) All know that too many cooks spoil the broth.
(4) All know that the broth is spoilt by too many cooks.

343. Did he plan an excursion to mountains ?
(1) Has an excursion to mountains planned by him ?
(2) Had an excursion to mountains planned by him?
(3) Was an excursion to mountains planned by him ?
(4) Is an excursion to mountains planned by him ?

344. The judge ordered the murderer to be hanged.
(1) The order was given by the judge to hang the murderer.
(2) The murderer was to be hanged according to the order of the judge.
(3) The murderer was ordered by the judge to be hanged.
(4) It was ordered by the judge to hang the murderer.

345. Kindly offer your remarks.
(1) You have been requested to offer your remarks.
(2) You were requested to offer your remarks.
(3) You are requested to offer your remarks.
(4) You are being requested to offer your remarks.

346. Ratan is performing an experiment.
(1) An experiment is performed by Ratan.
(2) An experiment is being performed by Ratan.
(3) An experiment was performed by Ratan.
(4) Experiments were performed by Ratan.

347. I shall be obliged to go.
(1) Circumstances could oblige me to go.
(2) Circumstances will oblige me to go.
(3) Circumstances would oblige me to go.
(4) Circumstances may oblige me to go.

348. Who gave you the money ?
(1) By whom was you given the money ?
(2) By whom were you given the money ?
(3) Who was given the money by you ?
(4) Who gave the money to you?

349. I didn't speak even a single word in the meeting.
(1) Even a single word had not been spoken by me in the meeting.
(2) Even a single word have not been spoken by me in the meeting.
(3) Even a single word was not spoken by me in the meeting.
(4) Even a single word has not been spoken by me in the meeting.

350. We shall write a novel.
(1) A novel will have been written by us.
(2) A novel will be written by us.
(3) A novel is written by us.
(4) A novel would be written by us.

351. Our vehicle had been stolen from our garage by the same burglary team.
(1) The same burglary team has stolen our vehicle from our garage.
(2) The same burglary team had stolen our vehicle from our garage.
(3) The same burglary team is stealing our vehicle from our garage.
(4) The same burglary team will have stolen our vehicle from our garage.

352. Sita learns her lessons daily.
(1) Her lessons is learnt daily by Sita.
(2) Her lessons are learnt daily by Sita.
(3) Her lessons was learnt daily by Sita.
(4) Her lessons were learnt daily by Sita.

353. It is time to water the plants.
(1) The plants should be watered.
(2) It is time when plants are watered.
(3) It is time the plants be watered.
(4) It is time for the plants to be watered.

354. These days most of the students do their assignments with the help of the internet.
(1) These days most of the students are doing their assignments with the help of the internet.
(2) These days most of the assignments are done with the help of the internet by the students.
(3) These days the assignments are being done with the help of the internet by most of the students.
(4) These days the assignments are done with the help of the internet by most of the students.

355. Who tore the curtains yesterday ?
(1) By whom were the curtains teared yesterday ?
(2) By whom were the curtains torn yesterday ?

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(3) By whom are the curtains torn yesterday ?
(4) By whom were the curtains tore yesterday ?

356. Shut the door.
(1) Let door be shut.
(2) Let the door be shut.
(3) Let door be shut by you.
(4) Let the door be shutted.

357. Rajesh could not complete his paper because he had a headache.
(1) Rajesh's paper would not be completed because he had a headache.
(2) The paper could not be completed by Rajesh because he had a headache.
(3) The paper of Rajesh could not be completed by him because he had a headache.
(4) Rajesh's paper could not be completed because he had a headache.

358. The situation could hardly have been altered by the interference of the police force.
(1) The interference of the police force can hardly alter the situation.
(2) The interference of the police force could alter the situation with hardness.
(3) The interference of the police force could hardly have altered the situation.
(4) The interference of the police force had altered the situation.

359. Who had laughed at you ?
(1) By whom had you been laughed at ?
(2) Who had you been laughed at ?
(3) By whom you had been laughed at ?
(4) By whom were you been laughed at ?

360. We prohibit smoking.
(1) Smoking is being prohibited.
(2) Smoking has been prohibited.
(3) Smoking will be prohibited.
(4) Smoking is prohibited.

Directions (361–362) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

361. I cannot trust him any more.
(1) He cannot trust by me any more.
(2) He may not be trusted by me any more.
(3) He cannot be trusted by me any more.
(4) He could not be trusted by me any more.

362. Take the medicine.
(1) Let the medicine be taken.
(2) The medicine must take you.
(3) The medicine is to be taken by you.
(4) You are requested to take the medicine.

Directions (363–364) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active voice.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

363. People say that he is a spy.
(1) A spy that he is said the people.
(2) It has been said by the people that he is a spy.
(3) It is said that he is a spy.
(4) He is a spy was said by people.

364. Has he completed the assignments ?
(1) Has the assignments being completed by him ?
(2) Have the assignments been completed by him ?
(3) Have the assignments completed by him ?
(4) Has the assignments been completed by him ?

Directions (365–366) : In the following two questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active voice.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

365. The boys were making kites.
(1) Kites are being made by the boys.
(2) Kites were being made by the boys.
(3) Kites are made by the boys.
(4) The boys had made kites.

366. He will not use the computer.
(1) By him the computer will not be used.
(2) The computer will not be used by him.
(3) The use of the computer will not be by him.
(4) The computer he will not use.

Directions (367–368) : In the following two questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

367. I was obliged to leave.
(1) Circumstances have obliged me to leave.
(2) Circumstances obliged me to leave.
(3) Circumstance will oblige me to leave.
(4) Circumstance was obliged me to leave.

368. Close the door.
(1) Let the door be closed.
(2) Let the door closed.
(3) Let the door is closed.
(4) Let the door is being closed.

Directions (369–370) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive /Active Voice.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

369. We must take care of our parents.
(1) Our parents are taken care of by us.
(2) Our parents will be taken care of by us.
(3) Our parents had been taken care of by us.
(4) Our parents must be cared for by us.

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370. Please close the door.
(1) You please close the door.
(2) You close the door yourself.
(3) Let the door be closed by you.
(4) Please be the door closed by you.

Directions (371–372) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

371. The agreement between the management and the workers was drafted by an advisory board.
(1) The agreement between the management and the workers is being drafted by an advisory board.
(2) An advisory board drafted the agreement between the management and the workers.
(3) An advisory board is drafting the agreement between the management and the workers.
(4) An advisory board had drafted the agreement between the management and the workers.

372. Put up the tent.
(1) Let the tent be put up.
(2) The tent is being put up.
(3) The tent has been put up.
(4) Let the tent being put up.

Directions (373–382) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

373. Please give me your pen and take your seat.
(1) Let your pen given me and take your seat.
(2) You are requested to give me your pen and take your seat.
(3) You are warned to give me your pen and take your seat.
(4) You are ordered to give me your pen and take your seat.

374. The prisoner is known to have assaulted warden earlier too.
(1) It is known that the prisoner has assaulted the warden earlier too.
(2) The warden was assaulted by the prisoner earlier too.
(3) It is known that the warden has been assaulted by the prisoner earlier too.
(4) It is known that the warden has assaulted the prisoner earlier too.

375. Can she write an interesting story ?
(1) Can an interesting story be written for her ?
(2) Can an interesting story be written to her ?
(3) Can an interesting story be written by her ?
(4) Could an interesting story be written by her ?

376. The poet, Blake, wrote many poems for children.
(1) Many poems were written for children by the poet, Blake.
(2) Many poems were written by children for the poet, Blake.
(3) Many are the poems written by children for the poet Blake.
(4) Children wrote many poems by the poet Blake.

377. Each person exhibited various facial expressions.
(1) Various facial expressions are exhibited by each person.
(2) Various facial expressions were exhibited by each person.
(3) Various facial expressions were being exhibited by each person.
(4) Various facial expressions have been used by each person.

378. The girls ate a mango yesterday.
(1) A mango is eaten by the girls yesterday.
(2) A mango was eaten by the girls yesterday.
(3) A mango is being eaten by the girls yesterday.
(4) A mango has been eaten by the girls yesterday.

379. Your manners irritate me.
(1) I am irritated by my manners.
(2) Manners are irritating me.
(3) I am being irritated by your manners.
(4) I am irritated by your manners.

380. The boys laughed at the old man.
(1) The old man was laughed by the boys.
(2) The old man was being laughed by the boys.
(3) The old man was being laughed at by the boys.
(4) The old man was laughed at by the boys.

381. Ideas are generated by Group discussions.
(1) Group discussions generated idea.
(2) Group discussions generate ideas.
(3) Group discussions have generated ideas.
(4) Group discussions generates ideas.

382. Who is singing such a sweet song?
(1) By whom is such a sweet song sang?
(2) By whom has such a sweet song sung?
(3) By whom is such a sweet song sung?
(4) By whom is such a sweet song being sung?

Directions (191–200) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

383. Please give me your pen and take your seat.
(1) Let your pen given me and take your seat.
(2) You are requested to give me your pen and take your seat.
(3) You are warned to give me your pen and take your seat.
(4) You are ordered to give me your pen and take your seat.

384. The prisoner is known to have assaulted the warden earlier too.
(1) It is known that the prisoner has assaulted the warden earlier too.

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(2) The warden was assaulted by the prisoner earlier too.
(3) It is known that the warden has been assaulted by the prisoner earlier too.
(4) It is known that the warden has assaulted the prisoner earlier too.

385. Can she write an interesting story?
(1) Can an interesting story be written for her ?
(2) Can an interesting story be written to her ?
(3) Can an interesting story be written by her ?
(4) Could an interesting story be written by her ?

386. The poet, Blake, wrote many poems for children.
(1) Many poems were written for children by the poet, Blake.
(2) Many poems were written by children for the poet, Blake.
(3) Many are the poems written by children for the poet Blake.
(4) Children wrote many poems by the poet Blake.

387. Each person exhibited various facial expressions.
(1) Various facial expressions are exhibited by each person.
(2) Various facial expressions were exhibited by each person.
(3) Various facial expressions were being exhibited by each person.
(4) Various facial expressions have been used by each person.

388. The girls ate a mango yesterday.
(1) A mango is eaten by the girls yesterday.
(2) A mango was eaten by the girls yesterday.
(3) A mango is being eaten by the girls yesterday.
(4) A mango has been eaten by the girls yesterday.

389. Your manners irritate me.
(1) I am irritated by my manners.
(2) Manners are irritating me.
(3) I am being irritated by your manners.
(4) I am irritated by your manners.

390. The boys laughed at the old man.
(1) The old man was laughed by the boys.
(2) The old man was being laughed by the boys.
(3) The old man was being laughed at by the boys.
(4) The old man was laughed at by the boys.

391. Ideas are generated by Group discussions.
(1) Group discussions generated idea.
(2) Group discussions generate ideas.
(3) Group discussions have generated ideas.
(4) Group discussions generates ideas.

392. Who is singing such a sweet song?
(1) By whom is such a sweet song sang?
(2) By whom has such a sweet song sung?
(3) By whom is such a sweet song sung?
(4) By whom is such a sweet song being sung?

Directions (393–402) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

393. Our parents have taught us to behave properly.
(1) We were taught how to behave properly by our parents.
(2) Our parents taught us how to behave properly.
(3) Our parents have been teaching us how to behave properly.
(4) We have been taught to behave properly by our parents.

394. Why did your father refuse such an honourable job ?
(1) Why does your father refused such an honourable job ?
(2) Why is such an honourable job refused by your father ?
(3) Why was such an honourable job refused by your father ?
(4) Why was such an honourable job denied by your father ?

395. James Cameron directed the Titanic.
(1) The Titanic was directed by James Cameron.
(2) James Cameron had directed the Titanic.
(3) James Cameron had been directing the Titanic.
(4) The Titanic has been directed by James Cameron.

396. Mr. Dutta teaches us English.
(1) We are being taught English by Mr. Dutta.
(2) By Mr. Dutta we are taught English.
(3) We have been taught English by Mr. Dutta.
(4) English is taught to us by Mr. Dutta.

397. Has the postman not delivered the letter ?
(1) Has the letter not been delivered by the postman ?
(2) Is the letter delivered by the postman ?
(3) The postman hasn't delivered the letter,
(4) Has the letter been delivered by the postman ?

398. John is building a new cupboard.
(1) A new cupboard is being built by John.
(2) A new cupboard is been built by John.
(3) John's new cupboard is being built.
(4) John has been building a new cupboard.

399. Someone will pay you next Monday.
(1) Someone will be paying you next Monday.
(2) You will be paid next Monday.
(3) Someone is going to pay you next Monday.
(4) You would be paid next Monday.

400. Drinking was ruining his life gradually.
(1) His life is ruined by gradual drinking.

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(2) Gradually, his life is ruined because of drinking problems.
(3) Drinking problems caused the gradual ruin of his life.
(4) His life was being ruined gradually by drinking.

401. A small epitaph had been laid out by them in his memory.
(1) They had laid out a small epitaph in his memory.
(2) They were laying out, in his memory, a small epitaph.
(3) They lay out a small epitaph in his memory.
(4) They laid out a small epitaph.

402. The nurse is giving food to the sick boy.
(1) The sick boy gets food from the nurse.
(2) The sick boy is being given food by the nurse.
(3) Food is given to the sick boy by the nurse.
(4) The sick boy is given food by the nurse.

Directions (403- 422) : In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active / Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive / Active Voice.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

403. He could have solved the problem.
(1) The problem could be solved by him.
(2) The problem could have solved by him.
(3) The problem could have been solved by him.
(4) The problem could solve by him.

404. Do not insult the poor.
(1) The poor are not insulted.
(2) The poor is not insulted.
(3) Let the poor be not insulted.
(4) Let the poor not be insulted.

405. Do not disturb me.
(1) Let me be disturbed not.
(2) Let me not disturbed.
(3) Let me not be disturbed.
(4) Let I not be disturbed.

406. Who will help me?
(1) By whom I shall be helped?
(2) By whom will I be helped?
(3) By whom would I be helped?
(4) By whom I will be helped?

407. Who has destroyed Nagasaki?
(1) By whom Nagasaki have been destroyed?
(2) By whom has Nagasaki been destroyed?
(3) By whom Nagasaki had been destroyed?
(4) By whom Nagasaki has been destroyed?

408. Arun has written a newspaper report on the inauguration of Delhi Metro Railways.
(1) A newspaper report on the inauguration of Delhi Metro Railways have been written by Arun.
(2) A newspaper report on the inauguration of Delhi Metro Railways had been written by Arun.
(3) A newspaper report on the inauguration of Delhi Metro Railways is written by Arun.
(4) A newspaper report on the inauguration of Delhi Metro Railways has been written by Arun.

409. The students have dedicated an issue of magazine to him.
(1) An issue of magazine had been dedicated to him by the students.
(2) An issue of magazine has been dedicated to him by the students.
(3) An issue of magazine have been dedicated to him by the students.
(4) An issue of magazine is dedicated to him by the students.

410. The old owl will listen to the squirrel's problems, patiently.
(1) The squirrel's problems shall be listened patiently by the old owl.
(2) The squarrel's problems will be listened to patiently by the old owl.
(3) The squirrel's problems would be listened patiently by the old owl.
(4) The squirrel's problems should be listened patiently by the old owl.

411. Parents elected him the chairman of PTA as he was the only talented contestant.
(1) He was elected the chairman of PTA by parents as he was the only talented contestant.
(2) He had been elected the chairman of PTA by parents as he was the only talented contestant.
(3) He have been elected the chairman of PTA by parents as he is the only talented contestant.
(4) He is elected the chairman of PTA by parents as he was the only talented contestant.

412. The movie will create tension in the Indian society.
(1) Tension would be created in the Indian society by the movie.
(2) The tension shall be created in the Indian society by the movie.
(3) Tension will be created in the Indian society by the movie.
(4) The tension can be created in the Indian society by the movie.

413. Late arrival of the Gomati Express created confusion among the passengers.
(1) Confusion has been created among passengers due to the late arrival of the Gomati Express.
(2) Confusion have been created among passengers due to the late arrival of the Gomati Express.
(3) Confusion was created among passengers due to the late arrival of the Gomati Express.
(4) Confusion is created among passengers due to the late arrival of the Gomati Express.

414. The scorpion stung the farmer.
(1) The farmer was stung by the scorpion.
(2) The farmer had been stung by the scorpion.
(3) The farmer is stung by the scorpion.
(4) The farmer has been stung by the scorpion.

415. Let Sumita help him.
(1) Let them be helped by Sumita.
(2) Let him be helped by Sumita.
(3) Let him helped by Sumita.
(4) He should help by Sumita.

416. I found the box last night in a ditch near my house.

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(1) The box I found last night in a ditch near my house.
(2) The box was found last night in a ditch near my house.
(3) Last night I found the box in a ditch near my house.
(4) The box is found last night in a ditch near my house.

417. The government has launched a programme to improve the performance of the ministries.
(1) To improve the performance of the ministries, a programme has been launched by the government.
(2) For the improvement of performance by the ministries, a programme has been launched by the government.
(3) A programme has been launched for the improvement of ministries by the government.
(4) The programme launched by the government was for the improvement of performance of the ministries.

418. A hundred carefully–screened people were invited to dinner by the Prime Minister.
(1) The Prime Minister invited a hundred people after screening them to dinner.
(2) The Prime Minister invited a hundred carefully screened people to have dinner with him.
(3) The Prime Minister invited a hundred carefullyscreened people to dinner.
(4) The Prime Minister invited to dinner a hundred persons who were carefully screened.

419. It is good that your ideas can be expressed with such clarity by you.
(1) It is good that you can express your ideas with such clarity.
(2) It is good that such clarity can be expressed by you through your ideas.
(3) It is good that you could have expressed your ideas with such clarity.
(4) It is good that you could express yourself with such clarity.

420. A good deal of money will be made by that investment.
(1) That investment has made a good deal of money.
(2) That investment will be making a good deal of money.
(3) That investment has been making a good deal of money.
(4) That investment will make a good deal of money.

421. He had transported all his equipment to his factory.
(1) All his equipment are transported to his factory by him.
(2) All his equipment were transported to his factory by him.
(3) All his equipment have transported by him to his factory.
(4) All his equipment had been transported by him to his factory.

422. Marketing professionals play a major role in the development of business sectors.
(1) A major role is played by the marketing professionals in the development of business sectors.
(2) A major role is being played by the marketing professionals in the development of business sectors.
(3) In the development of business sectors, a major role was played by the marketing professionals.
(4) In the development of business sectors, a major role has been played by the marketing professionals.

Directions (423–442) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active / Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one that best expresses the same sentence in Passive / Active Voice.
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 01.12.2016)

423. The enemies have destroyed the 'Ajooba' town.
(1) The 'Ajooba' town was destroyed by the enemies.
(2) The 'Ajooba' town had been destroyed by the enemies.
(3) The 'Ajooba' town have been destroyed by the enemies.
(4) The 'Ajooba' town has been destroyed by the enemies.

424. Rohit had written an essay on 'pollution'.
(1) An essay on 'pollution' was written by Rohit.
(2) An essay on 'pollution' had been written by Rohit.
(3) An essay on 'pollution' wrote by Rohit.
(4) An essay on 'pollution' have been written by Rohit.

425. He had already torn the pages of the book.
(1) The pages of the book has already been torn by him.
(2) The pages of the book have already been torn by him.
(3) The pages of the book had already been torn by him.
(4) The pages of the book had already torn by him.

426. This word cannot be uttered by a sane man.
(1) A sane man did not utter this word.
(2) A sane man will not utter this word.
(3) A sane man cannot utter the word.
(4) A sane man cannot utter this word.

427. The national anthem is being sung by Jason.
(1) Jason was singing the national anthem.
(2) Jason is singing the national anthem.
(3) Jason sings the national anthem.
(4) Jason has sung the national anthem.

428. Can he complete the job in three weeks?
(1) Can he in three weeks complete the job?
(2) Can't the job be completed by him in three weeks?
(3) Can the job be completed by him in three weeks?
(4) He cannot complete the job in three weeks?

429. Grid failure brings five hundred trains to a halt.
(1) Five hundred trains are being brought to a halt by grid failure.

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(2) Five hundred trains are brought to a halt by grid failure.
(3) Five hundred trains were brought to a halt by grid failure.
(4) Five hundred trains had been brought to a halt by grid failure.

430. The teacher was pleased with his recitation.
(1) His recitation pleases the teacher.
(2) His recitation pleased the teacher.
(3) His recitation will please the teacher.
(4) His recitation has pleased the teacher.

431. We saw her singing at her work.
(1) Her singing was seen by us at her work.
(2) Her singing was seen at her work by us.
(3) She was seen being sung at her work by us.
(4) She was seen singing at her work.

432. They will help us with money.
(1) We will be helped by them with money.
(2) We should be helped by them with money.
(3) We must be helped by them with money.
(4) We could be helped by them with money.

433. I was asked my name.
(1) My name was asked for.
(2) They asked me my name.
(3) They asked my name from me.
(4) My name was asked.

434. Kamala was told the bad news as soon as she arrived.
(1) Someone had told Kamala the bad news as soon as she arrived.
(2) Some is telling Kamala the bad news as soon as she arrived.
(3) Someone told Kamala the bad news as soon as she arrived.
(4) Someone has told Kamala the bad news as soon as she arrived.

435. The girl's death has opened a can of worms.
(1) A can of worms is being opened by the girl's death.
(2) A can of worms has been opened by the girl's death.
(3) A can of worms are being opened by the girl's death.
(4) A can of worms were being opened by the girl's death.

436. By that time tomorrow, they would have completed the work allotted to them.
(1) By that time tomorrow, the work allotted to them would be completed by them.
(2) By that time tomorrow, the work allotted to them would complete by them.
(3) By that time tomorrow, the work allotted to them would be complete by them.
(4) By that time tomorrow, the work allotted to them would have been completed by them.

437. While I was on holiday, my camera was stolen from my hotel room.
(1) While I was on holiday, somebody stole my camera from my hotel room.
(2) While I was on holiday, my camera had been stolen from my hotel room.
(3) While I was on holiday, they steal my camera from my hotel room.
(4) While I was on holiday, they had stolen my camera from my hotel room.

438. By 1829 British goods worth seven crore rupees were being exported to India by Britain.
(1) India was exporting British goods worth seven crore rupees to Britain, by 1829.
(2) By 1829, Britain exported British goods worth seven crore rupees to India.
(3) By 1829, Britain was exporting British goods worth seven crore rupees to India.
(4) Britain exported British goods to India worth seven crore rupees by 1829.

439. Do all the necessary tests soon.
(1) All the necessary tests may be done soon.
(2) Let all the necessary tests be done soon.
(3) Let all the necessary tests were done soon.
(4) All the necessary tests have to be done soon.

440. She had locked the door, before she left.
(1) She locks the door, before she leaves.
(2) She locked the door and left.
(3) The door was locked by her, before she took leave.
(4) The door had been locked by her, before she left.

441. Bravery and loyalty were rewarded by the king.
(1) Reward was given for bravery and loyalty.
(2) The king rewarded bravery and loyalty.
(3) The king gave a reward for a bravery and loyalty.
(4) For loyalty and bravery it is said that the king gave reward.

442. I remember them taking me to the Zoo.
(1) I remember having being taken to the Zoo.
(2) I remember to be taken to the Zoo.
(3) I remember being taken to the Zoo.
(4) I remember I was taken to the Zoo.

Directions (443–464) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one that best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)

443. The news surprised us.
(1) We are surprised at the news
(2) We were surprised by the news
(3) We are surprised by the news
(4) We were surprised at the news

444. Mahmud gave me a pen.
(1) I was given a pen by Mahmud
(2) I am given a pen by Mahmud
(3) I had given a pen by Mahmud
(4) A pen is given to me by Mahmud

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445. Mr. Mukerjee teaches us English.
(1) English was taught us by Mr. Mukerjee
(2) We were taught English by Mr. Mukerjee
(3) We have taught English by Mr. Mukerjee
(4) We are taught English by Mr. Mukerjee

446. Somebody has stolen his purse.
(1) His purse has been stolen
(2) His purse had been stolen
(3) His purse had been stealing
(4) His purse have been stolen

447. She looks after the child.
(1) The child are looked after by her
(2) The child were looked after by her
(3) The child is looked after by her
(4) None of these

448. Honey is made by bees.
(1) Bees made honey
(2) Bees are making honey
(3) Bees make honey
(4) Bees makes honey

449. The walls had not been decorated by us.
(1) We has not decorated the walls
(2) We had not decorated the walls
(3) We have not been decorating the walls
(4) We had not been decorating the walls

450. I can teach Nalini.
(1) Nalini can taught by me
(2) Nalini could be taught by me
(3) Nalini can be teach by me
(4) Nalini can be taught by me

451. Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.
(1) Shakespeare had written Hamlet
(2) Shakespeare wrote Hamlet
(3) Shakespeare writes Hamlet
(4) Shakespeare has wrote Hamlet

452. This book contains pictures.
(1) Pictures are contained by this book
(2) Pictures were contained in this book
(3) Pictures are contained to this book
(4) Pictures are contained in this book

453. I like him.
(1) He was liked by me
(2) He is being liked by me
(3) He was being liked by me
(4) He is liked by me

454. Jatinder can help Gurdeep.
(1) Gurdeep can be helped by Jatinder
(2) Gurdeep could be helped by Jatinder
(3) Gurdeep can be help by Jatinder
(4) Gurdeep could be help by Jatinder

455. She is calling me.
(1) I was being called by her
(2) I am being called by her
(3) I have been called by her
(4) None of these

456. A retail store was inaugurated by Sanju.
(1) Sanju had inaugurated a retail store
(2) Sanju has inaugurated a retail store
(3) Sanju inaugurate a retail store
(4) Sanju inaugurated a retail store

457. Who stole your pen?
(1) Who was stolen your pen?
(2) By whom is your pen stolen?
(3) By whom was your pen stolen?
(4) By whom did your pen steal?

458. I can help you.
(1) You could be helped by me
(2) You can be helped by me
(3) You can be help by me
(4) You could be help by me

459. You are teasing them.
(1) They were being teased by you
(2) They are teasing by you
(3) They have been teasing by you
(4) They are being teased by you

460. She often praises me.
(1) I was often praised by her
(2) I have been often praised by her
(3) I am often praises by her
(4) I am often praised by her

461. Did he buy that house?
(1) Is that house bought by him?
(2) Were that house bought by him?
(3) Was that house bought by him?
(4) Are that house bought by him?

462. She has taught him.
(1) He has taught by her
(2) He had been taught by her
(3) He has been taught by her
(4) He has been teach by her

463. In the following question, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive voice. Out of four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active voice.
The payment was collected by the hardworking salesman.
(1) The hardworking salesman collected the payment.
(2) The salesman who worked hard was able to collect the payment.
(3) To collect the payment the salesman had to work hard.
(4) The hardworking salesman was able to collect the payment.
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

464. In the following question, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive voice. Out of four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active voice.
I had to stop all my work to complete this project.
(1) All other work had to be stopped to complete this project by me.
(2) For completing this project all other work must be stopped.
(3) For completing this project I had to stop all my work.
(4) To complete this project all other work had been stopped by me.
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

Directions (465- 484) : In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

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465. Had she worked hard she would have won the gold medal.
(1) The gold medal will have been won by her had she worked hard.
(2) The gold medal would have been won by her had she worked hard.
(3) The gold medal would have been won by her if she worked hard.
(4) The gold medal will have been won by her if she worked hard.

466. They cooked the food and sent it to the orphanage.
(1) The cooked food was sent to the orphanage by them.
(2) The food was cooked and sent to the orphanage by them.
(3) The food was sent to the orphanage by them.
(4) The food was cooked and sent by them.

467. The room was cleaned.
(1) The cleaner cleaned the room.
(2) The room should be cleaned.
(3) I cleaned the room.
(4) Someone cleaned the room.

468. Where were they playing the cricket match?
(1) Where was the cricket match played?
(2) Where has the cricket match been played?
(3) Where will the cricket match be played?
(4) Where was the cricket match being played?

469. These things have been left here by an unknown customer.
(1) An unknown customer leaves these things here.
(2) An unknown customer has left these things here.
(3) An unknown customer have left these things here.
(4) An unknown customer has been left these things here.

470. The authorities will reward you for your hard work.
(1) You will be rewarded by the authorities for your hard work.
(2) You would be rewarded by the authorities for your hard work.
(3) The authorities will be rewarded by your hard work.
(4) The authorities would be rewarded by your hard work.

471. People felt that the police were corrupt.
(1) It was felt that the police were corrupt.
(2) The police were felt to be corrupt.
(3) It was felt that the police were being corrupt.
(4) The police were felt being corrupt.

472. They found him lying dead on the roadside.
(1) The roadside found him lying dead.
(2) He was lying dead found by the roadside.
(3) Lying by the roadside, he was found dead.
(4) He was found lying dead by the roadside.

473. Scientists generally believe that small islands would sink.
(1) Small islands will sink is generally believed by scientists.
(2) There is a general belief that small islands would sink.
(3) Small islands are believed to sink by scientists.
(4) It is generally believed by scientists that small islands would sink.

474. Should you ever tell a lie?
(1) Should a lie be ever told by one?
(2) Should a lie be ever told by everyone?
(3) Should a lie be ever told?
(4) Should a lie ever be told?

475. The Principal promised the boys a holiday.
(1) The boys have been promised a holiday by the Principal.
(2) The boys had been promised a holiday by the Principal.
(3) The boys were promised a holiday by the Principal.
(4) The boys are promised a holiday by the Principal.

476. A police constable arrested the burglar just before dawn.
(1) Just before dawn the burglar is arrested by a police constable.
(2) The burglar was arrested by a police constable just before dawn.
(3) The burglar is arrested by a police constable just before dawn.
(4) A police constable was arrested by a burglar just before dawn.

477. The checker checks the admission tickets at the gate.
(1) The admission tickets are checked at the gate.
(2) The admission tickets be checked at the gate.
(3) The admission tickets will be checked at the gate by the checker.
(4) The admission tickets were checked at the gate.

478. People criticized him for not offering to pay for the damage.
(1) He has been criticized for not offering to pay for the damage.
(2) He was criticized for not offering to pay for the damage.
(3) He is criticized for not offering to pay for the damage.
(4) He is being criticizing for not offering to pay for the damage.

479. The police is unduly harassing me.
(1) I am unduly harassed by the police.
(2) I was unduly harassed by the police.
(3) I have being unduly harassed by the police.
(4) I am being unduly harassed by the police.

480. Had work been resumed by the labourers before the manager arrived?
(1) Have the labourers resumed work before the arrival of the manager?
(2) Had the labourers resumed work before the manager arrived?
(3) Had they resumed the work before the manager came?
(4) Had the labourers not resumed work before the manager arrived?

481. Should you have interrupted me while I was speaking?
(1) Should I have been interrupted while I was speaking?

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(2) Should I be interrupted while I am speaking?
(3) Should I have been interrupted by them while I was speaking?
(4) Should I not be interrupted while I am speaking?

482. Did they pay the clerks their salary on the first day of the month?
(1) Were the clerks paid their salary on the first day of the month?
(2) Are the clerks paid their salary on the first day of the month?
(3) Was the clerk paid his salary on the first day of the month?
(4) Were the clerks being paid their salary.

483. The breakfast will have been finished by eight.
(1) They will finish the breakfast by eight.
(2) They will finish the breakfast at eight.
(3) They will have finished the breakfast by eight.
(4) They will be finishing the breakfast at eight.

484. You might have given this information earlier.
(1) This information might have been given earlier.
(2) This information could have been given earlier.
(3) This information was given much earlier.
(4) This information might be given by you earlier.

ANSWERS

1. (4)	2. (2)	3. (1)	4. (4)
5. (3)	6. (1)	7. (1)	8. (1)
9. (2)	10. (2)	11. (1)	12. (2)
13. (2)	14. (3)	15. (2)	16. (3)
17. (3)	18. (4)	19. (2)	20. (1)
21. (2)	22. (2)	23. (2)	24. (2)
25. (4)	26. (1)	27. (1)	28. (2)
29. (3)	30. (4)	31. (2)	32. (3)
33. (4)	34. (3)	35. (1)	36. (1)
37. (3)	38. (2)	39. (3)	40. (1)
41. (1)	42. (1)	43. (1)	44. (4)
45. (3)	46. (3)	47. (1)	48. (3)
49. (2)	50. (4)	51. (2)	52. (3)
53. (2)	54. (4)	55. (1)	56. (2)
57. (3)	58. (1)	59. (4)	60. (2)
61. (3)	62. (1)	63. (3)	64. (2)
65. (3)	66. (1)	67. (3)	68. (1)
69. (2)	70. (4)	71. (2)	72. (1)
73. (1)	74. (2)	75. (3)	76. (1)
77. (1)	78. (3)	79. (2)	80. (3)
81. (2)	82. (1)	83. (3)	84. (3)
85. (1)	86. (2)	87. (2)	88. (2)
89. (3)	90. (2)	91. (4)	92. (4)
93. (3)	94. (3)	95. (1)	96. (3)
97. (1)	98. (4)	99. (2)	100. (3)
101. (3)	102. (2)	103. (3)	104. (4)
105. (4)	106. (2)	107. (1)	108. (2)
109. (4)	110. (3)	111. (1)	112. (1)
113. (1)	114. (2)	115. (2)	116. (4)
117. (2)	118. (3)	119. (3)	120. (3)
121. (2)	122. (2)	123. (1)	124. (3)
125. (2)	126. (1)	127. (1)	128. (1)
129. (2)	130. (1)	131. (4)	132. (2)
133. (1)	134. (4)	135. (4)	136. (3)
137. (2)	138. (4)	139. (4)	140. (3)
141. (3)	142. (1)	143. (1)	144. (1)
145. (3)	146. (3)	147. (3)	148. (1)
149. (4)	150. (3)	151. (4)	152. (4)
153. (2)	154. (4)	155. (2)	156. (4)
157. (2)	158. (2)	159. (1)	160. (3)
161. (2)	162. (4)	163. (2)	164. (1)
165. (2)	166. (1)	167. (3)	168. (3)
169. (2)	170. (2)	171. (2)	172. (1)
173. (3)	174. (4)	175. (3)	176. (4)
177. (2)	178. (3)	179. (4)	180. (1)
181. (3)	182. (1)	183. (1)	184. (1)
185. (3)	186. (1)	187. (3)	188. (4)
189. (2)	190. (2)	191. (1)	192. (1)
193. (4)	194. (4)	195. (3)	196. (2)
197. (3)	198. (1)	199. (2)	200. (2)
201. (4)	202. (2)	203. (2)	204. (2)
205. (1)	206. (3)	207. (4)	208. (3)
209. (2)	210. (2)	211. (4)	212. (1)
213. (4)	214. (2)	215. (4)	216. (1)
217. (1)	218. (2)	219. (4)	220. (3)
221. (4)	222. (3)	223. (3)	224. (2)
225. (3)	226. (2)	227. (2)	228. (4)
229. (3)	230. (4)	231. (2)	232. (4)
233. (2)	234. (2)	235. (2)	236. (4)
237. (2)	238. (1)	239. (2)	240. (4)
241. (2)	242. (1)	243. (4)	244. (3)
245. (4)	246. (3)	247. (1)	248. (1)
249. (2)	250. (2)	251. (2)	252. (4)
253. (4)	254. (2)	255. (4)	256. (3)
257. (4)	258. (4)	259. (1)	260. (1)
261. (4)	262. (2)	263. (4)	264. (2)
265. (4)	266. (4)	267. (2)	268. (1)
269. (1)	270. (3)	271. (2)	272. (3)
273. (3)	274. (4)	275. (4)	276. (4)
277. (1)	278. (3)	279. (3)	280. (2)
281. (2)	282. (3)	283. (3)	284. (3)
285. (2)	286. (1)	287. (1)	288. (3)
289. (2)	290. (3)	291. (4)	292. (4)
293. (4)	294. (4)	295. (4)	296. (4)
297. (3)	298. (1)	299. (2)	300. (4)
301. (4)	302. (2)	303. (2)	304. (4)
305. (1)	306. (4)	307. (2)	308. (2)
309. (2)	310. (2)	311. (3)	312. (4)
313. (3)	314. (4)	315. (1)	316. (4)
317. (1)	318. (2)	319. (4)	320. (3)
321. (1)	322. (3)	323. (3)	324. (1)
325. (4)	326. (4)	327. (1)	328. (3)
329. (4)	330. (3)	331. (3)	332. (3)
333. (1)	334. (2)	335. (2)	336. (1)
337. (2)	338. (1)	339. (3)	340. (3)
341. (4)	342. (3)	343. (3)	344. (4)
345. (3)	346. (2)	347. (2)	348. (2)
349. (3)	350. (2)	351. (2)	352. (2)
353. (4)	354. (4)	355. (2)	356. (2)
357. (2)	358. (3)	359. (1)	360. (4)
361. (3)	362. (1)	363. (4)	364. (2)
365. (2)	366. (2)	367. (2)	368. (3)
369. (4)	370. (3)	371. (2)	372. (1)
373. (2)	374. (3)	375. (3)	376. (1)
377. (2)	378. (2)	379. (4)	380. (3)
381. (2)	382. (4)	383. (2)	384. (3)
385. (3)	386. (1)	387. (2)	388. (2)
389. (4)	390. (4)	391. (2)	392. (4)
393. (4)	394. (3)	395. (1)	396. (4)
397. (1)	398. (1)	399. (2)	400. (4)
401. (1)	402. (2)	403. (3)	404. (4)
405. (3)	406. (2)	407. (2)	408. (4)
409. (2)	410. (2)	411. (1)	412. (3)
413. (3)	414. (1)	415. (2)	416. (2)
417. (1)	418. (3)	419. (1)	420. (4)
421. (4)	422. (1)	423. (4)	424. (2)
425. (3)	426. (4)	427. (2)	428. (3)
429. (2)	430. (2)	431. (4)	432. (1)
433. (2)	434. (3)	435. (2)	436. (4)
437. (1)	438. (3)	439. (3)	440. (4)
441. (2)	442. (3)	443. (4)	444. (1)
445. (4)	446. (1)	447. (3)	448. (3)
449. (2)	450. (4)	451. (2)	452. (4)
453. (4)	454. (1)	455. (2)	456. (4)
457. (3)	458. (2)	459. (4)	460. (4)
461. (3)	462. (3)	463. (1)	464. (4)
465. (2)	466. (2)	467. (4)	468. (4)
469. (2)	470. (1)	471. (1)	472. (4)
473. (4)	474. (3)	475. (3)	476. (2)
477. (1)	478. (2)	479. (4)	480. (2)
481. (1)	482. (1)	483. (3)	484. (1)

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EXPLANATIONS

1. (4) The garbage was first sun-dried for one to three days to bring down the moisture level (Passive)
   The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

   They first sun-dried the garbage ....
   ↓ ↓ ↓
   Subject Verb Object → Active

   The garbage was first sun-dried by them ..
   ↓ ↓ ↓
   Subject Verb Object → Passive

   The Object of the Active Sentence becomes the Subject of the Passive. The Passive Sentence is formed with the Verb be (is, was, has been, etc.) + a Past Participle. The personal thing that does the action (the agent) is mentioned after the word by.
2. (2) Women like to be flattered by men. (Passive)
   The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

   Women like men to flatter them. (means Men flatter women)
   ↓ ↓ ↓
   object Subject Infinitive + Verb → Active
   Women like to be flattered by men
   ↓ ↓ ↓
   Subject Infinitive + be + Verb Object → Passive

   Passive of Infinitives is done by retaining to followed by be and the Past Participle form of the Verb.
3. (1) What must be done, must be done properly. (Passive)
   The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active). It is also a complex sentence.

   What one must do, one must do properly.
   ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
   Subject Modal Verb Subject Modal Verb → Active

   What must be done, must be done. properly.
   ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
   Modal be Verb Modal be Verb → Passive

   When a Modal is used in Active, the Passive form will be as follows :
   Modal + be + Past Participle of the Verb.
   In changing the voice of Complex Sentences, the voice of both the Principal Clause (one must do properly) and Sub–ordinate Clause (what one must do) should be changed.

4. (4) Let the poll results be looked at-is hope inspired by them ? (Passive)
   The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
5. (3) You are supposed to make the tea at eleven o' clock. (Passive)
   be supposed to is used when something should happen because it is the rule or because it has been planned.
6. (1) His teacher congratulated him on his brilliant success in the recent examination. (Active)
   The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Passive)

   He was congratulated by his teacher...
   ↓ ↓ ↓
   Subject Verb Object → Active

   His teacher congratulated him...
   ↓ ↓ ↓
   Subject Verb Object → Passive
7. (1) English is spoken all over the world. (Passive)
   The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
8. (1) By whom were you given permission to enter ? (Passive)
   The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
   who in Active form becomes by whom in the Passive.
9. (2) He has been granted a scholarship by the Principal. (Passive)
   The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

   The Principal has granted him a scholarship.
   ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
   Subject Verb Object Object → Active

   He has been granted a scholarship by the Principal
   ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
   Subject Verb Object Object

   The Passive Voice of Verbs with two objects (him, a scholarship) is formed by changing either of the two Objects into the Subject and retaining the other as the Object. him is the Factitive Object in Active which is changed to He in Passive.
10. (2) Men, women and children throng the shops before festivals making various purchases. (Active)
    The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Passive)
    Before festivals the shops are thronged with men, women and children ...
    ↓ ↓ ↓
    Subject Verb Object → Active

    Men, women and children throng the shops ...
    ↓ ↓ ↓
    Subject Verb Object

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The doer of the action of a Passive Verb (*i.e.* Object) may sometimes be preceded by some Preposition other than by.

e.g. with, at, to, etc.

- He is known to me.
- I was surprised at his result.
- You will be pleased with this news.

11. (1) The smugglers did not realise that someone was recording their Conversation. (Active)

The sentence is in Past Continuous Tense. (Passive)

The smugglers did not realise that their conversation was being recorded

↓ ↓

Verb Subject

(by someone)

↓

Object → Passive

The smugglers did not realise that someone

↓

Subject

was recording their conversation.

↓ ↓

Verb Object → Active

12. (2) The staff members were kept waiting by the principal. (Passive)

The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active).

13. (2) By whom were you taught grammar ? (Passive)

The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

who in Active form becomes by whom in the Passive.

14. (3) He was given a reward by the king. (Passive)

The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

15. (2) We are taught grammar by him. (Passive)

The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

16. (3) Is what I mean understood by you ? (Passive)

The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active). It is an Interrogative Sentence.

When an Interrogative Sentence begins with the Auxiliary verb-Do it should be changed into first Assertive, then Passive and then an Interrogative one.

Sentence → Do you understand what I mean ?

Step 1 (Assertive) You understand what I mean ?

Step 2 (Passive) What I mean is understood by you?

Step 3 (Interrrogative) Is what I mean understood by you?

17. (3) Who is looked for by him ? (Passive)

The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

18. (4) You are said to have done that. (Passive)

The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active). It is also a Complex sentence.

In changing the Voice of Complex Sentences the Voice of both the Principal and Subordinate clauses should be changed.

They say that you did that.

↓ ↓ ↓

Subordinate Connector Principal Clause

Clause

19. (2) Sums are being done by me. (Passive)

The sentence is in Present Continuous Tense. (Active)

I am doing sums.

↓ ↓ ↓

Subject Verb Object → Active

Sums are being done by me

↓ ↓ ↓

Subject Verb Object→ Active

20. (1) I was kept awake by the noise of the traffic. (Passive)

The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

21. (2) It is known to us all that there is only one God. (Passive)

The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

It is also a Complex Sentence.

22. (2) He was elected Mayor by the people. (Passive)

The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

23. (2) Let me not be laughed at, (Passive)

The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

In Active Voice, if the sentence expresses command or order or request (Imperative mood), then, in Passive Voice the word let is placed at the beginning of the sentence.

e.g. Do it. (Active). Let it be done. (Passive)

24. (2) He was seen leaving the house by me. (Passive)

The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

25. (4) The bull was pulled violently. (Passive)

The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

26. (1) I cannot wear this shirt any longer. (Active)

The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Passive)

This shirt cannot be worn by me any longer.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Subject Modal be VerbObject → Passive

I cannot wear this shirt any longer.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Subject Modal Verb Object → Active

27. (1) Grass is not eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be. (Passive)

The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

28. (2) He was seen picking up a gun by someone. (Passive)

The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

29. (3) Circumstances obliged him to resign. (Active)

The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Passive)

30. (4) Why was my proposal not agreed to by you ? (Passive)

The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

31. (2) It is time for tea to be taken. (Passive)

The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

Passive of Infinitives is done by retaining to followed by be and the Past Participle of the Verb.

eg. It is time to tell him the truth. (Active)

It is time for the truth to be told to him. (Passive)

The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

32. (3) All the decisions should be adhered to by the members. (Passive)

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The members should adhere to all the decisions.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Modal Verb (Phrasal) Object
→ Active

When a Modal is used in Active, the Passive form will be as follows :

Modal + be + Past Participle of the Main Verb

All the decisions should be adhered to by the numbers.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Modal be Verb (Phrasal) Object →
Passive

33. (4) He was accused of various offences by his subordinates. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

34. (3) Have all the necessary arrangements been made by someone ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

35. (1) The outcome of these experiments will be known after six months. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Future Tense. (Active)

We will know the outcome of these experiments .....
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object
→ Active

The outcome of these experiments will be known (by us) ...
↓ ↓
↓ Subject Verb
Object → Passive

36. (1) Don't speak unless you are spoken to. (Passive).
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense (Active). It is also a Complex Sentence with Double Objects (someone, you).
The Passive Voice of Verbs with two objects is formed by changing either of the two Objects into the Subject (You), and retaining the other as the Object (someone)

Don't speak until someone speaks to you.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Verb Connector Object Verb (Phrasal) Object
(Active)

Don't speak unless you are spoken to (by someone)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Verb Connector Object Verb (Phrasal) Object

37. (3) Were you frightened by the noise ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
An Interrogative Sentence beginning with Auxiliary Verb-Did will be converted to a Passive one by first changing it into Assertive, then Passive and finally an Interrrogative one.
Sentence → Did the noise frighten you ? (Active)
Step 1 (Assertive) The noise frightened you.
Step 2 (Passive) You were frightened by the noise.
Step 3 (Interrogative) Were you frightened by the noise ?

38. (2) The end of this exercise is being reached by us. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Continuous Tense. (Active)

39. (3) You are expected to complete this work before sunset. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

40. (1) Much damage was done by the storm. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

41. (1) The bell has been rung by the boy. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

The boy has rung the bell.
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object → Active

The bell has been rung by the boy.
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object → Passive

42. (1) He likes to be called sir by people. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active). It also has Double Objects (he, sir)

He likes People to call him sir.
(means people call him sir)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Object Subject Infinitive + Verb Object →
Active

He likes to be called sir by people.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Infinitive + be + Verb Object Object
→ Passive

Passive of Infinitives is done by retaining to followed by be and the Past Participle form of the Verb.

43. (1) The money was added up and found to be correct. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active).
It is also a Complex Sentence.

44. (4) Someone has cut the telegraph wires. (Active)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Passive)

45. (3) Will the truth be told to us by her ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

46. (3) He was asked a question by Mr. Sen. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

47. (1) English is spoken all over the world. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

48. (3) The boys who had not done their homework were punished by the teacher. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
It is also a Complex Sentence.

49. (2) He has been granted a scholarship by the Principal. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

The Principal has granted him a scholarship.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object Object → Active

He has been granted a scholarship by the Principal
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object Object

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The Passive Voice of Verbs with two objects (him, a scholarship) is formed by changing either of the two Objects into the Subject and retaining the other as the Object. him is the Factitive Object in Active which is changed to He in Passive.

50. (4) I was told by somebody that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
It is also a Complex Sentence.

51. (2) I shall be obliged to go by the circumstances. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Future Tense. (Active)
Circumstances will oblige me to go.
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object →
Active
I Shall be obliged to go by the circumstances.
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object
→ Passive

52. (3) Much time is wasted by us on trifles. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

53. (2) An old shirt was given to the beggar by Mohan. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

54. (4) He has been made a king by them. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)
They have made him a king.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object Object →
Active
He has been made a king by them.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object Object →
Passive
him is the Factitive Object in Active which is changed to He in Passive.

55. (1) By whom was English taught to you ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
The other ways of converting this sentence into Passive are as follows :
- Who were you taught English by ?
- By whom were you taught English ?

56. (2) Why haven't you been allowed to go ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

57. (3) It was expected by me that he will give us financial did. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

58. (1) Considerable efforts are being made by tobacco manufactures to gain new clients. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Continous Tense. (Active)

59. (4) Has all the work been done by somebody ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

60. (2) Two million deaths are caused annually by cigarette smoking in the industrial states. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

61. (3) I am surprised. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

62. (1) The snake was killed by the boys with a stick. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

63. (3) Let this be done by me. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

64. (2) A fox was caught by the tiger. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

65. (3) The fire has been lit by someone. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

66. (1) Have all the people been affected by the price-rise? (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

67. (3) The flowers are picked fresh, every morning by them. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

68. (1) He was looked upto by everyone. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
look up to somebody means to admire or respect somebody.

69. (2) Let him be told to get out of our house. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
If the Active Verb is in the Imperative Mood, the word let is placed at the beginning, in the Passive Voice.
Passive of Infinitives is done by retaining to followed by be and the Past Participle form of the Verb.
This sentence can be changed into Passive in another way also, which is as follows :
- He should be told to go.

70. (4) Good marks were seldom obtained by those who worked hard. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
It is also a Complex Sentence.

71. (2) The money was taken from the customer by the accountant. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

72. (1) He was refused admittance by the peon. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

73. (1) The political leaders were being interviewed by the reporter. (Passive)
The sentence is in Past Continuous Tense. (Active)
The reporter was interviewing the political leaders.
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object→ Active
The political leaders were being interviewed by the reporter.
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object
→ Passive

74. (2) A perfect dam has been built by the beavers across the stream. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)
The beavers have built a perfect dam.
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object → Active

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A perfect dam has been built by the beavers.
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object → Passive

75. (3) All the instructions should be carefully followed by you. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
The Passive form of a sentence with a Modal is as follows :
Modal + be + Past Participle of Main Verb
You should follow all the instructions carefully.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Modal Verb Object → Active
All the instructions should be followed by you.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Modal be Verb Object→ Passive

76. (1) The earthquake damaged the school and other buildings. (Active)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Passive)

77. (1) This watch need not be wound. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
winded means being out of breath. (Past Tense of wind)
wound means made a clock work by turning a knob, handle, etc. several times. (Past Tense of wind)
eg.
- He was momentarily winded by the blow to his stomach.
- He had not wound his watch, so it stopped working.

78. (3) Has the window been broken by somebody ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

79. (2) A noise is being made by the children. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Continuous Tense. (Active)

80. (3) The silence was broken by the child's shrill wail. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

81. (2) The rat is being run after by the cat. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Continuous Tense.(Active)

82. (1) English is spoken all over the world. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

83. (3) Mohan was elected captain by the boys. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

84. (3) The rubbish was thrown away. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

85. (1) Let the picture be seen by him. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

86. (2) The exercise has already been done by us. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

87. (2) The main skills sought to be developed by us include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

88. (2) By whom can Gandhi's integrity be questioned ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

89. (3) I was presented a bouquet on my birthday by him. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

90. (2) This surface smooth. (Passive)
This sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
Some Transitive Verbs are Active in form but Passive in sense; they are called Quasi-Passive Verbs and their usage is called the Middle Voice.
This surface feels smooth means This surface is smooth when it is felt.

91. (4) I was asked to finish the work in time by him. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

92. (4) Quinine is tasted bitter. (Passive)
This sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
Quinine tastes bitter means quinine is bitter when it is tasted. The use of Quasi-Passive Voice is evident.

93. (3) A special place is held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

94. (3) By what were you amused ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

95. (1) The area was engulfed in smoke and flames and made rescue operations difficult. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active).
It is also a Complex Sentence.

96. (3) A film, based on this novel, has been made. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

97. (1) I couldn't be moved on to the hospital and was operated on at home by the doctor. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
It is also a Complex Sentence and has a Modal-Couldn't in it.

98. (4) Why were you deprived of your membership by him ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

99. (2) He has brought us the news. (Active)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense (Passive)
The news has been brought to us by him.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object Object →Passive
He has brought us the news.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object Object →Active

100. (3) The criminal did not speak a word in self - defence. (Active)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Passive)

101. (3) The secret had been disclosed by the agent before it was evening. (Passive)

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The sentence is in Past Perfect Tense (Active)

The agent had disclosed the secret
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object → Active
The secret had been disclosed by the agent ...
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Object
→ Passive

102. (2) Surely someone must have found the lost child by new. (Active)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense (Active).
Surely the lost childmust have been found by now. (by someone)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Modal be + Verb Adverbial Object Object → Passive
Surely someone musthave found the lost child by now.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Modal Verb Object Adverbial Object→ Passive
An Adverbial Object indicates time.

103. (3) Hot meals are served till 10 : 30; coffee and sandwiches may be ordered till 11 : 30 (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

104. (4) Let face be down; let arms be stretched out. (Passive)
The sentence is in Imperative Mood and Simple Present Tense. (Active)

105. (4) It was expected by the Greeks that they would win the international trophy. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
'The international trophy was expected to be won by the Greeks' is incorrect.
Double Passives should not be used, because they give a wrong meaning.

106. (2) He put aside his textbooks when he left school and never reopened them. (Active)
The sentence is a Complex Sentence and in Simple Past Tense. (Passive)

107. (1) All the problems are foisted by a selfish person on his unfortunate friends. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
foist on (Verb)
foist something on somebody' (Phrasal Verb) means to force somebody accept something that he does not want.
e.g. The title for her novel was foisted on her by the publishers.

108. (2) The war must be ended now. (Passive)
The sentence expresses an Imperative Mood and is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

109. (4) They were constantly asking me for money. (Active)
The sentence is in Past Continuous Tense. (Passive)

110. (3) How much a month do they pay you ? (Active)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Passive)

111. (1) I was surprised a great deal by this unexpected news. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

112. (1) Grass is not eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

113. (1) The book is being read by her every day. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Continuous Tense. (Active)

114. (2) He was seen picking up a gun by someone. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

115. (2) The stage is being decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Continuous Tense. (Active)

116. (4) A new plan is being evolved by India to control her population. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Continuous Tense. (Active)

117. (2) The lock was found by us broken last night. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
by us can also be left out or used at the end of the sentence as in –
- The lock was found broken last night.
- The lock was found broken last night, by us.

118. (3) The traitors should be shot dead by them. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

119. (3) By whom was the fair inaugurated ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

120. (3) Let the doors be closed. (Passive)
The sentence is in Imperative Mood and Simple Present Tense. (Active)

121. (2) My question has not been answered by anybody. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

122. (2) The sentence was delivered by the judge at the courtroom yesterday. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

123. (1) Let all the doors and windows be shut in the night. (Passive)
The sentence is in Imperative Mood, Simple Present Tense. (Active)

124. (3) Computers are used by people for various purposes. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

125. (2) Numerous experts have treated the problem. (Active)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Passive)

126. (1) Delicious food is cooked by her always. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

127. (1) He was given a little puppy by mother. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

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128. (1) She was paid a meagre salary by the company. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

129. (2) Let him not be insulted. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense and in Imperative Mood. (Active)

130. (1) The door was shut with a bang by Sameer. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

131. (4) A new airport is going to be built near the old one. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Continuous Tense. (Active)

132. (2) No one can repair my watch (Active)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Passive)

133. (1) The sight of the miserable beggar moved Rosemary to tears. (Active)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Passive)
The doer of the action of a Passive Verb (*i.e.* Object) may sometimes be preceded by some other Preposition other than by like at, with, to, etc.
e.g.
- I was surprised at his result.
- He is known to me.

134. (4) Could the salt be passed ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active). The verb pass is in Imperative Mood. Modal (could) changes to could be in Passive.

135. (4) The animals should not be subjected to cruelty. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense and in Imperative Mood. (Active)

136. (3) By whom were you asked to draft this letter ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
who in the Active form becomes by whom in the Passive.

137. (2) Such a fuss was created over a trivial matter. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

138. (4) A serious forest fire was caused by lightning and many nearby houses were damaged. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active). It is also a Complex Sentence.

139. (4) Today my task was accomplished successfully. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

140. (3) Look! the door has been painted. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

141. (3) The doctor advised her 15 days rest after her surgery. (Active)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Passive)

142. (1) When were my books returned by him ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

143. (1) All other work had to be stopped by us to complete our Assignment. (Passive)
The sentence is in Past Perfect Tense. (Active)

144. (1) The Quit India Movement was started by Gandhiji in 1942. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

145. (3) Unnecessary honking of horn should be avoided. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

One	should	avoid	honking	the horn	unnecessarily.
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Subject	Modal	Verb	Object	Retained Object	Object

→ Active

Unnecessary	honking	of horn	should	be	avoided. (by one)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Subject	Retained Object	Modal	be	Verb	Object

→ Passive

The Passive of Verbs with two objects is formed by changing either of the two Objects into the Subject and retaining the other as the Object, called the Retained Object.

146. (3) Bronze medals were won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in London Olympics. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

147. (3) Life has been made so much easier by the modern means of communication. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

148. (1) The sky has been overcast by thick clouds. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

149. (4) Unsolicited advice should not be given. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active) – should not – (Modal) changes to should not be in Passive.

150. (3) Under the scheme, the investors are permitted to buy shares from foreign companies. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

151. (4) We had completed our task before sunset. (Active)
The sentence is in Past Perfect Tense. (Passive)

Our task	had been completed	before sunset. (by us)
↓	↓	↓
Subject	Verb	Adverbial Object

→ Passive

We	had completed	our task	before sunset.
↓	↓	↓	↓
Subject	Verb	Object	Adverbial Object

→ Active

before sunset is an Adverbial Object as it indicates time.

152. (4) The beggar was laughed at by the boy. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
An Intransitive Verb may be changed into the Passive, when it is a Prepositional Verb as in –
They laugh at us. (Active)
We are laughed at by them. (Passive)
↓
Prepositional Verb

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153. (2) A massive tribal welfare programme has been launched by the government in Jharkhand. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)
154. (4) Cricket was being played by the boys. (Passive)
The sentence is in Past Continuous Tense. (Active)
155. (2) A circle was drawn by them in the morning. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
156. (4) The entire block will be demolished by them. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Future Tense. (Active)
157. (2) several items in the room were destroyed by the burglar. Even the carpet was torn. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
158. (2) The elders must be respected. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
Modal (must) has been used.
159. (1) You have been warned. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)
160. (3) Has your question been answered ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)
161. (2) The prices were lowered by the shopkeeper. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
162. (4) Promises must be kept. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active).
Modal (must) has been used.
163. (2) The new drug has not been approved for sale by the government. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)
164. (1) All the details of the invention have been published by them. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)
165. (2) We are taught grammar by him. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
166. (1) The union leader's proposals could not be accepted by the manager. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active).
Modal (could not) has been used.
167. (3) Be prepared for the worst. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
168. (3) You are requested to shut the door and go to sleep. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
It is also expressing a request (Affirmative Mood)
169. (2) This is impossible to be done. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense (Active) with an Infinitive.
Passive of Infinitive is done by retaining to followed by be and the Past Participle form of the Verb.
Active : to + do
Passive : to + be + done
170. (2) All living species on Earth must be taken care of by us. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
Modal (must) has been used in Active.
It changes to must be in Passive.
171. (2) He is called a fool by people. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
172. (1) We are reading it. (Active)
The sentence is in Present Continous Tense. (Passive)
173. (3) A mistake had been committed by him. (Passive)
The sentence is in Past Perfect Tense. (Active)
174. (4) My boss gave me the most useful training of my career. (Active)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Passive)
175. (3) It has been decided to open a new branch. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)
176. (4) The bank will sanction the loan. (Active)
The sentence is in Simple Future Tense. (Passive)
177. (2) Let the windows be painted. (Passive)
The sentence is in Imperative Mood and Simple Present Tense. (Active)
178. (3) The traitors should be shot dead by them. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
179. (4) The children in the slum areas are being taught by Rahul. (Passive).
The sentence is in Present Continuous Tense. (Active)
180. (1) Children cannot be expected to understand these problems. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
Modal (can) has been used.
181. (3) Why was the garden gate broken by her ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
182. (1) The old man was being laughed at by the students. (Passive)
The sentence is in Past Continuous Tense. (Active)
183. (1) She was admonished by him for the error. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
admonish (Verb) means to tell somebody firmly that you do not approve of something that he has done.
184. (1) Can this big parcel be sent by air ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
Modal (can) has been used.
185. (3) Many elders were saved from being drowned by the boys. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
186. (1) He was found a good wife by us. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
187. (3) I will take care of you. (Active)
The sentence is in Simple Future Tense. (Passive)
188. (4) One should keep promises. (Active)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Passive)
Modal (should) has been used in Active which changes to should be in Passive.
189. (2) He was forced to resign his post. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)
190. (2) This essay would have been written by him in time. (Passive)
The sentence is in Future Perfect Tense. (Active)

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191. (1) The story was being completed by him on time. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

192. (1) The house was painted green by Sheela. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

193. (4) The Nobel Prize for Physics has been won by an American scientist. (Passive)
The sentense is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

194. (4) They will have felicitated the winners by now. (Active)
The sentence is in Future Perfect Tense. (Passive)
By now the winners will have been felicitated. (by them)

	↓	↓	↓
	Subject	Verb	Object
	→	Passive	
They	willl have felicitated		the winners by now.
↓	↓		↓
Subject	Verb		Object

→Active

195. (3) The office sanctioned me the loan. (Active)
The sentence is in Simple Past tense. (Passive)

196. (2) Let the window be opened. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active). The Verb 'open' is in Imperative Mood.

197. (3) Rainfall has been reduced due to deforestation in tropical lands. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

198. (1) The arm of the injured man was bandaged by the doctor. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

199. (2) I was startled from the deep depths of slumber by the ringing of the alarm clock. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

200. (2) The national anthem will be sung by one of the girls in the class at the end of the function. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Future Tense. (Active)

201. (4) A picture would be drawn by Robin in the competition. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Future Tense. (Active)

202. (2) By whom were you given the ice-cream ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

203. (2) Are your lessons not being revised by you. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Continuous Tense. (Active)

204. (2) Indiscipline should not be encouraged by us. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active). Modal-should not has been used in Active which changes to should not be in the Passive.

205. (1) Wise men will be blessed by our Almighty. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Future Tense. (Active)

206. (3) His subordinate was punished by the Army chief. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

207. (4) Promises must be kept. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active). Modal (must) has been used.

208. (3) All the telephone wires have been cut. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

209. (2) A letter will be written by me. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Future Tense. (Active)

210. (2) Shall we help Motin ? (Active)
The sentence is in Simple Future Tense. (Passive)

211. (4) I have written a letter. (Active)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Passive)

212. (1) This picture cannot be drawn by me. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
The model (can) has been used in active which changed to can be in passive.

213. (4) The bridge had been constructed by the men. (Passive)
The sentence is in Past Perfect Tense. (Active)

214. (2) Let not the police be informed about the robbery. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

215. (4) I have been spotted by them in the crowd. (Passive)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Active)

216. (1) We were made to work by him. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

217. (1) 'War and Peace' was written by Leo Tolstoy. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

218. (2) Three puppies were rescued by Rita. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

219. (4) Will a letter have been written by him ? (Passive)
The sentence is in Future Perfect Tense. (Active)

220. (3) I was advised by the doctor to give up sweets. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

221. (4) You will be laughed at by them. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Future Tense. (Active)

222. (3) The authorities shall prosecute trespassers. (Active)
The sentence is in Simple Future Tense. (Passive)

223. (3) The glasses were filled with water by the waiter. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

224. (2) The dog was taken for a walk by her. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

225. (3) The car was being driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road. (Passive)
The sentence is in Past Continuous Tense. (Active)

226. (2) I don't like being told what to do. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)

227. (2) Dinesh was seen shopping at the mall by Aditya. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

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228. (4) They didn't give him the information he needed. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Passive)

229. (3) No body told Bipin about the meeting. (Active)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Passive)

230. (4) Has anybody shown you what to do ? (Active)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Passive)

231. (2) It was proposed by them to hold a meeting. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

232. (4) We were very much pleased with her manners. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Active)

233. (2) The horn was being blown by the driver. (Passive)
The sentence is in Past Continuous Tense. (Active)

234. (2) These letters will be posted tomorrow. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Future Tense (Active).
Modal (shall) is used in Active, it will change to shall be/will be in Passive

235. (2) The police have launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects. (Active)
The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. (Passive)

236. (4) The farmer's wife collected a fresh batch of eggs. (Active)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Passive)

237. (2) The letter will have been written by me. (Passive)
The sentence is in Future Perfect Tense. (Active)

238. (1) Then she bowed her face. (Active)
The sentence is in Simple Past Tense. (Passive)

239. (2) We had not decorated the walls. (Active)
The sentence is in Past Perfect Tense. (Passive)

240. (4) What cannot be cured must be endured. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
It is case of Double Passive. Modals (can, must) in Active changes to can be, must be in Passive.

241. (2) Structure of Interrogative Sentence in Active Voice starting with did is as follows :

Did + Sub. + Verb (V.) + Obj
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Did everybody miss the first bus ?

The structure in Passive Voice will be as follows :
Was/Were + Sub. (Ob. of Active Sentence) + V_3 + by
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Was the first bus missed by
Ob. (Agent)(Sub. of Active Sentence)
↓
everybody ?

242. (1) Structure of Simple Future Tense, Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + will/shall + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
We will not allow them....
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active Sentence) + will/shall + be
↓ ↓ ↓
They will not be
+ V_3 + by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
allowed.... by us.

243. (4) Structure of Active Voice, using Modals (must, should, etc.) is as follows :
Sub. + Modal + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Everyone must read this book.
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + Modal + be + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
This book must be read
by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓
by everyone.

244. (3) Structure of Past Tense, Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + V_2 + that + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
He knew that it (his own life....)
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + was/were + V_3 + by +
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
It was known by
Ob. (Sub. of Active) + that
↓ ↓
him that his own life....

245. (4) Structure of Present Perfect Tense, Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + has/have + V_3 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The student has learnt the answer.....
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + has/have + been + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The answer has been learnt .....
by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓
by the student

246. (3) The Structure of Simple Past Tense, Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + V_2 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓
The old lady touched and patted the cow.
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + was/were + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓
The cow was touched and patted
+ by + Ob.
↓ ↓
by the old lady.

247. (1) The Structure of Simple Past Tense, Passive Voice is as follows :

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Sub. + was/were + V_3 + Ob_1 + by
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
This watch was given to me by
+ Ob_2
↓
my grandfather.

In Active Voice, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. (Ob_1 of Passive) + V_2 + Ob. (Ob_2 of Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
My grandfather gave me
+ Ob. (Sub. of Passive)
↓
this watch.

In Passive Voice, one of the Objects is converted into Subject and one Object remains as it is and to/for is used with the Object converted into the Subject.

248. (1) by (whom) changes to who
↓ ↓
Passive Active

Structure of Present Continuous Tense, Passive Voice is as follows :

Question Word + is/am/are + Sub. + being + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
(By) whom is the child being fed ?

In, Active Voice the structure will be as follows :

Question Word + is/am/are + V_1 + ing + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Who is feeding the child ?

249. (2) It was expected by Alexander that he would conquer the world (Passive)

250. (2) In Simple Present Tense, Active Voice the structure is as follows :

Sub. + V_1 + Ob_1 + Ob_2
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
She begins her day with a cup of coffee.

The structure in Passive Voice will be as follows :

Sub. (Ob_1 of Active) + is/am/are + V_3 +
↓ ↓ ↓
Her day is begun by her
Ob. (Ob_2 of Active)
↓
with a cup of coffee.

251. (2) Structure of Passive Voice is as follows :

Sub. + be V. + Adj. + when + Pronoun
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Cacao is bitter when it
+ be V. + V_3
↓ ↓
is tasted

In Active Voice, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. + V_1 + Adj.
↓ ↓ ↓
Cacao tastes bitter.

252. (4) In Simple Past Tense, Active Voice with Double Objects, the structure is as follows :

Sub. + V_2 + Ob_1 + Ob_2
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
A great acknowledged me as a flatterer
man to him.

In Passive, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. (Ob_1 of Active) + was/were + V_3 +
↓ ↓ ↓
I was acknowledged
Ob_1 (Ob_2 of Active) + by + Ob_2 (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
as a flatterer to him by a great man.

253. (4) The structure of an Imperative Sentence, Active Voice is as follows :

Let + Sub. + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Let us help him.

In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :

Let + Sub. (Ob. of Active) + be + V_3 + by
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Let him be helped by
+ Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓
us.

254. (2) Structure of Interrogative Sentence, Passive Voice starting with Modals (can, shall, will, may etc.) is as follows :

Modal + Sub. + be + V_3 + by
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Can those happy moments be forgotten by
+ Ob. (Agent)
↓
me ?

In Active Voice, the structure will be as follows :

Modal + Sub. (Ob. of Passive) + V_1
↓ ↓ ↓
Can I forget
+ Ob. (Sub. of Passive)
↓
those happy moments ?

255. (4) Structure of having have to, Active Voice is as follows :

Sub. + have to + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
You have to do this .....

In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. (Ob. of Active) + have/has to + be + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
This has to be done
+ by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓
by you.....

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256. (3) Structure of Past Continuous Tense, Active Voice is as follows :

Sub. + was/were + V-ing + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The labourers were digging a canal.

In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. (Ob. of Active) + was/were + being + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
A canal was being dug
+ by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓
by the labourers.

257. (4) Structure of Past Tense, Active Voice is as follows:

Sub. + V_2 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓
The watchman switched on the lights .....

In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. (Ob. of Passive) + was/were + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓
The lights were switched on
+ by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓
by the watchman.....

258. (4) Structure of wh-questions in Active Voice is as follows :

Wh word + Aux. + Sub. + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Where do you keep the current..... ?

In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :

Wh word + Aux. + Sub. (Ob. of Active) + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Where are the current..... kept
+ by + Ob. (Sub. of Active) (Agent)
↓ ↓
by you ?

259. (1) Structure of Simple Future Tense, Passive Voice is as follows :

Sub. + will/shall + be + V. + for
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
She will be rewarded for
Ob_1 + by + Ob_2
↓ ↓ ↓
her kind deed by (them).

In Active Voice, the structure will be as follows :

(1) Sub. (Ob_1 of Passive) + will/shall + V_1
↓ ↓ ↓
Her kind deed will reward
+ Ob_1 (Sub. of Passive)
↓
her.

It can be changed in this way as well :

(2) Sub. (Ob_2 of Passive) + will/shall + V_1
↓ ↓ ↓
They will reward
+ Ob (Ob_1 of Passive)
↓
her for her kind deed.

260. (1) Structure of Simple Present Tense, Active Voice is as follows :

Sub. + V_1 + Ob_1 + Ob_2
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
God gives us happiness.

In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :

(1) Sub. (Ob_2 of Active) + is/am/are + V_3 + by
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Happiness is given by
+ Ob_1 (Sub. of Active)
↓
God.

(2) Sub. (Ob_1 of Active) + is/am/are + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓
We are given
+ Ob_1 (Ob_2 of Active) + by + Ob_2 (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
happiness by God.

261. (4) Structure of Sentence (using ought to), Active Voice is as follows :

Sub. + ought to + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The gardener ought to water the plants...

In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. (Ob_2 of Active) + ought to + be + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The plants ought to be watered
+ by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓
by the gardener.....

262. (2) Structure of wh-questions, Active Voice is as follows :

Wh word + V_2 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓
Who wrote it ?

In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :

Wh word + Aux. + Sub. (Ob. of Active) + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
By whom was it written ?

263. (4) Structure of Simple Future Tense, Active Voice is as follows :

Sub. + will/shall + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The principal will announce the results.

In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. (Ob. of Active) + will/shall + be
↓ ↓ ↓
The results will be
+ V_3 + by + Ob. of Active) (Agent)
↓ ↓ ↓
announced by the principal.

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264. (2) Structure of Past Continuous Tense, Active Voice is as follows :

Sub. + was/were + V-ing + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Some people were helping the wounded woman.

In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. (Ob. of Active) + was/were + being + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The wounded woman was being helped
+ by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓
by some people.

265. (4) Structure of Simple Future Tense, Active Voice is as follows :

Sub. + will/shall + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The servant will execute all orders...

In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. (Ob. of Active) + will/shall + be + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
All orders will be executed
+ by + Ob.
↓ ↓
by the servant.

266. (4) Structure of Simple Past Tense, Passive Voice is as follows :

Sub. + was/were + V_3 + to .....
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
I was obliged to go

In Active Voice, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. (Ob. of Passive) + V-2 + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
Circumstances obliged me
(Not a person)
to .....
↓ ↓
to go.

When the Sub. in the Active is not a person, we use with, to, in, at, etc. and not by in Passive

Here, circumstances (Sub.) is not a person.

Look at the sentences :

Smoke filled the room. (Active)

The room was filled with smoke. (Passive)

Smoke (Sub.) is not a person.

267. (2) Structure of Simple Past Tense, Active Voice is as follows :

Sub. + V_2 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓
They established this club .....

In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. (Ob. of Active) + was/were + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓
This club was established ....
by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓
by them.

Use of by them is not necessary/mandatory.

268. (1) Structure of Simple Past Tense, Active Voice is as follows :

Sub. + V_2 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓
People believed the earth .....

In Passive, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. (Ob. of Active) + was/were + V_3 + to
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The earth was believed to
+ be +
↓
be .....

When the V. in the Active is not an action, we use with, to, in, at, etc. and not by in Passive.

Here, believed (V.) is not an action; it's a state and people (Sub.) is vague (general), so, it is not mentioned in Passive.

Look at the sentences :

I know her. (Active)

She is known to me. (Passive)

[The V. - know is not an action; it's a state]

269. (1) Structure of Simple Past Tense, Active Voice is as follows :

Sub. + did + not + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The boy did not break the glass.

In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. (Ob. of Active) + was/were + not +
↓ ↓ ↓
The glass was not
V_3 + by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
broken by the boy.

270. (3) Structure of Simple Present Tense, Active Voice is as follows :

Sub. + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓
They fund school for girls.

In Passive, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. (Ob. of Active) + is/am/are + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓
School for girls is funded
+ by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓
by them.

271. (2) Structure of Past Continuous Tense, Active Voice is as follows :

Sub. + was/were + V-ing + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The lady of the house was furnishing the mansion.

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In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + was/were + being
The mansion was being
+ V_3 + by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
furnished by the lady of the house.

272. (3) Structure of Simple Past Tense, Passive Voice is as follows :
Sub. + was/were + V_3 + by + Ob.
The convict was found..... by the jury.
In Active Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Passive) + V_2 + Ob. (Sub. of Passive)
The jury found the convict.....

273. (3) Structure of Present Perfect Tense, Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + has/have + V_3 + Ob.
I have lost my book.
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + has/have + been + V_3
My book has been lost
+ by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
by me.
Use of by me is not necessary

274. (4) Structure of Imperative Sentence, Passive Voice is as follows :
Let + Sub. (Ob. of Active) + be + V_3
Let the door be opened.

275. (4) Structure of Present Perfect Tense, Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + has/have + V_3 + Ob_1 + Ob_2
My father has promised me a bicycle.
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + has/have + been + V_3
I have been promised
+ Ob_1 + by + Ob_2 (Sub. of Active)
a bicycle by my father.

276. (4) Structure of Simple Present Tense, Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + V_1 + Ob.
My mother bakes cakes.
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + is/am/are + V_3 + by
Cakes are baked by
+ Ob. (Sub. of Active)
my mother.

277. (1) Structure of Simple Future Tense, Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + will/shall + V_1 + Ob.
My father will write a letter.
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + will/shall + be + V_3
A letter will be written
+ by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
by my father.

278. (3) Structure of Present Continuous Tense, Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + is/are/am + V-ing + Ob.
My brilliant is speaking Italian
niece
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + is/are/am + being + V_3
Italian is being spoken
+ by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
by my brilliant niece.

279. (3) Structure of Present Continuous Tense, Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + is/are/am + V-ing + Prep. + Ob.
She is putting in many hours
of
work.
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + is/are/am + being + V_3
Many hours of work are being put in
+ by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
by her.

280. (2) Structure of Simple Present Tense, Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + V_1 + Ob.
Everyone praises good men.
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + is/are + V_3 + by
Good men are praised by
+ Ob. (Sub. of Active)
everyone.

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281. (2) Subject + is/are/am + V_3 + by + Object (Passive)
282. (3) Subject + was/were + V_3 + by + Object (Passive)
283. (3) Subject + is/are/am + V_3 + Preposition + Object (Passive)
284. (3) How did + Subject + V_1 + Object (Active)
285. (2) Subject + V_2 + Object (Passive)
286. (1) Subject + was/were + V_3 + Preposition + by + Object (Passive)
287. (1) Subject + has/have + V_2 + Object (Active)
288. (3) Subject + should not + V_1 + Object (Active)
289. (2) Subject + V_1 + Object (Active)
290. (3) Subject + can be + V_3 (Passive)
291. (4) Subject + was/were + V_3 (Passive)
292. (4) Subject + is to be + V_3 (Passive)
293. (4) Subject + may be + V_3 + by + Object (Passive)
294. (4) Subject + is/was + not + V_3 + by + Object (Passive)
295. (4) Please + V_1 + Object (Active)
296. (4) Subject + was/were + V-ing + Object. (Active)
297. (3) Subject + was/were + V_3 + by + Object (Passive)
298. (1) Subject + mustn't + V_1 + Object. (Active)
299. (2) Subject + was/were + V_3 (Passive)
300. (4) The class work is not being submitted regularly by them. (Passive)
301. (4) In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows:

Sub. (Ob. of Active) + should + be + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Promises should be kept

[(by one) not required]

302. (2) Active Sent. in the Simple Pr. has the following structure :

Sub. + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓
People in Egypt Speak Arabic

In Passive, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. (Ob. of Active) + is/am/are + V_3 +
↓ ↓ ↓
Arabic is spoken

Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓
in Egypt

303. (2) The structure of Passive Sent. with Mod. is as follows :

Sub. + Mod. + be + V_3 + by
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The poor must be looked after by

+ Ob.
↓
society

In Active, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. (Ob. of Passive) + Mod. + V_1
↓ ↓ ↓
Society must look after

Ob. (Sub. of Passive)
↓
the poor

304. (4) The Passive Sent. with Modals will have the following structure :

Sub. (Ob. of Active) + Mod. + be + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Elders should be respected

+ by + Ob.
↓
[by + Ob. may be ignored]

305. (1) The Active structure of Int. Sent. is as follows :

Q.wd + Sub. + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Can we rely on him?

The Passive structure will be as follows :

Q.wd + Sub. (Ob. of Active) + be + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Can he be relied on ?

[by + Ob. may be ignored]

306. (4) The Passive sent. of Int. sent. → wh (Q.wd.) will be as follows :

Q.wd + is/are + Ob_1 + V_3 + Ob_2
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
By whom are you taught English ?

[who changes to By whom]

307. (2) The Imp.Sent. in the Passive Voice has the following structure :

Let + not + Sub. (Ob. of Active) + be + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Let not the poor be insulted.

308. (2) A Passive Sent. in the S.Pr. has the following structure :

Ob. of the Active (Sub.) + is/am/are + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓
I am interested

by/in + Sub. of the Active (Ob.)
↓ ↓
in it.

309. (2) Passive Sent. in the S.Past has the following structure :

Sub. (Ob. of the Active) + was/were + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓
The lame man was laughed at

by + Ob. (Sub. of the Active)
↓ ↓
by the boy.

310. (2) Active Sent. in the S.Past has the following structure :

Sub. (Ob. of Passive) + V_2 +
↓ ↓
The villagers took

Ob. (Sub. of the Active)
↓
Rohit....

311. (3) The Imperative Sent, in the Passive Voice has the following structure :

Let + Sub. (Ob. of Active) + is/am/are + to be
↓ ↓ ↓
Minutes.... are to be

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+ V_3
↓
completed.

312. (4) Passive Sent. in the Past Cont. has the following structure :
Sub. (Ob. of the Active) + was/were + being +
↓ ↓ ↓
The flower beds were being
V_3 + by + Ob. (Sub. of the Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
dug by grand father.

313. (3) Passive Sent. in the S.Fut. has the following structure :
Sub. (Ob. of the Active) + will/shall + be +
↓ ↓ ↓
My project will be
V_3 + by + Ob. (Sub. of the Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
completed by me....

314. (2) Passive Sent. in the S.Pr. has the following structure :
Sub. (Ob. of the Active) + is/are/am + V_3 +
↓ ↓ ↓
Those who..... themselves are helped
by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓
by God.

315. (1) Passive Sent. in the S.Fut. has the following structure :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + will/shall + be
↓ ↓ ↓
My proposal will be
+ V_3 + by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
objected to by him.

316. (4) Passive Sent. in the S.Past. has the following structure :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + was/were + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓
Angela was called up
+ by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓
by father....

317. (1) Passive Sent, Inter. Sent. has the following structure :
Q.wd. + was/were + Sub. + V_3 + to
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Why wasn't the matter brought to
+ Ob.
↓
my notice ?

318. (2) Active Sent., Inter. Sent. has the following structure :
Q.wd. + did + Sub. + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Why did they refuse him admittance ?

319. (4) Passive of people say is it is said.
Hence, the structure is as follows :
It is said + that + Complete sent.
↓ ↓ ↓
It is said that he is a spy.

320. (3) The Imp. Sent in the Passive Voice has the following structure :
Let + Sub. (Ob. of Active) + be
↓ ↓ ↓
Let the game be
+ V_3
↓
finished.

321. (1) The structure of Fut. Per., Passive Voice is as follows :
Sub. + will/shall + have + been + V_3 + by
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The task should have been completed by
+ Obj.
↓
the student.
In Active Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Passive) + will/shall + have
↓ ↓ ↓
The students should have
+ V_3 + Ob. (Sub. of Passive)
↓ ↓
completed the task

322. (3) In Simple Past, Passive Voice, the structure is as follows :
Sub. + was/were + V_3 + by + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
He was caught by the police
In Active Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Passive) + V_2 + Ob. (Sub of Passive)
↓ ↓ ↓
The police caught him

323. (3) The structure of Imp. Sent., Passive Voice is as follows :
Let + Sub. + be + V_3 (by someone)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Let the window be opened not mandatory
In Active Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Passive) + V_1 + Ob. (Sub. of Passive)
↓ ↓ ↓
Some one (not required) Open the window

324. (1) Structure of S.Pr. + Past, Active Voice is as follows :
Sub + V_1 + that + Sub_2 + V_2 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
I know Conj. he did the work
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
That + Sub. (Ob. of Active) + was/were + V_3 + by
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Conj. the work was done by
+ Ob. (Sub_2 of Active) + is/are/am + V_3 + to
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
him is known to

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Ob_2 (Sub_1 of Active)
↓
me

325. (4) Structure of S. Pr., Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + V_1 + Ob
↓ ↓ ↓
Many factors within our nation affect the economy
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + is/am/are + V_3 + by +
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The economy is affected by
Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓
many factors

326. (4) The structure of S. Past, Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + V_2 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓
The child upset the salt.....
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + was/were + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓
The salt was upset over everything
+ by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓
by the child

327. (1) The structure of S. Pr., Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + V. + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓
He opens the door
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + is/am/are + V_3 + by +
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The door is opened by
Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓
him

328. (3) The structure of going to (Fut.), Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + is/are/am + going to + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
I am going to bring him....
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + is/are/am + going to + be
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
He is going to be
+ V_3 + by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
brought ..... by me.

329. (4) The structure of P.Per., Active Voice is as follows:
Sub. + has/have + V_3 + Ob_1 + Ob_2
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
He has sent me a present
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub (Ob_2 of Active) + has/have + been + V_3 + to
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
A present has been sent to
+ Ob_1 (Ob_1 of Active) + by + Ob_2 (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
me by him

330. (3) In Passive Voice, Simple Pr., the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + is/are/am + V_3 + by
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Children are loved by
+ Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓
their parents.

331. (3) In Passive Voice, Fut. Per., the structure is as follows :
Sub. + will/shall + have + been
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The painting would have been
V_3 + (by + Ob.)
↓ ↓ ↓
stolen (by someone) ....
(not required)
In Active Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob of Passive) + will/shall + have + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
someone would have stolen
+ Ob. (Sub. of Passive)
↓
the painting .....

332. (3) The structure of S.Pr., Passive Voice will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + is/am/are + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓
Veerappan is believed....
(by them)

333. (1) The structure of S.Past, Passive Voice will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + was/were
↓ ↓
I was completely
+ V_3 + by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
undone by my last venture

334. (2) The sentence is in Passive Voice. In Active Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. + are to + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
You are to keep your promises

335. (2) Sent. in the Past Cont. have the following structure :
Sub. + was/were + being + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Many types were being sold
of fish
+ by + Ob.
↓ ↓
by them .....

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In Active Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Passive) + was/were + V-ing
↓ ↓ ↓
They were selling
+ Ob. (Sub. of Passive)
↓
many types of fish
at the market.

336. (1) Passive Sent. in the Pr. Per. has the following structure :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + has/have + been + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
More than ten have been cycled
kilometers
by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓
by us.

337. (2) Passive Sent. in the Pr. Cont. has the following structure :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + is/are/am + being
↓ ↓ ↓
The flowers are being
+ V_3 + by + Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
trodden on by the lady.

338. (1) Passive Sent. in the S. Past has the following structure :
Sub. (Ob. of Active) + was/were + V_3 + by
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The museum was built by
Ob. (Sub. of Active)
↓
the historical society.

339. (3)The Imp. Sent. in the Passive Voice has the following structure :
Let + Sub. + be + V_3 (by Ob.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Let him be told ..... (not required)
In Active Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. (Ob. of Passive) + V_1 + Ob. (Sub. of Passive)
↓ ↓ ↓
(not required) tell him
to do it.

340. (3) Active Sent. in the S.Pr. has the following structure :
Sub. (Ob. of Passive) + V_1 +
↓ ↓
.....somebody sweeps and mops
Ob. (Sub. of Passive)
↓
the room....

341. (4) The structure of Past Tense, Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + V_2 + Ob_1 and + V_2 + Ob_2
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The Swiss regarded him... and called him...

The structure in Passive Voice will be as follows :
Sub(Ob. of Active) + was/were + V_3 + and
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
He was regarded.... and
+ was/were + V_3 + by + Ob.(Sub. of Active)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
was called.... by the Swiss.

342. (3)Structure of Simple Present Tense, Passive Voice is as follows :
Sub. + is/am/are + V_3 + to + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
That too many .... is known to all
The structure in Active Voice will be as follows :
Sub. + V_1 + that + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
All know that too many cooks....

343. (3)Structure of Past Tense, Active Voice, Interrogative Sentence is as follows :
Q.wd. + Sub. + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Did he plan an excursion ..... ?
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
[The primary Aux. V. (do, does, did) do not appear in the Passive form.]
Was/were + Sub. + V_3 + by +
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Was an excursion... planned by
Ob. (Agent) ?
↓
him ?

344. (4) Structure of Past Tense, Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + V_2 + Ob. + to be
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The judge ordered the murderer to be
V_3
↓
hanged.
In Passive Voice, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. + was/were + V_3 + by + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
It was ordered by the judge

to + V_1 + Ob_2
↓ ↓ ↓
to hang the murderer.

345. (3) The structure of an Imperative Sentence (request) will be as follows :
Sub. + are requested + to + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
You are requested to offer your remarks

346. (2) Structure of Pr. Cont. Tense, Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + is/are/am + V-ing + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Ratan is performing an experiment.

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In Passive, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. + is/are/am + being + V_3 +
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
An experiment is being performed
by + Ob
↓ ↓
by Ratan.

347. (2) Structure of Simple Future Tense, Passive Voice is as follows :

Sub. + will/shall + be + V_3 by + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
I shall be obliged ....

In Active, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. + will/shall + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Cirumstance will oblige me to go

348. (2) Structure of Past T., Active Voice, Interrogative Sent. is as follows :

Q. wd + V_2 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓
Who gave you ... ?

In Passive the structure will be as follows :

Q.wd + was/were + Sub. + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
By whom were you given .... ?

[who changes to by whom in the Passive.]

349. (3) Structure of Simple Past Tense, Active Voice is as follows :

Sub. + Aux. + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
I didn't speak even .....

In Passive, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. + was/were + not + V_3 + by +
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Even a single was not spoken by
word
Ob.
↓
me in the meeting

350. (2) Structure of Simple Future Tense, Active Voice is as follows :

Sub. + will/shall + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
we shall write a novel.

In Passive, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. + will/shall + be + V_3 + by + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
A novel will be written by us.

351. (2) Structure of Past Per. Tense, Passive Voice is as follows :

Sub. + had + been + V_3 + by + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Our vehicle had been stolen... by the same
burglary
team.

In Active, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. + had + V_3 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The same had stolen our vehicle from
burglary our garage.
team

352. (2) Structure of Simple Pr. Tense, Active Voice is as follows :

Sub. + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓
Sita learns her lessons daily.

In Passive, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. + is/am/are + V_3 + by + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Her lessons are learnt by Sita.
daily

353. (4) In such cases, the structure in Passive is as follows :

It is time + for + Ob. + to be + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
It is time for the plants to be watered

354. (4) The structure in Active Voice, Simple Present Tense is as follows :

Sub. + Verb + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓
These days most of do their.....
the students

In Passive, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. + is/are/am + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓
These days the are done with the
assignments help of internet
by + Ob.
↓ ↓
by most of the students.

355. (2) Structure of Simple Past Tense, Active Voice, Interrogative Sentence is as follows :

Q.wd. + V_2 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓
Who tore the curtains ... ?

In Passive, the structure will be as follows :

Q.wd. + was/were + Sub. + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
By whom were the curtains torn.... ?

[Who changes to by whom in Passive]

356. (2) The Imperative Sentence in the Passive Voice has the following structure :

Let + Ob. + be + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Let the door be shut.

357. (2) Structure of Past Tense, Active Voice is as follows :

Sub. + Modal + not + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rajesh could not complete his paper .....

In Passive, the structure will be as follows :

Sub. + Modal + not + be + V_3 + by
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The paper could not be completed by

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+ Ob.
↓
Rajesh because....

358. (3) Structure of Past Tense, Passive Voice is as follows :
Sub. + Modal + have + been + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The situation could hardly have been altered + by + Ob.
↓ ↓
by the interference .....
In Active, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. + Modal + have + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The interference... could hardly have altered Ob.
↓
the situation.

359. (1) Structure of Past Per. Tense, Active Voice is as follows :
Q.wd. + had + V_3 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Who had laughed at you ?
In Passive, the structure will be as follows :
Q. wd. + had + Obj. + been + V_3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
By whom had you been laughed at ?
[Who changes to By whom in Passive]
[When a Q.wd. is the Ob. of a Prep., the Prep. usually comes at the end of the clause.]

360. (4) Structure of Simple Present Tense, Active Voice is as follows :
Sub. + V_1 + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓
We prohibit smoking.
In Passive, the structure will be as follows :
Sub. + is/are/am + V_3 + by + Ob.
↓ ↓ ↓
Smoking is prohibited.
[by + Ob. can be left out.]
Note : The places of Sub. and Ob. in sentence are inter-changed in Passive.
Sub. (Active) → Ob. (Passive)
Ob. (Active) → Sub. (Passive)

361. (3) He cannot be trusted by me any more. (Passive)
362. (1) Let the medicine be taken. (Passive)
363. (4) Passive of people say is it is said.
Hence, the structure is as follows :
It is said + that + Complete sent.
↓ ↓ ↓
It is said that he is a spy.
364. (2) Has/have + Subject + been + V_3 + by + Object (Passive)
365. (2) Kites were being made by the boys. (Passive)
366. (2) The computer will not be used by him. (Passive)
367. (2) Subject + V_2 + Object + Infinitive (Active)
368. (3) Let the doors be closed. (Passive)
The sentence is in Imperative Mood and Simple Present Tense. (Active)
369. (4) Subject + must be + V_3 + Preposition + by + Object + (Passive)
370. (3) I You are requested to close the door. (Passive)
I Let the door be closed by you. (Passive)
371. (2) Subject + V_2 + Object. (Active)
372. (1) Let + Subject + be + V_3. (Passive)
373. (2) You are requested + Infinitive + Object (Passive)
374. (3) It is known + that + Subject + has been + V_3 (Passive)
375. (3) Can + Subject + be + V_3 + Object ? (Passive)
376. (1) Subject + were + V_3 + Object + by + Object (Passive)
377. (2) Subject + were + V_3 + by + Object (Passive)
378. (2) Subject + was + V_3 + Object (Passive)
379. (4) Subject + am + V_3 + by + Object (Passive)
380. (3) Subject + was/were + being + V_3 + Preposition. (Passive)
381. (2) Subject + V_1 + Object (Active)
382. (4) By whom + is/are + Object + being + V_3 (Passive)
383. (2) You are requested + to-infinitive + Object (Passive)
384. (3) It is known + that + Subject + has been + V_3 + by + Object (Passive)
385. (3) Can + Subject + be + V_3 + by + Object (Passive)
386. (1) Subject + were + V_3 + Object (Passive)
387. (2) Subject + were + V_3 + by + Object (Passive)
388. (2) Subject + was + V_3 + by + Object (Passive)
389. (4) Subject + am + V_3 + by + Object (Passive)
390. (4) Subject + was/were + V_3 + Preposition. + by + Object (Passive)
391. (2) Subject + V_1 + Object (Active)
392. (4) By whom + Verb + Object + V_3 (Passive)
393. (4) Subject + has/ have + been + V_3 + Infinitive + by + Object (Passive)
394. (3) Why + was/were + Subject + V_3 + Object (Passive)
395. (1) Subject + was/ were + V_3 + by + Object (Passive)
396. (4) Subject + is/am/are + V_3 + to + $Object_1$ + by + $Object_2$ (Passive)
397. (1) Has/ have + Subject + not been + V_3 + by + Object (Passive)
398. (1) Subject + is/am/are + being + V_3 + by + Object (Passive)
399. (2) Subject + will be + V_3 (Passive)
400. (4) Subject + was/were + being + V_3 + by + Object (Passive)
401. (1) Subject + had + V_3 + Object (Active)
402. (2) Subject + is/am/are + being + V_3 + $Object_1$ + by + $Object_2$
403. (3) The problem could
↓ ↓
Sub. Mod. V.

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(Ob. of Active)
have been solved by
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux.V Aux. V. V_3 by
(be)
him. (Passive)
↓
Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
He could have solved
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. M. V. Aux. V. V_3
the problem. (Active)
↓
Ob.

404. (4) Let the poor not be
↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V.
(Ob. of Active)
insulted. (Passive)
↓
V_3
Do not insult the poor. (Active)
↓ ↓
V_1 Ob.
structure of Imp. Sent. in Passive Voice is as follows :
Let + Sub. + be/not be + V_3
↓
(Ob. of Active)

405. (3) Let me not be
↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V.
(Ob. of Active)
disturbed. (Passive)
↓
V_3
Do not disturb me. (Active)
↓ ↓
V_1 Ob.

406. (2) By whom will I
↓ ↓
Mod. V. Sub.
(Ob. of Active)
be helped ? (Passive)
↓ ↓
Aux. V. V_3
Who will help me ? (Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
M. V. V_1 Ob.
who (Active) changes to By whom (Passive)

407. (2) By whom has
↓
Aux. V.
Nagasaki been
↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V.
(Ob. of Active) (be)
destroyed ? (Passive)
↓
V_3
Who has destroyed
↓ ↓
Aux. V. V_3
Nagasaki ? (Active)
↓
Ob.

408. (4) A newspaper report on the inauguration of Delhi Metro railways
↓
Sub.
(Ob. of Active)
has been written
↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. V. Aux. V. V_3
(be)
by Arun. (Passive)
↓ ↓
by Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
Arun has written
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V. V_3
a newspaper report on the inaugruration of Delhi Metro Railways.
↓
Ob.
(Active)

409. (2) An issue of magazine
↓
Sub.
($Ob._1$ of Active)
has been dedicated
↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. V. Aux. V. V_3
(be)
to him by the students.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Prep. $Ob._2$ by $Ob._1$
(Sub. of Active)
The students have dedicated
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V V_3
an issue of magazine
↓
$Ob._1$
to him. (Active)
↓ ↓
Prep. $Ob._2$

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410. (2) The squirrel's problems
↓
Sub.
(Ob. of Active)
will be listened
↓ ↓ ↓
Mod. V. Aux. V. V_3
to patiently by
↓ ↓ ↓
Prep. Adv. by
the old owl. (Passive)
↓
Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
The old owl will listen
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Mod. V. V_1
to the squirrel's problems,
↓ ↓
Prep. Ob.
patiently. (Active)
↓
Adv.

411. (1) He was elected
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. V_3
($Ob._1$ of Active)
the chairman of PTA
↓
$Ob._2$
as he was the only talented contestant. (Passive)

Parents elected him
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. V_2 $Ob._1$
the chairman of PTA
↓
$Ob._2$
as he was the only talented contestant. (Active)

412. (3) Tension will be
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Mod.V. Aux.V.
($Ob._1$ of Active)
created in the Indian society
↓ ↓ ↓
V_3 Prep. Ob.
by the movie. (Passive)
↓ ↓
by $Ob._2$
The movie will create
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Mod.V. V_1
tension in the Indian society.
↓
Ob_1
(Active)

413. (3) Confusion was created
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V. V_3
(Ob. of Active)
among passengers due to
↓
Sub.
the late arrival of the Gomati Express. (Passive)
↓
$Ob._1$
(Sub. of Active)
Late arrival of the Gomati Express
↓
Sub.
created
↓
V_2
confusion among the passengers. (Active)
↓
Ob.

414. (1) The farmer was stung
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V. V_3
(Ob. of Active)
by the scorpion. (Passive)
↓ ↓
by Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
The scorpion stung
↓ ↓
Sub. V_2
the farmer. (Active)
↓
Ob.

415. (2) Let him be helped
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V. V_3
(Ob. of Active)
by Sumita. (Passive)
↓ ↓
by Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
Let Sumita help him. (Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. V_1 Ob.

416. (2) The box was found
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V. V_3
(Ob. of Active)
last night in a ditch near my house. (Passive)
I found the box
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. V_2 $Ob._1$
last night in a ditch near my house. (Active)

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417. (1) To improve
↓
Inf.
the performance of the ministeries a programme
↓
Sub.
(Ob.$_1$ of the Active)
has been launched by
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. V. Aux. V. V_3 by
(be)
the government. (Passive).
↓
Ob.$_2$
(Sub. of Active)
The governement has
↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V.
launched a programme
↓ ↓
V_3 Ob.$_1$
to improve
↓
Inf.
the performance of the ministeries. (Active)
↓
Ob.$_1$

418. (3) The Prime Minister
↓
Sub.
(Ob. of Passive)
invited a hundred carefully
↓ ↓
V_2 Ob.
screened people to
↓ ↓
Ob. Prep.
(Sub. of Passive)
have dinner with him (Active)
A hundred carefully screened people
↓
Sub.
were invited to dinner by
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. V. V_3 Prep. by
the Prime Minister (Passive)
↓
Ob.

419. (1) It is good that you
↓
Sub.
(Ob. of Passive)
can express your ideas
↓ ↓ ↓
M. V. V_1 Ob.
(Sub. of Passive)
with such clarity. (Active)
↓
Prep.
(Sub. of Passive)
It is good that your ideas
↓
Sub.
can be expressed with
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Mod. V. Aux. V. V_3 Prep.
such clarity by you. (Passive)
↓ ↓
by Ob.

420. (4) That investment will
↓ ↓
Sub. Mod. V.
(Ob. of Active)
make a good deal of money.
↓ ↓
V_1 Ob.
(Sub. of Passive)
(Active)
A good deal of money will
↓ ↓
Sub. Mod. V.
be made by
↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. V. V_3 by
that investment. (Passive)
↓
Ob.

421. (4) All his equipment had
↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V.
(Ob. of Active)
been transported by
↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. V. V_3 by
(be)
him to
↓ ↓
Ob.$_2$ Prep.
(Sub. of Active)
his factory. (Passive)
He had transported
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V. V_2
all his equipment to
↓ ↓
Ob. Prep.
his factory. (Active)

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422. (1) A major role is
Sub. Aux. V.
(Ob. of Active)
played by the marketing
V_2 by Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
professionals in the development of business setors. (Passive)
Marketing professionals
Sub.
play a major role in the
V_1 Ob.
development of business sectors. (Active)

423. (4) The 'Ajooba' town has
Sub. Aux.V.
(Ob. of Active)
been destroyed by
Aux.V V_3 by
(be)
the enemies. (Passive)
Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
The enemies have destroyed
Sub. Aux. V. V_3
the 'Ajooba' town. (Active)
Ob.

424. (2) An essay on 'pollution'
Sub.
(Ob. of Active)
had been written
Aux.V. Aux.V. V_3
(be)
by him. (Passive)
by Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
Rohit had written
Sub. Aux.V. V_3
an essay on 'pollution'.(Active)
Ob.

425. (3) The pages of the book
Sub.
(Ob. of Active)
had already been
Aux.V. Aux.V.
(be)
torn by him. (Passive)
V_3 by Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
He had already torn
Sub. Aux.V. V_3
the pages of the book. (Active)
Ob.

426. (4) A sane man cannot
Sub. Mod.V.
(Ob. of Passive)
utter this word. (Active)
V_1 Ob.
(Sub. of Passive)
This word cannot be
Sub. Mod. V. Aux. V.
uttered by
V_3 by
a sane man. (Passive)
Ob.

427. (2) Jason is singing
Sub. Aux.V. V_1+ing
(Ob. of Passive)
the national anthem. (Active)
Ob.
(Sub. of Passive)
The national anthem is
Sub. Aux. V.
being sung by
Aux.V.+ing V_3 by
Jason. (Passive)
Ob.

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428. (3) Can the job be
↓ ↓ ↓
Mod. V. Sub. Aux.V.
(Q. wd.) (Ob. of Active)
completed by
↓ ↓
V_3 by
him in three weeks ? (Passive)
↓
Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
Can he complete the job
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Mod.V. Sub. V_1 Ob.
(Q.wd.)
in three weeks ? (Active)

429. (2) Five hundred trains
↓
Sub.
(Ob. of Active)
are brought to a halt by
↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. V. V_3 by
grid failure. (Passive)
↓
Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
Grid failure brings
↓ ↓
Sub. V_1
five hundred trains
↓
Ob.
to a halt. (Active)

430. (2) His recitation pleased
↓ ↓
Sub. V_2
(Ob. of Passive)
the teacher. (Active)
↓
Ob.
(Sub. of Passive)
The teacher was pleased
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. V_3
with his recitation. (Passive)
↓ ↓
Prep. Ob.

431. (4) She was seen
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. V_3
(Ob.$_2$ of Active)
Singing at her work.
↓ ↓ ↓
V_1+ing Prep. Ob.$_1$
(Passive)
We saw her singing
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. V_2 Ob.$_2$ V_1+ing
at her work. (Active)
↓ ↓
Prep. Ob.$_1$

432. (1) We will be
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Mod.V. Aux.V.
(Ob.$_2$ of Active)
helped by them
↓ ↓ ↓
V_3 by Ob.$_2$
(Sub. of Active)
with money. (Passive)
↓ ↓
Prep. Ob.$_1$
(Sub. of Active)
They will help us
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Mod.V. V_1 Ob.$_2$
with money. (Active)
↓ ↓
Prep. Ob.$_1$
When two Ob. are given, one becomes the Sub. and the other remains as it is.

433. (2) They asked me
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. V_2 Ob.$_2$
(Ob.$_2$ of Passive)
my name. (Active)
↓
Ob.$_1$
(Sub. of Passive)
I was asked
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V. V_3
my name. (Passive)
↓
Ob.$_1$

434. (3) Someone told Kamala
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. V_2 Ob.$_2$
(Ob.$_2$ of Passive) (Sub. of Active)
the bad news as soon as he
↓
V_3
(Sub. of Passive)
arrived. (Active)
Kamala was told
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V V_3
the bad news as soon as
↓
Ob.$_1$
she arrived. (Passive)

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435. (2) A can of worms has
Sub. Aux. V.
(Ob. of Active)
been opened by
Aux. V. V_3 by
(be)
the girl's death. (Passive)
Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
The girl's death has opened
Sub. Aux.V. V_3
a can of worms. (Active)
Ob.

436. (4) By what time tomorrow,
the work allotted to them
Sub.
($Ob._1$ of Active)
would have been
Mod. V. Aux.V. Aux. V.
(be)
completed by
V_3 by
them. (Passive)
$Ob._2$
(Sub. of Active)
By that time tomorrow,
they would have
Sub. Mod. V. Aux. V.
completed
V_3
the work allotted to them.
$Ob._1$

437. (1) While I was on holiday,
somebody stole
Sub. V_2
($Ob._2$ of Passive)
my camera from my hotel
$Ob._1$
(Sub. of Passive)
room. (Active)

While I was on holiday,
my camera was stolen
Sub. Aux. V. V_3
from my hotel room. (Passive).

438. (3) By 1829, Britain was
Sub. Aux. V.
($Ob._2$ of Passive)
exporting British goods
V_1+ing
worth seven crore rupees
$Ob._1$
(Sub. of Passive)
to India. (Active)
By 1829, British goods worth
seven crore rupees
Sub.
were being exported
Aux. V. Aux. V. V_3
(be + ing)
to India by Britain,
by $Ob._2$
(Passive)

439. (3) Let all the necessary tests
Sub.
(Ob. of Active)
be done soon. (Passive)
Aux. V. Aux. V.
V_3
Do all the necessary tests
Aux.V. Ob.
soon. (Active)

440. (4) The door has
Sub. Aux. V.
(Ob. of Active)
been locked by
Aux. V. V_3 by
(be)
her, before she left. (Passive).
Ob.
(Sub. of Active)

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She had locked the door,
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V. V_3 Ob.
before she left. (Active)

441. (2) The king rewarded
↓ ↓
Sub. V_2
(Ob. of Passive)
bravery and loyalty. (Active)
↓
Ob.
(Sub. of Passive)
Bravery and loyalty were
↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V.
rewarded by the king.
↓ ↓ ↓
V_3 by Ob.
(Passive)

442. (3) I remember being taken
↓ ↓
Aux. V. V_3
(be+ing)
to the zoo. (Passive)
↓ ↓
Prep. $Ob._1$
I remember them taking
↓ ↓
Sub. V_1+ing
me to the zoo. (Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
$Ob._2$ Prep. $Ob._1$

443. (4) We were surprised
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. V_3
(Ob. of Active)
at the news. (Passive)
↓ ↓
Prep. Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
The news surprised us. (Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. V_2 Ob.

444. (1) I was given
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. V_3
(Ob. of Active)
a pen by Mahmud. (Passive)
↓ ↓ ↓
$Ob._2$ by $Ob._1$
(Sub. of Active)
Mahmud gave me
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. V_2 $Ob._1$
a pen. (Active)
↓
$Ob._2$

445. (4) We are taught
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. V_3
(Ob. of Active)
English by Mr. Mukerjee. (Passive)
↓ ↓ ↓
$Ob._2$ by $Ob._1$
(Sub. of Active)
Mr. Mukerjee teaches us
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. V_1 $Ob._1$
English. (Active)
↓
$Ob._2$

446. (1) His purse has been
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. $Aux.V_3$
(Ob. of Active) (be)
stolen. (Passive)
↓
V_3
Somebody has stolen
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V. V_3
his purse. (Active)
↓
Ob.

447. (3) The child is looked
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. V_3
(Ob. of Active)
after by her. (Passive)
↓ ↓
by Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
She looks after the child.
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. V. Ob.
(Active)

448. (3) Bees make
↓ ↓
Sub. V_1
(Ob. of Passive)
honey. (Active)
↓
Ob.
(Sub. of Passive)
Honey is made by
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. V_2 by
bees. (Passive)
↓
Ob.

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449. (2) We had not
↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. + not
(Ob. of Passive)
decorated the walls. (Active)
↓ ↓
V_3 Ob.
(Sub. of Passive)
The walls had not
↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V.+not
been decorated by
↓ ↓ ↓
Aux.V_3 V_3 by
us. (Passive)
↓
Ob.

450. (4) Nalini can be
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Mod.V. Aux.V.
(Ob. of Active)
taught by me. (Passive)
↓ ↓ ↓
V_3 by Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
I can teach
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Mod.V. V_1
Nalini (Active)
↓
Ob.

451. (2) Shakespeare wrote
↓ ↓
sub. V_2
(Ob. of Passive)
Hamlet. (Active)
↓
Ob.
(Sub. of Passive)
Hamlet was written by
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux. V. V_3 by
Shakespeare. (Passive)
↓
Ob.

452. (4) Pictures are contained
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. V_3
(Ob. of Active)
in this book. (Passive)
↓ ↓
Prep. Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
This book contains
↓ ↓
Sub. V_1
pictures. (Active)
↓
Ob.

453. (4) He is liked
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. V_3
(Ob. of Active)
by me. (Passive)
↓ ↓
by Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
I like him. (Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. V_1 Ob.

454. (1) Gurdeep can be
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Mod. V. Aux. V.
(Ob. of Active)
helped by jatinder. (Passive)
↓ ↓ ↓
V_3 by Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
Jatinder can help
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Mod.V. V_1
Gurdeep. (Active)
↓
Ob.

455. (2) I am
↓ ↓
Sub. be (Aux.V.)
(Ob. of Active)
being called by
↓ ↓ ↓
Aux.V.+ing V_3 by
her. (Passive)
↓
Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
She is calling
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. V + ing
me. (Active)
↓
Ob.

456. (4) Sanju inaugurated
↓ ↓
Sub. V_2
(Ob. of Passive)

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a retail store. (Active)
↓
Ob.
(Sub. of Passive)
her. (Passive)
A retail store was
↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V.
inaugurated by
↓ ↓
V_3 by
Sanju. (Passive)
↓
Ob.

457. (3) By whom was
↓ ↓
By whom Aux.V.
your pen stolen ? (Passive)
↓ ↓
Ob. V_3
who of Active changes to by whom in Passive.

458. (2) You can be
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Mod.V. Aux.V.
(Ob. of Active)
helped by me. (Passive)
↓ ↓ ↓
V_3 by Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
I can help you. (Active)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Mod.V. V_1 Ob.

459. (4) They are being
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. Aux.V.+ing
(Ob. of Active)
teased by you. (Passive)
↓ ↓ ↓
V_3 by Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
You are teasing
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. V_1+ing
them. (Active)
↓
Ob.

460. (4) I am often
↓ ↓
Sub. be (Aux.V)
(Ob. of Active)
praised by her. (Passive)
↓ ↓ ↓
V_3 by Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
She often praises me. (Active)
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. V_1 Ob.

461. (3) Was that house bought
↓ ↓
Sub. V_3
(Ob. of Active)
by him ? (Passive)
↓ ↓
by Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
do, does, did (Aux.V.) are not used in Passive.

462. (3) He has been
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. Aux.V.
(Ob. of Active) (be)
taught by her. (Passive)
↓ ↓ ↓
V_3 by Ob.
(Sub. of Active)
She has taught
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. V_3
him. (Active)
↓
Ob.

463. (1) The sentence will be in Past Simple.
464. (4) Infinitive + Subject + had been (to be) + V_3 + by + Object
465. (2) Subject + would have been + V_3 + by + object + conditional clause.
466. (2) Subject + was/were + V_3 + by + object.
467. (4) Someone + V_2 + object (Past simple).
468. (4) Where + was/were + subject + being + V_3
469. (2) Subject + has/have + V_3 + object
470. (1) Subject + shall/will + be + V_3 + by + object
471. (1) People felt ⇒ It was felt
472. (4) Subject + was/were + V_3 + Gerund + by + object
473. (4) Scientists generally believe ⇒ It is generally believed by scientists.
474. (3) Should + Subject + be + ever + V_3
475. (3) Subject + was/were + V_3 + object + by + object
476. (2) Subject + was/were + V_3 + by + object
477. (1) Subject + is/am/are + V_3
478. (2) Subject + was/were + V_3
479. (4) Subject + is/am/are + being + Adverb + V_3 + by + object
480. (2) Had the labourers resumed work before the manager arrived?
481. (1) Should + Subject + have been + V_3
482. (1) Was/were + Subject + V_3 + object
483. (3) Subject + will have + V_3 + object
484. (1) Subject + might have been + V_3 + Adverb

p p p

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4 DIRECT/INDIRECT SPEECH

Directions (1–27) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 16.09.2012)

1. He said, "Ravi, why are you sounding so depressed today?"
   (1) He asked Ravi why did he sound so depressed that day.
   (2) He asked Ravi why he was sounding so depressed that day.
   (3) He told Ravi why he sounded so depressed today.
   (4) He asked Ravi that why was he sounding so depressed that day.
2. He asked me, "What time will the sun set tomorrow ?"
   (1) He asked me what time does the sun set the next day.
   (2) He asked me what time the sun would set tomorrow.
   (3) He asked me what time the sun would set the next day.
   (4) He asked me what time would the sun set the next day.
3. "Tinu, where have you been all these days ?" asked the Principal.
   (1) The Principal asked Tinu where he had been all those days.
   (2) The Principal asked Tinu where he has been all those days.
   (3) The Principal asked Tinu where had he been all those days.
   (4) The Principal asked to Tinu where was he all those days.
4. "Have you finished your assignment, Minu ?" said her brother.
   (1) Minu's brother asked Minu if you have finished your assignment.
   (2) Minu's brother said to Minu if she had finished her assignment.
   (3) Minu's brother asked her if she had finished her assignment.
   (4) Minu's brother asked Minu if she has finished her assignment
5. He says, "I go for a walk every morning."
   (1) He says that he goes for a walk every morning.
   (2) He said that he used to go for a walk every morning
   (3) He said that he goes for a walk every morning.
   (4) He says he went for a walk every morning.
6. The Principal said, "Why didn't you attend the flag hoisting ceremony, Anuj ?"
   (1) The Principal asked Anuj why hadn't he attended the flag hoisting ceremony.
   (2) The Principal asked to Anuj why he hadn't attended the flag hoisting ceremony.
   (3) The Principal asked Anuj why didn't he attend the flag hoisting ceremony.
   (4) The Principal asked Anuj why he didn't attend the flag hoisting ceremony.
7. I said to him, "Where have you lost the pen I brought for you yesterday ?"
   (1) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought him yesterday.
   (2) I asked him where he had lost the pen I have brought for him the previous day.
   (3) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought for him the previous day.
   (4) I asked him where had he lost the pen I had brought him the previous day.
8. He said, "Garima wants to take up a job while her husband wants her to look after the family."
   (1) He said that Garima wanted to take up a job while her husband wanted her to look after the family.
   (2) He said that Garima wants to take up a job while her husband wanted her to look after the family.
   (3) He told that Garima wanted to take up a job while her husband wants her to look after the family.
   (4) He said to Garima that though she wanted to take up a job while her husband wanted her to look after the family.
9. She said, "When I was a child, I wasn't afraid of ghosts."
   (1) She said that when she was a child she wasn't not afraid of ghosts.
   (2) She said that when she was a child she hadn't been afraid of ghosts.
   (3) She said that when she was a child she wasn't afraid of ghosts.
   (4) She said that when she had been a child she wasn't afraid of ghosts.
10. He said, "Reena, do you want to buy a house in Noida ?"
    (1) He told Reena if she wanted to buy a house in Noida.
    (2) He asked that did she want to buy a house in Noida.
    (3) He asked Reena if she wants to buy a house in Noida.
    (4) He asked Reena if she wanted to buy a house in Noida.
11. I said to my friend, "Can I borrow your dictionary for one day?"
    (1) I asked my friend if I could borrow his dictionary for one day.
    (2) I asked my friend if I could borrow your dictionary for one day.
    (3) I asked my friend if I can borrow his dictionary for one day.
    (4) I asked my friend that if I can borrow his dictionary for one day.
12. He said, "Let Hari come with us, mother. I'll take care of him"

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(1) He requested his mother to let Hari come with them as he will take care of him.
(2) He informed his mother to let Hari come with them as he would take care of him.
(3) He told his mother to let Hari come with them as he would take care of him.
(4) He told to his mother let Hari come with us as he would take care of him.

13. "No," said the child, "I won't kneel, for if I do, I shall spoil my new pair of trousers."
(1) The child said that he would not kneel for if he did so he will spoil his new pair of trousers.
(2) The child said that he will not kneel for if he kneels he will spoil his new pair of trousers.
(3) The child said that he would not kneel for if he did so he would spoil his new pair of trousers.
(4) The child said that I will not kneel for if he did kneel, he should spoil his new pair of trousers.

14. The chairman of the selection committee said, "We shall finalise the rest of our team after we have selected the skipper."
(1) The chairman of the selection committee told that they would finalise the rest of our team after we have selected the skipper.
(2) The chairman of the selection committee said that we would finalise the rest of our team after we have selected the skipper.
(3) The chairman of the selection committee said that they would finalise the rest of their team after they selected the skipper.
(4) The chairman of the selection committee said that they would finalise the rest of their team after they had selected the skipper.

15. He said, "Has anybody been unkind to you ?"
(1) He asked me if anybody had been unkind to me.
(2) He asked me had anybody been unkind to me.
(3) He asked me if anybody had been unkind to you.
(4) He asked me if anybody had been unkind to him.

16. The pilot said, "Please don't panic but tighten your seat belts."
(1) The pilot told to the passengers that they should not panic but tighten the seat belts.
(2) The pilot told the passengers to not panic but to tighten their seat belts instead.
(3) The pilot told the passengers not to panic but to tighten your seat belts.
(4) The pilot told the passengers not to panic but to tighten their seat belts.

17. He said, "Ravi, why are you sounding so depressed today?"
(1) He asked Ravi why did he sound so depressed that day.
(2) He asked Ravi why he was sounding so depressed that day.
(3) He told Ravi why he sounded so depressed today.
(4) He asked Ravi that why was he sounding so depressed that day.

18. "I shall remain here and the tailor won't be able to find me," said she.
(1) She said that she should remain there and the tailor won't be able to find me.
(2) She said that she should remain there and the tailor would not be able to find her.
(3) She said that she would remain there and the tailor would not be able to find her.
(4) She said that, she could remain here and the tailor would not find her.

19. Mother said, "Gaurav, you will be eligible for voting when you are 18."
(1) Mother told Gaurav he would be eligible for voting when he was 18.
(2) Mother told Gaurav that he could vote only after 18.
(3) Mother told Gaurav you will be eligible for voting when you are 18.
(4) Mother told Gaurav that he would be eligible for voting when he would be 18.

20. He said, "Bravo ! You have done well."'
(1) He applauded him to say that he had done well.
(2) He applauded him and said that you have done well.
(3) He applauded him, saying that he has done well.
(4) He applauded him, saying that he had done well.

21. He said to me, "You are getting lazy day by day."
(1) He informed me that I am getting lazy day by day.
(2) He told me that I have been getting lazy day by day.
(3) He told me that I was getting lazy day by day.
(4) He told me that you were getting lazy day by day.

22. "When will I be able to vote?" I asked my mother.
(1) I asked my mother when would he be able to vote.
(2) I asked to my mother when I will be able to vote.
(3) I asked my mother when I would be able to vote.
(4) I asked my mother when would I be able to vote.

23. I said, "Father, when will you buy me a motor cycle ?"
(1) I asked my father when will he buy me a motorcycle.
(2) I asked my father when he will buy me a motor cycle.
(3) I asked my father when would he buy me a motor cycle.
(4) I asked my father when he would buy me a motor cycle.

24. He said to me, "Is there any possibility of my getting promotion this year?"
(1) He asked me if there was any possibility of my getting promotion this year.
(2) He asked me if there was any possibility of his getting promotion this year.
(3) He asked me if there was any possibility of his getting promotion that year."
(4) He asked me if there is any possibility of his getting promotion this year.

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25. The dealer said, "Either make your purchases or walk out of my shop."
    (1) The dealer told the customer that he would either make his purchases or walk out of his shop.
    (2) The dealer ordered the customer to make his purchases and walk out of his shop.
    (3) The dealer told the customer that he should either make his purchases, or walk out of his shop.
    (4) The dealer requested the customer to make his purchases or walk out of his shop.
26. He said, "I do not wish to see any of you; go away."
    (1) He said that he had not wished to see any of them and ordered them to go away.
    (2) He said that he did not wish to see any of them and ordered them to go away.
    (3) He told that he did not wish to see any of them and ordered them to go away.
    (4) He said that he does not wish to see any of us and ordered us to go away.
27. He said to us, "Why are you all sitting about there doing nothing ?"
    (1) He asked us why are we all sitting about there doing nothing
    (2) He asked us why we are all sitting about there doing nothing.
    (3) He asked us why we were all sitting about there doing nothing.
    (4) He asked us why were we all sitting about there doing nothing.

Directions (28-52) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010)

28. "May you live long and prosper", said the old lady to her son.
    (1) The old lady blessed her son with long life and wished him prosperity.
    (2) The old lady prayed for her son's long life and prosperity.
    (3) The old lady prayed for her son and said that he might live long and prosper.
    (4) The old lady blessed her son and prayed for his long life and prosperity.
29. "Many happy returns of your birthday", we said.
    (1) We greeted him on his birthday.
    (2) We said that many happy returns of your birthday.
    (3) We wished him many happy returns of his birthday.
    (4) We prayed for many happy returns of his birthday.
30. "Fie! a soldier and afraid of fighting!" said Babar.
    (1) Babar exclaimed with surprise that a soldier should be afraid of fighting.
    (2) Addressing a soldier, Babar cursed him that he should be afraid of fighting.
    (3) Babar cursed the soldier who was afraid of fighting.
    (4) Babar cursed and exclaimed that a soldier should not be afraid of fighting.
31. He said to Sita, "When do you intend to pay back the money you borrowed from me ?"
    (1) He enquired Sita when did she intend to pay back the money she borrowed from him.
    (2) He enquired Sita when she intended to pay back the money she borrowed from him.
    (3) He enquired Sita when she intended to pay back the money she had borrowed from him.
    (4) He enquired when Sita intended to pay back the money she borrowed from him.
32. "So help me Heaven! "he cried, "I will never steal again".
    (1) He wanted Heaven to help him so that he would never steal again.
    (2) He exclaimed to Heaven that he would never steal again.
    (3) He exclaimed Heaven to help him that he would never steal again.
    (4) He called upon Heaven to witness his resolve never to steal again.
33. She said, "I'll give you ₹ 100 to keep your mouth shut."
    (1) She said that she would give him ₹ 100 to keep his mouth shut.
    (2) She offered him ₹ 100 to keep his mouth shut.
    (3) She suggested to him that she would give him ₹ 100 to keep his mouth shut.
    (4) She proposed that she would give him ₹100 to keep his mouth shut.
34. "Doctor", the patient cried, please tell me how much time I have."
    (1) The patient pleaded the doctor how much time she will have.
    (2) The patient exclaimed to the doctor that how much time she had.
    (3) The patient pleaded with the doctor to tell her how much time she had.
    (4) The patient cried to the doctor that how much time had she.
35. "Let's give a party", said Jaya. "Let's not," said her husband.
    (1) Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband answered in the negative.
    (2) Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband opposed the idea.
    (3) Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband contradicted her.
    (4) Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband refused.
36. He said to her, "Did it shake you up as much as it shook me ?"
    (1) He asked her if it had shaken her up as much as it shook him.
    (2) He enquired of her if it shook her up as it shook him.
    (3) He enquired of her if it shook her up as much as it had shaken him.
    (4) He asked her if it had shaken her up as it had shaken him.
37. The Chief Minister said, "What a disaster the earthquake is!"
    (1) The Chief Minister cried that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.

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(2) The Chief Minister expressed with surprise that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.
(3) The Chief Minister exclaimed with sorrow that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.
(4) The Chief Minister told in pain that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.

38. I said to her, "All your faults will be pardoned if you confess them."
(1) I told her that all her faults will be pardoned if you confess them.
(2) I told her that all her faults would be pardoned if she confessed them.
(3) I told her that all her faults will have to be pardoned if she confessed them.
(4) I told her that all her faults would have to be pardoned if she confessed them.

39. The teacher said to the student, "Why were you absent yesterday?"
(1) The teacher asked the student why had been he absent the previous day.
(2) The teacher asked the student why had he been absent the previous day.
(3) The teacher informed the student that why he had been absent the next day.
(4) The teacher asked the student why he had been absent the previous day.

40. 'From one of the windows of my flat I can see the Qutub Minar', said my friend.
(1) My friend told that from one of the windows of his flat he could see the Qutub Minar.
(2) My friend said that from one of the windows of his flat he can see the Qutub Minar.
(3) My friend said that from one of the windows of his flat he could see the Qutub Minar.
(4) My friend told that from one of the windows of his flat he can see the Qutub Minar.

41. Shanker said to his friend, "Look out! there is a snake behind you."
(1) Shanker told his friend to look out as there was a snake behind him.
(2) Shanker exclaimed to his friend with surprise that there was a snake behind him.
(3) Seeing a snake behind him, Shanker asked his friend to look out.
(4) Shanker warned his friend that there was a snake behind him.

42. The teacher said to Ram, "Would you like to go on a trip to Kashmir ?" Ram said, "Yes"
(1) The teacher asked if Ram would like to go on a trip to Kashmir and Ram replied yes.
(2) The teacher asked Ram if he would like to go on a trip to Kashmir and Ram replied yes.
(3) The teacher asked Ram if he would have liked to go on a trip to Kashmir and Ram replied in the affirmative.
(4) The teacher asked Ram if he would like to go on a trip to Kashmir and Ram replied in the affirmative.

43. "I Suppose, you children go out for a nice long walk", she said.
(1) She proposed that the children went out for a nice long walk.
(2) She advised that the children go out for a nice long walk.
(3) She suggested that the children go out for a nice long walk.
(4) She suggested that the children should go out for a nice long walk.

44. Everybody said, "How well she sings!"
(1) Everybody told us that she sings very well.
(2) Everybody exclaimed that she sings very well.
(3) Everybody exclaimed that she sang very well.
(4) Everybody told us that how she sang very well.

45. The old man of Latur said, "Alas, my only son is dead!"
(1) The old man of Latur exclaimed with sorrow that his only son was dead.
(2) The old man of Latur told with pain that his only son was dead.
(3) The old man of Latur expressed with anguish that his only son was dead.
(4) The old man of Latur sorrowfully narrated that his only son was dead.

46. I said, "Let Mohan do his worst, he cannot harm me."
(1) I suggested to Mohan to do his worst, he could not harm me.
(2) I told that if Mohan did his worst, he could not harm me.
(3) I declared that Mohan might do his worst, he could not harm me.
(4) I declared that though Mohan might do his worst, he could not harm me.

47. "Call the first witness", said the judge.
(1) The judge commanded to call the first witness.
(2) The judge commanded them to call the first witness.
(3) The judge commanded that the first witness be called.
(4) The judge commanded the first witness to be called.

48. The queen said to her son, "You must go to the forest and remain there till your father calls you back."
(1) The queen ordered her son to go to the forest and remain there till his father calls him back.
(2) The queen told her son that he must go to the forest and remain there till his father called him back.
(3) The queen told his son that you must go to the forest and remain there till your father called you back.
(4) The queen told her son to go to the forest and remained there till his father called him back.

49. I said, "When it gets dark, light the lantern and hang it out."
(1) I said that when it got dark he light the lantern and hung it out.
(2) I requested that when it got dark he may light the lantern and hang it out.
(3) I said that when it got dark he should light the lantern and hang it out.
(4) I told that when it got dark he should light the lantern and hang it out.

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50. The teacher said to Ashok, "I shall report the matter to the Principal if you misbehave again."
(1) The teacher told Ashok that he would be reporting the matter to the Principal if he misbehaved again.
(2) The teacher warned Ashok that he would report the matter to the Principal if he misbehaved again.
(3) The teacher threatened Ashok to report the matter to the Principal if he would misbehave again.
(4) The teacher cautioned Ashok about reporting the matter to the Principal if he misbehaved again.

51. "Mohan made this mess. Let him clear it up", said his father.
(1) Mohan's father said that Mohan had made the mess and proposed that he clear it up.
(2) Mohan's father said that Mohan had made the mess and that he was to clear it.
(3) Mohan's father said that Mohan had made the mess and suggested that he clear it.
(4) Mohan's father said that Mohan had made the mess and that he should clear it.

52. "Do as you wish, but don't come and ask me for help if you get into difficulties."
(1) He told me to do as he wished or he wouldn't come and help me if I got into difficulties.
(2) He told me to do as I wished, but not to go and ask him for help if I got into difficulties.
(3) He ordered me to do as I wished, but not to go and ask him for help if, I got into difficulties.
(4) He told me that unless I did as I wished he would not come and help me if I got into difficulties. where had he been all those

Directions (53–77) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct / Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect / Direct form.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 01.08.2010)

53. Socrates said, "Virtue is its own reward."
(1) Socrates said that virtue had its own rewards.
(2) Socrates says that virtue is its own reward.
(3) Socrates said that virtue is its own reward.
(4) Socrates said that virtue was its own reward.

54. He said to the interviewer, "Could you please repeat the question?"
(1) He requested the interviewer if he could please repeat the question.
(2) He requested the interviewer to please repeat the question.
(3) He requested the interviewer to repeat the question.
(4) He requested the interviewer if he could repeat the question.

55. He said, "It used to be a lovely, quiet street."
(1) He said that it used to be a lovely, quiet street.
(2) He pointed out that it had used to be a lovely, quiet street.
(3) He said that there used to be a lovely, quiet street.
(4) He inquired whether there was a lovely, quiet street.

56. The Prime Minister said that no one would be allowed to disturb the peace.
(1) The Prime Minister said, "We shall not allow any one to disturb the peace."
(2) The Prime Minister said, "We would not allow no one to disturb the peace
(3) The Prime Minister said, "No one will disturb the peace."
(4) The Prime Minister said, "No one can disturb the peace."

57. The spectators said, "Bravo! Well done players."
(1) The spectators shouted that the players were doing very well.
(2) The spectators exclaimed with joy that the players were doing very well.
(3) The spectators applauded the players saying that they had done well.
(4) The spectators applauded the players joyfully to do well.

58. I said to my friend, "Good Morning. Let us go for a picnic today."
(1) I told good morning to my friend and asked to go for a picnic that day.
(2) I wished my friend good morning and proposed that we should go for a picnic that day.
(3) I wished my friend good morning and proposed that they should go for a picnic that day.
(4) I told good morning to my friend and suggested to go for a picnic today.

59. The new student asked the old one, "Do you know my name?"
(1) The new student asked the old one if he knew his name.
(2) The new student asked the old one that whether he knew his name.
(3) The new student asked the old one did he know his name
(4) The new student asked the old one if he knows his name

60. I warned her that I could no longer tolerate her coming late.
(1) I said to her, "You can no longer tolerate my coming late."
(2) I said to her, "I can no longer tolerate your coming late."
(3) I said to her, "He can no longer tolerate her coming late."
(4) I said to her, "I can no longer tolerate she coming late."

61. I said to my mother, "I will certainly take you to Bangalore this week."
(1) I told my mother he would certainly take her to Bangalore that week.
(2) I told my mother that I would certainly take her to Bangalore that week.
(3) I told my mother that she would certainly take her to Bangalore that week.
(4) I told to my mother that I would take you to Bangalore that week.

62. "How long does the journey take" my co-passenger asked me.
(1) My co-passenger asked me how long does the journey take?

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(2) I asked my co-passenger how long the journey would take.
(3) My co-passenger wanted to know how long the journey would take.
(4) My co-passenger asked me how long the journey did take.

63. "How clever of you to have solved the puzzle so quickly," said the mother.
(1) The mother exclaimed admiringly that it was very clever of him to have solved the puzzle so quickly.
(2) The mother expressed that he was so clever to have solved the puzzle quickly.
(3) The mother told that he was very clever in solving the puzzle so quickly.
(4) The mother exclaimed with joy that he was clever enough to solve the puzzle so quickly.

64. He said he goes for a walk every morning.
(1) He said, "I went for a walk every morning."
(2) He said, "I go for a walk every morning."
(3) He said, "I will go for a walk every morning."
(4) He said, "He goes for a walk every morning."

65. I reiterated, "I don't care about the job."
(1) I reiterated I didn't care about the job.
(2) I said again and again I didn't care about the job.
(3) I reiterated that I did not care about the job.
(4) I repeatedly said that I cared about the job.

66. I said to my brother, "Let us go to some hill station for a change."
(1) I suggested to my brother that they should go to some hill station for a change.
(2) I suggested to my brother that we should go to some hill station for a change.
(3) I suggested to my brother that let us go to some hill station for a change.
(4) I suggested to my brother that let them go to some hill station for a change.

67. I wondered how many discoveries went unheeded.
(1) I said, "How many discoveries have gone unheeded?"
(2) I said, "How many discoveries went unheeded?"
(3) I said, "Do discoveries go unheeded?"
(4) I said, "How many discoveries go unheeded?"

68. Gopan said to me, "Can you do these sums for me?"
(1) Gopan asked me if I could do those sums for him.
(2) Gopan asked me if I can do those sums for him.
(3) Gopan asked me if I can do these sums for him.
(4) Gopan asked if I could do these sums for him.

69. The boss said, "It's time we began planning our work".
(1) The boss said that it was time they had begun planning their work.
(2) The boss said that it was time we had begun planning our work.
(3) The boss said that it was time they began planning their work.
(4) The boss said that it was time we began planning his work.

70. He said to the judge, "I did not commit this crime."
(1) He told the judge that he did not commit the crime.
(2) He told the judge that he had not committed the crime.
(3) He told the judge that he had not committed that crime.
(4) He told the judge that he had not committed this crime.

71. Rahul said, "I will do it now or never".
(1) Rahul said that he will do it now or never.
(2) Rahul said that he will now or never do it.
(3) Rahul said that he would do it then or never
(4) Rahul said that he would now or never do it.

72. My father once said to me, "If I can't trust my people, then I don't want to be doing this."
(1) His father once told him that if he couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing that.
(2) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing that.
(3) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust my people then he didn't want to be doing that.
(4) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing this.

73. Doshi said to his wife, "Please select one of these necklaces."
(1) Doshi requested his wife to select one of those necklaces.
(2) Doshi said to his wife to please select one of these necklaces.
(3) Doshi told his wife to please select one of those necklaces.
(4) Doshi pleased his wife to select one of those necklaces.

74. He wrote in his report, "The rainfall has been scanty till now."
(1) He reported that the rainfall has been scanty till now
(2) He reported that the rainfall had been scanty till now.
(3) He reported that the rainfall has been scanty till then.
(4) He reported that the rainfall had been scanty till then.

75. "Govind," said the manager sternly, "I command you to tell me what the old man said."
(1) The manager sternly told Govind that he commanded him to tell him what the old man had said.
(2) The manager commanded sternly to Govind to tell him what the oldman had said.
(3) The manager commanded Govind to tell him what the old man said.
(4) The manager sternly commanded Govind to tell him what the old man had said.

76. I said to him, "Where have you lost the pen I brought for you yesterday ?"
(1) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought him yesterday.

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(2) I asked him where he had lost the pen I have brought for him the previous day.
(3) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought for him the previous day.
(4) I asked him where had he lost the pen I had brought him the previous day.

77. She said to Rita, "Please help me with my homework."
(1) She requested Rita to help her in her homework.
(2) Rita requested her to help her with her homework.
(3) She requested Rita to help her with her homework.
(4) She requested Rita to help her homework.

Directions (78-102) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010)

78. "What a stupid fellow you are !" she remarked.
(1) She exclaimed that what a stupid fellow he was.
(2) She exclaimed that he was a very stupid fellow.
(3) She exclaimed in disgust how he could be so stupid.
(4) She asked him what a stupid fellow he was.

79. The police said to the thief, "Don't move."
(1) The police ordered the thief not to move.
(2) The police ordered the thief that he should not move.
(3) The police told the thief that he did not move.
(4) The police ordered to the thief to not move.

80. He said, "I am going to college just now."
(1) He said that he was going to college just now.
(2) He asked that he was going to college just then.
(3) He said that he was going to college just then.
(4) He asked that he was going to college just now.

81. The teacher said to the student "Can you explain this ?"
(1) The teacher asked the student whether he can explain this.
(2) The teacher asked the student whether he can explain that.
(3) The teacher asked the student whether he could explain this.
(4) The teacher asked the student whether he could explain that.

82. Ramu said, "My master is planning to build a huge house in Khandala."
(1) Ramu said that his master planned to build a huge house in Khandala.
(2) Ramu said that his master is planning to build a huge house in Khandala.
(3) Ramu said that his master's plan is to build a huge house in Khandala.
(4) Ramu said that his master was planning to build a huge house in Khandala.

83. Nandita said to Nitin, "Can you solve this sum ?"
(1) Nandita asked Nitin if could he solve this sum.
(2) Nandita asked Nitin if could he solve that sum.
(3) Nandita asked Nitin if he could solve this sum.
(4) Nandita asked Nitin if he could solve that sum.

84. He said, "How lovely the scene is!"
(1) He exclaimed that the scene is very lovely.
(2) He exclaimed that how the scene was lovely.
(3) He exclaimed that the scene was very lovely.
(4) He exclaimed that the scene is indeed lovely.

85. Bill said, 'I am here to help you all."
(1) Bill said that he is here to help you all.
(2) Bill said that he was there to help us all.
(3) Bill said that he was here to help us all.
(4) Bill said that he is there to help us all.

86. The kids yelled in a loud voice, "We love our family."
(1) The kids yelled loudly that they love our family.
(2) The kids yelled in a loud voice that they loved their family.
(3) The kids yelled in a loud voice that they loved our family.
(4) The kids were shouting loudly that they loved their family.

87. He said to me, "Please visit my company tomorrow".
(1) He said to me to visit his company tomorrow.
(2) He requested me to visit his company tomorrow.
(3) He requested me to visit his company the next day.
(4) He said to me to visit his company the next day.

88. He said, "My parents are arriving tomorrow."
(1) He said that his parents are arriving the next day.
(2) He said that his parents were arriving the next day.
(3) He said that his parents are arriving tomorrow.
(4) He said that his parents have arrived the next day.

89. He said, "How cruel of him !"
(1) He remarked that it was very cruel of him.
(2) He remarked on his great cruelty.
(3) He remark that it was very cruel of him.
(4) He remarked that it is very cruel of him.

90. "How did it get here ?" She wanted to know.
(1) She wanted to know how did it get here.
(2) She wanted to know how it had got there.
(3) She wanted to know how did it got there.
(4) She wanted to know how it get there.

91. "You are one of Pinkerton's men, I presume," he said.
(1) He said that he presumed me one of Pinkerton's men.
(2) He said that he presumed that I was one of Pinkerton's men.
(3) He said that he presumed me as one of Pinkerton's men.
(4) He said that he presumes that I am one of Pinkerton's men.

92. "Away !" she said to the man, "do not trouble your family anymore".

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(1) She asked the man to go away and not trouble the family any more.
(2) She asked the man not to trouble the family that was away, any more.
(3) She asked the man not to trouble your family any more and go away.
(4) She asked the man to go away and not trouble his family any more.

93. He asked me, "Have you finished reading the magazine ?"
(1) He asked me whether I had finished reading the magazine.
(2) He asked me if had I finished reading the magazine.
(3) He asked me if I have finished reading the magazine.
(4) He asked me whether I finished reading the magazine.

94. He said, "We have done our work."
(1) He said that he had done his work.
(2) He said that they have done their work.
(3) He said that they had done their work.
(4) He said that they should do their work.

95. He said that he had been waiting there for a long time.
(1) He said, "I have been waiting here for a long time."
(2) He said, "He has been waiting here for a long time."
(3) He said, "He has been waiting there for a long time."
(4) He said, "I am waiting here for a long time."

96. "Please, take me to the officer," said the visitor.
(1) The visitor requested them to take him to the officer.
(2) The visitor told them to take him to the officer.
(3) The visitor requested for the officer to be taken.
(4) The visitor wanted the officer to take him there.

97. Nitin said, "What a pleasant atmosphere this place has !"
(1) Nitin exclaimed with joy that place was a pleasant atmosphere.
(2) Nitin exclaimed with joy that was a pleasant atmosphere in that place.
(3) Nitin exclaimed with joy that that place had a pleasant atmosphere.
(4) Nitin exclaimed with joy that what a pleasant atmosphere that place had.

98. Aarati said, "1 am in a hurry today."
(1) Aarati said that she was in a hurry that day.
(2) Aarati said that I am in a hurry today.
(3) Aarati said that she is in a hurry today.
(4) Aarati said that she is in a hurry that day.

99. They said, "We are practising for the next match."
(1) They said that they are practising for the next match.
(2) They said that they practised for the next match.
(3) They said that they were practising for the next match.
(4) They said they were going to practise for the next match.

100. He said, "Long may you live."
(1) He suggested that my life might be long.
(2) He prayed that my life might be long.
(3) He prayed that my life may be longer.
(4) He declared that my life is longer.

101. "When did you meet my brother?" She asked me.
(1) She wanted to know when did I meet her brother.
(2) She asked when did I meet my brother.
(3) She asked me when I had met her brother.
(4) She wants to know when I had met my brother.

102. Ruby requested me to lend her Rs. 1000 the next day.
(1) Ruby said to me, "Please lend me Rs. 1000 the next day."
(2) Ruby said to me, "Please lend her Rs. 1000 the next day."
(3) Ruby said to me, "Please lend her Rs. 1000 tomorrow."
(4) Ruby said to me, "Please lend me Rs. 1000 tomorrow."

Directions (103 – 127) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect Speech.

(SSC CPO (SI) Exam. 12.12.2010 Paper-II)

103. "Do you want balloons ?" he said to the child.
(1) He asked the child if it wanted balloons.
(2) He asked the child whether it had wanted balloons.
(3) He asked the child did it want balloons.
(4) He asked the child if it would want balloons.

104. She said, "How ugly I look in this dress !"
(1) She said that how ugly she was looking in that dress.
(2) She exclaimed how ugly she looked in that dress.
(3) She expressed how ugly she looked in that dress.
(4) She exclaimed that she looked very ugly in that dress.

105. She said "You can leave the books here."
(1) She said that they can leave the books there.
(2) She said that they could leave the books there.
(3) She said that they can leave the books here.
(4) She said that they could leave the books here.

106. My friend said "I am leaving today."
(1) My friend said that he is leaving today.
(2) My friend said that he was leaving today.
(3) My friend said that he leaves today.
(4) My friend said that he was leaving that day.

107. Mukta said to Puneet, "My mother is a good cook".
(1) Mukta told Puneet that her mother was a good cook.
(2) Mukta told Puneet that my mother was a good cook.
(3) Mukta told to Puneet that her mother is a good cook.
(4) Mukta asked Puneet that her mother is a good cook.

108. The commander said to the army, "March forward".
(1) The commander asked the army march forward.

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(2) The commander ordered the army to march forward.
(3) The commander requested the army to go forward.
(4) The army requested the commander to march.

109. He promised, "I will do it tomorrow ."
(1) He promised that he will do it tomorrow.
(2) He promised that he will do it the next day.
(3) He promised that he would do it tomorrow.
(4) He promised that he would do it the next day.

110. Geeta said, "I did not do this deliberately ."
(1) Geeta said that I had not done that deliberately.
(2) Geeta said that she had not done that deliberately.
(3) Geeta said that she has not done this deliberately.
(4) Geeta said that I have not done this deliberately.

111. She exclaimed, "I'm afraid we are rather late !"
(1) She exclaimed that they were frightened of being late.
(2) She exclaimed that she was afraid that they were rather late.
(3) She shouted that they were scared that they would be late.
(4) She screamed that she was worried that they would all be late.

112. She said to me, "What can I do for you?"
(1) She asked me what she could do for me.
(2) She asked me what can she do for me.
(3) She asked me what she can do for me.
(4) She asked me whether she can do anything for me.

113. He said, ' Alas! I am undone!
(1) He said that it was his undoing.
(2) He exclaimed pathetically that he was undone.
(3) He stated that he was undone.
(4) He cried that he was being undone.

114. "I shall unlock the secrets of their success," he said.
(1) He said that he shall unlock the secrets of their success.
(2) He said that he should unlock the secrets of their success.
(3) He said that he would unlock the secrets of their success.
(4) He said that he will unlock the secrets of their success.

115. "I wonder what he wants of us," said Quint.
(1) Quint said that he was wondering what he wanted of them.
(2) Quint said that he wondered what he wanted of *us.*
(3) Quint said he wondered what he wants of them.
(4) Quint said that he wondered what he wanted of them.

116. Dinesh said, "I want to eat a good mango one of these days."
(1) Dinesh said he wants to eat a good mango one of these days.
(2) Dinesh said that he wanted to eat a good mango one of those days.
(3) Dinesh said that he wants to eat a good mango one of those days.
(4) Dinesh said that he wanted to eat a good mango one of these days.

117. He said, "I intend to leave for Delhi tonight."
(1) He said that he will intend to leave for Delhi tonight.
(2) He said that he should intend to leave for Delhi that night.
(3) He said that he intended to leave for Delhi that night.
(4) He said that his intention is to leave for Delhi tonight.

118. He said, "The Sun rises in the east."
(1) He said that the Sun rised in the East.
(2) He said that the Sun rises in the East.
(3) He said that the Sun will rise in the East.
(4) He said that the Sun may rise in the East.

119. Ram asked Krishna, "Where are you going today ?"
(1) Ram asked Krishna where he was going that day.
(2) Ram asked Krishna as to where he was going on the previous day.
(3) Ram asked Krishna where was he going the next day.
(4) Ram asked Krishna where was he going the day before.

120. He said, "What a fool Tom is !"
(1) He exclaimed that he was a big fool.
(2) He exclaimed that Tom was a big fool.
(3) He wondered what kind of a fool Tom was.
(4) He claimed that Tom was a big fool.

121. "What kind of scheme do you have ?" Amit asked the insurance agent.
(1) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she had.
(2) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she has.
(3) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she is having
(4) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she was having.

122. The doctor said to the patient, "Take complete rest."
(1) The doctor told to the patient that take complete rest.
(2) The doctor advised the patient to take complete rest
(3) The doctor suggested the patient to take complete rest
(4) The doctor asked the patient take complete rest.

123. Mini said to me, "I have bought this flat for my mother."
(1) Mini told that she had bought that flat for her mother.
(2) Mini said that she bought that flat for her mother.
(3) Mini said she has bought that flat for mother.
(4) Mini told me that she had bought that flat for her mother.

124. He said, "I will come again."
(1) He said that he will come again.
(2) He says he is coming again.

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(3) He says he'll come again.
(4) He said that he would come again.

125. "Don't do any more work until you have had a rest," her mother advised her.
(1) Her mother advised her not to do any more work until she has had a rest.
(2) Her mother advised her not to do any more work until she had had a rest.
(3) Her mother advised her that she would not do any more work until she had had a rest.
(4) He mother advised her that she need not do any more work until she had had a rest.

126. "Make me another suit like this," he said to the tailor.
(1) He asked the tailor to make him another suit like this.
(2) He asks the tailor to make him another suit like this.
(3) He asked the tailor to make him another suit like that.
(4) He asked the tailor to make me another suit like this.

127. My Principal told me, "Don't conduct any test tomorrow."
(1) My Principal told me not to conduct any test tomorrow.
(2) My Principal told me not to conduct any test tomorrow.
(3) My Principal ordered me don't conduct any test.
(4) My Principal ordered me not to conduct any test the next day.

Directions (128 – 152) : In the following questions, sentence has been given in Direct / Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect / Direct Speech.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011)

128. The boy said, "Bravo ! You have done well."
(1) The boy said that he had done well.
(2) The boy exclaimed that he had done well.
(3) The boy applauded him, saying that he had done well.
(4) The boy said bravo he had done well.

129. I said to my sister, "I brought you a doll yesterday."
(1) I told my sister that I brought you a doll the previous day.
(2) I told my sister that I had brought her a doll the previous day.
(3) I told my sister that I had brought her a doll yesterday.
(4) I told my sister that I brought her a doll yesterday.

130. The captain said to the army, "March forward, now."
(1) The captain said to the army that march forward now.
(2) The captain ordered the army to march forward then.
(3) The captain ordered the army to march on that day.
(4) The captain ordered the army to attack the enemy.

131. They said, "We've lived here for a long time."
(1) They said they have lived there for a long time.
(2) They said they lived here for a long time.
(3) They said they had lived there for a long time.
(4) They said they have lived for a long time.

132. "Would you open the door please?"
(1) She asked me to please open the door.
(2) She requested me to open the door.
(3) She requested me to please open the door.
(4) She asked me open the door.

133. The teacher said, "Gandhiji was born in India."
(1) The teacher said that Gandhiji had been born in India.
(2) The teacher says that Gandhiji was born in India.
(3) The teacher said that Gandhiji was born in India.
(4) The teacher will say that Gandhiji was born in India.

134. The teacher said to the student "Why do you disturb the class?"
(1) The teacher said to the student why he disturbed the class.
(2) The teacher told the student why he had disturbed the class.
(3) The teacher asked the student why he disturbed the class.
(4) The teacher asked the student why he had disturbed the class.

135. Rita said to me, "Will you lend me this classic ?"
Rita asked me
(1) if I would lend her that classic
(2) if she would lend me that classic
(3) if I will lend her that classic
(4) would I lend her that classic?

136. The lady said to the servant, "If you don't wash the clothes properly, I will dismiss you."
(1) The lady warned the servant that she would dismiss her if she didn't wash the clothes properly.
(2) The lady told the servant that she would dismiss her on the event of bad work.
(3) The lady cautioned the servant that she must wash the clothes properly.
(4) The lady advised the servant to wash the clothes properly.

137. "There are ceremonies going on", he said to me.
(1) He told me that there were ceremonies going on.
(2) He told that there have been ceremonies going on.
(3) He told that there had been ceremonies going on.
(4) He told that there are ceremonies going on.

138. He said to Manoj, "May you prosper."
(1) He wished that Manoj should prosper.
(2) He wished that Manoj may prosper.
(3) He wished that Manoj might prosper.
(4) He wished Manoj to prosper.

139. The mother said, "What can I do for you, my son ?"
(1) The mother said to her son what she could do for him.
(2) The mother asked her son what she did for him.
(3) The mother asked her son what she could do for him.
(4) The mother asked what she could do for him, my son.

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140. My Daddy always says, "Getting up early in the morning is a good habit."
(1) My Daddy always says that to get up early in the morning is a good habit.
(2) My Daddy always says that getting up early in the morning is a good habit.
(3) My Daddy always advises that getting up early in the morning was a good habit.
(4) My Daddy always warns that to get up early in the morning was a good habit.

141. "Be quiet" I said to them.
(1) I told them to be quiet.
(2) I asked them to remain quiet.
(3) I told to them for being quiet.
(4) I ordered them to remain quiet.

142. The mother says to the child, "The Sun rises in the East."
(1) The mother tells the child that the Sun rose in the East.
(2) The mother says the child that the Sun rises in the East.
(3) The mother tells the child that the Sun rises in the East.
(4) The mother informs the child that the Sun rose in the East.

143. He said, "The teacher usually does not ask any question."
He said that
(1) the teacher usually does not ask any question.
(2) the teacher usually did not ask any question.
(3) the teacher usually asked no question.
(4) the teacher usually did not asked any question.

144. "Where do you live ?" asked the stranger.
(1) The stranger asked where I lived.
(2) The stranger enquired where I was living.
(3) The stranger questioned where did 1 live.
(4) The stranger wanted to know where I live.

145. I said to him, "How do you know this ?"
(1) I asked him how I knew that.
(2) I asked him that how he knew that.
(3) I told him how 1 knew that.
(4) I asked him how he knew that.

146. He said, "We are all sinners."
(1) He said that we are all sinners.
(2) He said they were all sinners.
(3) He said that he was a sinner.
(4) He said all were sinners.

147. "Would you mind taking off your shoes before entering the house?" He said to the foreigner.
(1) He requested the foreigner to take off his shoes before entering the house.
(2) He told the foreigner that he must take off his shoes before entered the house.
(3) He said the foreigner that to take off his shoes before entered the house.
(4) Before entering the house he said that shoes must be taken off.

148. "I lost my book yesterday", she said to her teacher.
(1) She admitted to her teacher that she had lost her book the previous day.
(2) To her teacher she was admitted that she has lost her book the previous day.
(3) She admitted losing her book to her teacher yesterday.
(4) She said to her teacher that I have lost my book the previous day.

149. "Do you want some more sweets?" asked my friend.
(1) My friend asked me if I want some more sweets.
(2) My friend said to me if I wanted some more sweets.
(3) My friend asked me whether I wanted some more sweets.
(4) My friend asked me that I wanted some more sweets.

150. "I have seen the film before" Suneetha says.
(1) Suneetha said that she had seen the film before.
(2) Suneetha says that she has seen the film before.
(3) Suneetha said that the film was seen by her before.
(4) Suneetha said that she saw the film earlier.

151. He ordered his servant to do as he was told.
(1) He ordered his servant, "Do as you are told."
(2) He said to his servant, "Do as you are told."
(3) He said to his servant. "Do as I told you."
(4) He said to his servant, "Do as you were told."

152. She said to the girl, "Did you do this ?"
(1) She asked the girl that she did that.
(2) She asked the girl if she did that.
(3) She asked the girl if she had done that.
(4) She told the girl that she had done that.

Directions (153-177) : In the follwing question, sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 04.09.2011)

153. Kiran asked me, "Did you see the cricket match on television last night ?"
(1) Kiran asked me whether I saw the cricket match on television the earlier night.
(2) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the earlier night.
(3) Kiran asked me did I see the cricket match on television last night.
(4) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television last night.

154. David said to Anna, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow."
(1) David told Anna that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow.
(2) David told Anna that Mona left for her native place the next day.
(3) David told to Anna that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow.
(4) David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day.

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155. I said to him, "Why are you working so hard ?"
(1) I asked him why he was working so hard.
(2) I asked him why was he working so hard.
(3) I asked him why he had been working so hard.
(4) I asked him why had he been working so hard.

156. He said to her, "What a cold day!"
(1) He told her that it was a cold day.
(2) He exclaimed that it was a cold day.
(3) He exclaimed sorrowfully that it was a cold day.
(4) He exclaimed that it was a very cold day.

157. The tailor said to him, "Will you have the suit ready by tomorrow evening ?"
(1) The tailor asked him that he will have the suit ready by the next evening.
(2) The tailor asked him that he would had the suit ready by the next evening.
(3) The tailor asked him if he would have the suit ready by the next evening.
(4) The tailor asked him if he will like to have the suit ready by the next evening.

158. He said to the interviewer, "Could you please repeat the question?"
(1) He requested the interviewer if he could please repeat the question.
(2) He requested the interviewer to please repeat the question.
(3) He requested the interviewer to repeat the question.
(4) He requested the interviewer if he could repeat the question.

159. He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."
(1) He urged them to be quiet and listen to his words.
(2) He urged them and said be quiet and listen to words.
(3) He said they should be quiet and listen to his words.
(4) He said you should be quiet and listen to my words.

160. He said to me, "I have often told you not to play with fire."
(1) He said that he has often been telling me not to play with fire.
(2) He told me that he had often told me not to play with fire.
(3) He reminded me that he often said to me not to play with fire.
(4) He said to me that he often told me not to play with fire.

161. The Captain said to his men, "Stand at ease."
(1) The Captain urged his men to stand at ease.
(2) The Captain wanted his men to stand at ease.
(3) The Captain told his men that they should stand at ease.
(4) The Captain commanded his men to stand at ease.

162. Pawan said to me, "If I hear any news, I'll phone you."
(1) Pawan told me that if he heard any news, he will phone me.
(2) Pawan told me that if he will hear any news, he will phone me.
(3) Pawan told me if he had heard any news, he would phone me.
(4) Pawan told me that if he heard any news, he would phone me.

163. The teacher said to Mahesh, "Congratulations ! Wish you success in life."
(1) The teacher congratulated Mahesh and said wish you success in life.
(2) The teacher wished congratulations and success in life to Mahesh.
(3) The teacher said congratulations to Mahesh and wished him success in life.
(4) The teacher congratulated Mahesh and wished him success in life.

164. The poor examinee said, "O God, take pity on me."
(1) The poor examinee prayed God to take pity on him.
(2) The poor examinee, invoking God, implored him to take pity on him.
(3) The poor examinee exclaimed that God take pity on him.
(4) The poor examinee asked God to take pity on him.

165. "Where will you be tomorrow," I said, "in case I have to ring you?"
(1) I asked where you will be the next day in case I will ring him.
(2) I asked where he would be the next day in case I had to ring him.
(3) I said to him where he will be in case I have to ring him.
(4) I enquired about his whereabouts the next day in case I would have to ring up.

166. Seeta said to me, "Can you give me your pen ?"
(1) Seeta asked me can I give her my pen.
(2) Seeta asked me if I can give me your pen.
(3) Seeta asked me if I could give her my pen.
(4) Seeta asked me if I gave her my pen.

167. The father warned his son that he should be beware of him.
(1) The father warned his son, "Beware of him!"
(2) The father warned his son, "Watch that chap!"
(3) The father warned his son, "Be careful about him."
(4) The father warned his son, "Don't fall into the trap."

168. Manna asked Rohan, "Have you sat in a trolley bus before?"
(1) Manna asked Rohan whether he had sat in a trolley bus earlier.
(2) Manna asked Rohan had he sat in a trolley bus before.
(3) Manna asked Rohan if he sat on a trolley bus before.
(4) Manna asked Rohan if he has ever sat in a trolley bus

169. Farhan asked Geeta, "Could you lend me a hundred rupees until tomorrow ?"
(1) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until tomorrow.
(2) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until the next day.

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(3) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day.
(4) Farhan asked whether Geeta could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day.

170. "What about going for a swim," he said, "It's quite fine now."
(1) He asked me what about going for a swim as it was quite fine then.
(2) He proposed going for a swim as it was quite fine.
(3) He suggested going for a swim as it was quite fine.
(4) He advised me to go for a swim as it was quite fine.

171. "You can't bathe in this sea," he said to me, "it's very rough."
(1) He said that I can't bathe in this sea because it's very rough.
(2) He said that you couldn't bathe in that sea if it was very rough.
(3) He said that I couldn't bathe in that sea as it was very rough.
(4) He said that you can't bathe in this sea since it was very rough.

172. Jagdish said, "We passed by a beautiful lake when we went on a trip to Goa."
(1) Jagdish said that they passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa.
(2) Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa.
(3) Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa.
(4) Jagdish said they passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa.

173. He said to me, "I expect you to attend the function."
(1) He told me that he had expected me to attend the function.
(2) He told me that he expected me to attended the function.
(3) He told me that he expected me to have attended the function.
(4) He told me that he expected me to attend the function.

174. He said, "Why didn't you send your application to me ?"
(1) He enquired why I had not sent my application to him.
(2) He enquired why I did not send my application to him.
(3) He enquired why had I not sent my application to him.
(4) He enquired why did I not send my application to him.

175. Dinesh asked, "Are you going to the party tomorrow, Eliza ?"
(1) Dinesh asked whether Eliza was going to the party the next day.
(2) Dinesh asked Eliza whether you are going to the party the next day.
(3) Dinesh asked Eliza whether she was going to the party the next day.
(4) Dinesh asked Eliza are you going to the party tomorrow.

176. John asked, "How long will it take to travel from Germany to South Africa ?"
(1) John asked how long it will take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
(2) John asked how long would it take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
(3) John asked how long it would take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
(4) John was asking how long must it take to travel from Germany to South Africa.

177. "What did you see at the South Pole ?" Ashok asked Anil.
(1) Ashok asked Anil if he saw anything at the South Pole
(2) Ashok asked Anil what he had seen at the South Pole
(3) Ashok asked Anil what did he see at the South Pole
(4) Ashok asked Anil that he saw anything at the South Pole

Directions (178-187) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct / Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect / Direct form.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

178. The visitor said to them "Please give me a glass of water."
(1) The visitor said please give him a glass of water.
(2) The visitor said to them to give him a glass of water.
(3) The visitor ordered them to give a glass of water.
(4) The visitor requested them to give him a glass of water.

179. The policeman told the students, "Do not park your vehicles here."
(1) The policeman asked the students not park your vehicles here.
(2) The policeman asked the students not to park their vehicles here.
(3) The policeman asked the students not to park their vehicles there.
(4) The policeman asked the students not to park. his vehicle here.

180. The man said, "All the boys are playing in the street."
(1) The man told us that all the boys had been playing in the street.
(2) The man told us that all the boys were playing in the street.
(3) The man told us that all the boys play in the street.
(4) The man told us that all the boys in the street are playing.

181. She said, "I am sorry, I did not write".
(1) She apologized for I did not write.
(2) She apologized she is sorry, she did not write.
(3) She apologized she is sorry, she has not written.
(4) She apologized that she had not written.

182. "Alright, yes, I was wrong and you were right", he said.
(1) He admitted that he has been wrong and I have been right.
(2) He admitted that I was wrong and you were right.
(3) He admitted that I was wrong and he was right.
(4) He admitted that he had been wrong and I had been right.

183. Nirmal said to us, "My father gave me a purse yesterday."

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(1) Nirmal told us that my father given me a purse the previous day.
(2) Nirmal told us that his father had given him a purse the previous day.
(3) Nirmal told us that his father has given him a purse yesterday.
(4) Nirmal told us that his father had given him a purse yesterday.

184. I asked my brother if he had returned the money to his friend.
(1) Had you returned the money to my friend.
(2) I said to my brother, "Have you return the money to his friend?"
(3) I said to my brother, "Have you returned the money to your friend?"
(4) Do you return the money to his friend.

185. Bala's mother : "Will you lock the door, Bala ?"
(1) Bala's mother told Bala that he need not lock the door.
(2) Bala's mother asked Bala if he would lock the door.
(3) Bala's mother asked Bala if he had locked the door.
(4) Balas mother said lock the door.

186. "Are you ready, Raju ?" Mother asked.
(1) Mother asked Raju if he would be ready.
(2) Mother told Raju if he was ready.
(3) Mother asked Raju if he was ready.
(4) Mother wanted to know from Raju if he was ready.

187. Ann told my brother, "I will meet you in your class".
(1) Ann told my brother that he will meet her in her class.
(2) Ann told my brother that I would meet you in your class.
(3) Ann told my brother that she would meet him in his class.
(4) Ann told my brother that she would meet him in her class.

Directions (188-214) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct / Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect / Direct.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

188. Naren said, "Why are you still waiting here, Binod?"
(1) Naren asked Binod why he was still waiting there.
(2) Naren asked Binod that why he was still waiting there.
(3) Naren asked Binod why he is still waiting there.
(4) Naren asked Binod that why you were still waiting there.

189. "Jack fell as he'd have wished," the mother said.
(1) The mother said that Jack had fallen as he would have wished.
(2) The mother said that Jack fell as he had wished.
(3) The mother said that Jack has fallen as he has wished.
(4) The mother said that Jack had been fallen as he would have been wished.

190. "Can you see a woman seated on the bench in a park ?" Alice asked her.
(1) Alice asked her if she can see a woman seated on the bench in a park.
(2) Alice told her if she could see a woman seated on the bench in a park.
(3) Alice asked her if she could see a woman seated on the bench in a park.
(4) Alice asked her if she could have seen a woman seated on the bench in a park.

191. The king said, "My force will protect the kingdom."
(1) The king said that his force would protect the kingdom.
(2) The king said that the king's force will protect the kingdom.
(3) The king ordered that our force should protect the kingdom.
(4) The king commanded that his force will be protected the kingdom.

192. The student said, "Let me come in."
(1) The student told that let he be allowed to come in.
(2) The student said that if he is allowed to come in.
(3) The student requested to let him come in.
(4) The student requested that he might be allowed to come in.

193. He said, "Babies, drink milk."
(1) He said that babies drink milk.
(2) He told that babies should drink milk.
(3) He advised the babies to drink milk.
(4) He said that babies drank milk.

194. I said, "I came here yesterday,"
(1) I said that I came here that day.
(2) I said that go here yesterday.
(3) I said that I had come there the previous day.
(4) I say that I went there the previous day.

195. He said, "The government is writing letters,"
(1) He said that the government is writing letters.
(2) He said that the government was writing letters.
(3) He said that the government will write letters.
(4) He said that the government wrote letters.

196. He said, "I have passed the examination."
(1) He said that he had passed the examination.
(2) He announced that he has passed the examination.
(3) He said that he had to pass the examination
(4) He said that he has passed the examination

197. The doctor says, "It is better you undergo a surgery next week."
(1) The doctor advised me to undergo a surgery the following week.
(2) The doctor says that it is better I undergo a surgery the following week.
(3) The doctor says that it was better I underwent a surgery the coming week.
(4) The doctor advises that it is better I underwent a surgery the following week.

198. The teacher asked the student when he would submit his assignment.
(1) The teacher said to the student, "When will you submit your assignment ?"

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(2) The teacher asked the student, "When will you submit his assignment ?"
(3) The teacher asked the student, "When would you submit his assignment ?"
(4) The teacher asked the student, "When would he submit his assignment ?"

199. The Principal asked me whether I had informed the Chief Guest the revised schedule the day before.
(1) The Principal said to me, "Did I inform the Chief Guest the revised schedule the day before ?"
(2) The Principal said to me, "Have I informed the Chief Guest the revised schedule the day before ?"
(3) The Principal said to me, "Have you informed the Chief Guest the revised schedule yesterday?"
(4) The Principal said to me, "Did you inform the Chief Guest the revised schedule yesterday ?"

200. "Don't play on the grass, boys," she said.
(1) She ordered the boys "Don't play on the grass."
(2) She said to the boys that they should not play on the grass.
(3) She told the boys that they should not be playing on the grass.
(4) She told the boys not to play on the grass.

201. "What a terrible storm it is !" he said.
(1) He exclaimed that it was a terrible storm.
(2) He exclaimed that it has been a terrible storm.
(3) He exclaimed that it will be a terrible storm.
(4) He exclaimed that it is a terrible storm.

202. The traveller said, "What a beautiful sight!"
(1) The traveller exclaimed that it was an beautiful sight.
(2) The traveller exclaimed that it was a beautiful sight.
(3) The traveller said that it was beautiful.
(4) The traveller remarked the beautiful sight.

203. The Chief Guest said, "It gives me great pleasure to be here this morning."
(1) The Chief Guest said that that gave me great pleasure to be there that morning.
(2) The Chief Guest said that it gave him great pleasure to be there that morning.
(3) The Chief Guest said that it gives him great pleasure to be here that morning.
(4) The Chief Guest said that it gives him great pleasure to be there that morning.

204. He said, "What a lovely voice she has !"
(1) He exclaimed that she had a very lovely voice.
(2) He exclaimed that she has a very lovely voice.
(3) He exclaimed that she did not have a lovely voice.
(4) He exclaimed that she does not have a lovely voice.

205. He said to me, "Where is the post office ?"
(1) He asked me that where the post office was.
(2) He asked me where was the post office.
(3) He wanted to know where the post office was.
(4) He asked me where the post office was.

206. My father said, "Honesty is the best policy."
(1) My father stated that honesty was the best policy.
(2) My father said that honesty is the best policy.
(3) My father said that honesty was the best policy.
(4) My father said that honesty has been the best policy.

207. She yelled, "Please help me."
(1) She yelled at one for some help.
(2) She yelled for someone to help.
(3) She yelled for someone to help her.
(4) She yelled at someone to help her.

208. He asked me why I was late.
(1) He asked me, "Why are you late ?"
(2) He asked me, "Why I was late?"
(3) He asked me, "Why you are late ?"
(4) He asked me, "Why am I late?"

209. He said that I needn't wait there.
(1) He said, "You needn't wait here."
(2) He said, "I needn't wait there."
(3) He said, "You needn't wait there."
(4) He said, "I needn't wait here."

210. I said to the worker, "How do you like your job?"
(1) I told the worker how he liked his job.
(2) I asked the worker how you like your job.
(3) I asked the worker how he liked his job.
(4) I asked the worker how you liked his job.

211. "I don't know why they haven't signed the papers and accepted the gift," said Crene to me.
(1) Crene told me that he didn't know why they hadn't signed the papers and accepted the gift.
(2) Crene told me that he don't know why they haven't signed the papers and accepted the gift.
(3) Crene told me that I don't know why they haven't signed the papers and accepted the gift.
(4) Crene said to me that he didn't know why they hadn't signed the papers and accepted the gift.

212. She said, "I must have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation."
(1) She said she had to have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation.
(2) She said she should have a computer to prepare a power point presentation.
(3) She said she would have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation.
(4) She said she could have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation.

213. "Don't hesitate to clear your doubts," the teacher said.

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(1) The teacher warned me not to hesitate in clearing my doubts.
(2) The teacher ordered me not to hesitate in clearing my doubts.
(3) The teacher persuaded me not to hesitate in clearing my doubts.
(4) The teacher requested me not to hesitate in clearing my doubts.

214. He said, "I am glad to be here this evening."
(1) He said that he was glad to be there that evening.
(2) He said he was glad to be here this evening.
(3) He says he was glad to be here this evening.
(4) He asked he is glad to be here this evening.

Directions (215–219) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct / Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect / Direct.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

215. Mrs. Shankar said, "I know what it is to be depressed."
(1) Mrs. Shankar said that she was knowing what it was to be depressed.
(2) Mrs. Shankar said that she knew what it was to be depressed.
(3) Mrs. Shankar knows what it is to be depressed.
(4) Mrs. Shankar is depressed she said.

216. "Who now," they had asked, "will listen to our troubles and protect us from the crocodiles ?"
(1) They wanted to know who will listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.
(2) They had wanted to know who would listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.
(3) They had wanted to know who then would listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.
(4) They had wanted to know who will now listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.

217. Moti asked Gangu whether the latter was in his senses.
(1) "Are you senseless, Gangu?" asked Moti.
(2) "Hey Gangu, are you in your senses now ?" asked Moti
(3) "Gangu, have you lost your senses" asked Moti.
(4) "Gangu, are you in your senses?" asked Moti

218. He said that we are all born to die.
(1) He said, "We have all been born to die."
(2) He exclaimed, "We were all born to die."
(3) He said, "We were all born to die."
(4) He said, "We are all born to die."

219. He said to me, "I grew these carrots myself."
(1) He told me that he grew those carrots himself.
(2) He told me I grew these carrots myself.
(3) He told me that he grew these carrots himself.
(4) He told me that he had grown those carrots himself.

Directions (220-224) : In the following questions, sentence has been given in Direct / Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect / Direct.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)

220. Israt said to Irfat, "Let's go to Puri for a change."
(1) Israt proposed to Irfat to go to Puri for a change.
(2) Israt suggested to Irfat to go to Puri for a change.
(3) Israt asked Irfat to go to Puri for a change.
(4) Israt proposed to Irfat that they should go to Puri for a change.

221. The poor beggar said, "0 God, have mercy on my soul".
(1) The poor beggar prayed to God to have mercy on his soul.
(2) The poor beggar, invoking God, implored him to have mercy on his soul.
(3) The poor beggar exclaimed that God, have mercy on his soul.
(4) The poor beggar told God to have mercy on his soul.

222. He said to her, "Why didn't you put on the brakes ?
(1) He asked her why she hadn't put on the brakes.
(2) He asked her why she didn't put on the brake.
(3) He asked her that why she hadn't put on the brake.
(4) He told her that why she hadn't put on the brake.

223. She said to me, "I took breakfast in the morning."
(1) She told me that she took breakfast in the morning.
(2) She told me that she had taken breakfast in the morning.
(3) She told me that she has taken breakfast in the morning.
(4) She said to me that she was taking breakfast in the morning.

224. John's father reminded him to take his umbrella.
(1) John's father said, "Remember your umbrella John ?"
(2) "Here, is your umbrella John," said his father.
(3) "Are you going to take your umbrella or not ?" said John to his father.
(4) "Don't forget to take your umbrella, John" said his father.

Directions (225-229) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct / Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect / Direct.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

225. He said, "He took tea in the morning".
(1) He said that he did take in the morning.
(2) He said that he had taken tea in the morning.
(3) He said that he took in the morning.
(4) He said that he would take tea in the morning.

226. He requested the boss to let him go on with his project.

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(1) He said to the boss, "You better let me go on with my project".
(2) He told the boss, "Please go on with my project".
(3) He said to the boss, "Let me go on with my project please".
(4) He told the boss, "Go on with my project please".

227. I told her, "It was raining last night when you left".
(1) I told her that it had been raining the previous night when she had left.
(2) I told her that it has raining last night when she left.
(3) I told her that it has been raining the night before when she left.
(4) I told her that it had been raining last nght when she had left.

228. He said, "I shall try to bring you the books tomorrow".
(1) He said that he should try to bring me the books the next day.
(2) He said that he would try to bring me the books the next day.
(3) He said that he would try to bring me the books tomorrow.
(4) He said that he should try to bring me the books tomorrow.

229. He said, "Alas ! The little puppy is run over by the car".
(1) He exclaimed, alas, the little puppy was run over by the the car.
(2) He exclaimed sadly that the little puppy was run over by the car.
(3) He exclaimed sadly that the little puppy had been run over by the car.
(4) He exclaimed sadly that the little puppy is run over by the car.

Directions (230-234) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

230. Suresh asked Prasad whether he had watched the cricket match on television the previous night.
(1) Suresh said to Prasad, "Did you watched the cricket match on television last night?"
(2) Suresh asked Prasad, "Did you watch the cricket match on television previous night?"
(3) Suresh asked Prasad, "Have you watched the cricket match on television last night?"
(4) Suresh said to Prasad, "Did you watch the cricket match on television last night?"

231. Father said to me, "You are idling away your time."
(1) Father told me that you were idling away your time.
(2) Father told me that I was idling away my time.
(3) Father told me that I am idling away my time.
(4) Father told me that you are idling away your time.

232. The captain said to his men, "Fall into line."
(1) The captain said to his men that they can fall into line.
(2) The captain commanded his men to fall into line.
(3) The captain warned his men to fall into line.
(4) The captain told his men that they should fall into line.

233. The priest said, "May God pardon this sinner !"
(1) The priest prayed that God would pardon this sinner.
(2) The priest prayed that God might pardon that sinner.
(3) The priest prayed if God will pardon that sinner.
(4) The priest said that God might pardon the sinner.

234. Ashmita advised me to go and see a doctor.
(1) "Shouldn't you go and see a doctor ?" asked Ashmita.
(2) "You should go and see a doctor," said Ashmita.
(3) Ashmita asked me, "Will you go and see a doctor ?"
(4) Ashmita told me, "Go and see a doctor."

Directions (235-261) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect as your answer.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

235. She said to me, "It has been raining heavily and you cannot go".
(1) She told me that it had been raining heavily and I could not go.
(2) She told me that it was raining heavily and I could not go.
(3) She told me that it has been raining heavily and I could not go.
(4) She told me that it is raining heavily and I could not go.

236. John said to me, "Where have you been last night ?"
(1) John asked me where had I been the previous night.
(2) John asked me where I have been the previous night.
(3) John asked me where I am the previous night.
(4) John asked me where I had been the previous night.

237. "I'm taking my children to the zoo tomorrow", she said, "to see the baby white tiger".
(1) She said that she will take the children to the zoo to see the baby white tiger tomorrow.
(2) She said that she would take the children to the zoo the next day to see the baby white tiger.
(3) She said that she was taking her children to the zoo the next day to see the baby white tiger.
(4) She said that she was taking the children to the zoo that day to see the baby white tiger.

238. She said, "Mother, please cook me something nice today".
(1) She told her mother to cook her something nice today.
(2) She ordered her mother to cook her something nice that day.
(3) She requested her mother to cook her something nice that day.
(4) She asked her mother if she could cook her something nice that day.

239. John said, "I shall be 21 tomorrow".

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(1) John said that he would be 21 tomorrow.
(2) John said that he would be 21 the following day.
(3) John said that he should be 21 the following day.
(4) John said that I shall be 21 tomorrow.

240. She asked, "Is the secretary coming to the meeting ?"
(1) She asked that the secretary was coming to the meeting.
(2) She asked that if the secretary was coming to the meeting.
(3) She asked if the secretary is coming to the meeting.
(4) She asked if the secretary was coming to the meeting.

241. The convict said, "Let me speak freely please".
(1) The convict suggested that he must be allowed to speak freely.
(2) The convict requested that he must be allowed to speak freely.
(3) The convict requested that he be allowed to speak freely.
(4) The convict proposed that he might be allowed to speak freely.

242. Nisha told Monica, "What a beautiful dress you are wearing!"
(1) Nisha exclaimed that Monica was wearing a very beautiful dress.
(2) Nisha exclaimed that it is a very beautiful dress.
(3) Nisha exclaimed that Monica is wearing a very beautiful dress.
(4) Nisha told Monica that was a beautiful dress.

243. "Call the witness", said the magistrate.
(1) The magistrate requested to call the witness.
(2) The magistrate begged for calling the witness.
(3) The magistrate ordered to call the witness.
(4) The magistrate prayed to call the witness.

244. "Have you done this sort of work before ?" said his new employer.
(1) His new employer asked him whether he has done that sort of work before.
(2) His new employer asked him whether he has done this sort of work before.
(3) His new employer asked him whether he had done that sort of work before.
(4) His new employer asked him whether he had done this sort of work before.

245. Rahul says that Azhar loves cricket.
(1) Rahul said, "Azhar loves cricket".
(2) Rahul said, "Azhar loved cricket".
(3) Rahul says, "Azhar loved cricket".
(4) Rahul says, "Azhar loves cricket".

246. "I came home last night", said he.
(1) He told that he had come home last night.
(2) He said that he came home last night.
(3) He said that he had come home the previous night.
(4) He says that he came home the previous night.

247. The beggar said, "Poverty is a great curse".
(1) The beggar said poverty has a great curse.
(2) The beggar said that poverty is a great curse.
(3) The beggar said that poverty was a great curse.
(4) The beggar said that poverty had been a great curse.

248. "If you want to smoke, you'll have to go out", said the conductor.
(1) The conductor ordered me to go out and smoke.
(2) The conductor said that if I/he wanted to smoke, I/he would have to go out.
(3) The conductor told me that smoking is not permitted in the bus.
(4) The conductor told me that I will have to go out and smoke.

249. "Be careful; the steps are very slippery", I warned him.
(1) I warned him to be careful as the steps were very slippery.
(2) I warned him to be careful as the steps are very slippery.
(3) I warned him to be careful and steps were very slippery.
(4) I told him to be careful and the steps are very slippery.

250. The old lady declared that she was going to walk where she pleased. They had the liberty.
(1) The old lady said that, "I was going to walk where I pleased. They have the liberty".
(2) The old lady : "1 am going to walk where I please. We have the liberty".
(3) The old lady : "I was going to walk where I pleased. They have the liberty".
(4) The old lady : "I am going to walk where I pleased. They had the liberty".

251. The teacher asked me why I had been absent the day before.
(1) The teacher asked me, "Why were you absent yesterday ?"
(2) The teacher asked me, "Why are you absent yesterday ?"
(3) The teacher asked me, "Why are you absent the day before ?"
(4) The teacher asked me, "Were you absent the day before ?"

252. Mr Robinson asked his son what he wanted to be when he grew up.
(1) "My son," said Mr Robinson, "what will you be when you grow up ?'
(2) "My son," said Mr Robinson, "what do you want to be when you grow up ?"
(3) Mr Robinson said, "My son, what did you want to be when you grew up ?"
(4) Mr Robinson said, "My son, what would you be when you grow up ?"

253. The boys respectfully wished their teacher good morning.
(1) "Good morning," said the boys to their teacher.
(2) "Good morning," said the boys to the teacher.
(3) "Good morning, Madam," said the boys to the teacher.
(4) "Good morning, Madam," said the boys to their teacher.

254. She said, "I am sorry, I am not able to submit those papers".
(1) She said she was sorry, she is not able to submit those papers.

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(2) She said that she was sorry and she will not be able to submit those papers.
(3) She apologized for not being able to submit those papers.
(4) She exclaimed with sorrow that she was sorry and she will not be able to submit those papers.

255. The girl wondered where the sparrows had gone.
(1) The girl said, "Oh! Where the sparrows have gone ?"
(2) The girl said, "Oh ! Where are the sparrows ?"
(3) The girl said, "Oh ! Where had the sparrows gone ?''
(4) The girl said, "Oh ! Where have the sparrows gone ?"

256. She said to me, "I'm going shopping. Can I get you something ?"
(1) She said she was going shopping and said to me if I wanted something.
(2) She said she was going shopping and asked if I wanted something.
(3) She said she was going shopping and asked if she could get me something.
(4) She said she is going shopping and asked if she could get me something.

257. Ramesh informed his friend that he could make use of his car while he was away.
(1) Ramesh said to his friend, "You will make use of my car while I was away".
(2) Ramesh said to his friend, "Use my car while I go away".
(3) Ramesh said to his friend, "You can make use of my car while I am away".
(4) Ramesh asked his friend, "Will you make use of my car while I am away ?"

258. Kala said to Radha, "Who were you speaking to over the phone ?"
(1) Kala asked Radha who she had been speaking to over the phone.
(2) Kala asked Radha who she has been speaking to over the phone.
(3) Kala asked Radha that who she was speaking to over the phone.
(4) Kala asked Radha that who she had been speaking to over the phone.

259. The king said to his men, "Do not be afraid of the enemy. Face them bravely."
(1) The king ordered his men to not be afraid of the enemy and that they had to be faced bravely.
(2) The king asked his men to not be afraid of the enemy but they should be faced bravely.
(3) The king advised his men not to be afraid of the enemy but to face them bravely.
(4) The king told his men not to be afraid of the enemy and they had faced them bravely.

260. Kannan said to Subha, "I'll return the book after I have read it".
(1) Kannan told Subha that he will return the book after he has read it.
(2) Kannan told Subha that he would return the book after he has read it.
(3) Kannan told Subha that he will return the book after he read it.
(4) Kannan told Subha that he would return the book after he had read it.

261. The boss said to his secretary, "Did you discuss this matter with the manager ?"
(1) The boss asked his secretary whether he discussed that matter with the manager.
(2) The boss asked his secretary if you have discussed that matter with the manager.
(3) The boss asked his secretary if he had discussed that matter with the manager.
(4) The boss asked his secretary whether he has discussed that matter with the manager.

Directions (262–288) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct / Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct / Indirect and mark your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

262. I said to him, 'Will you go to Delhi ?'
(1) I asked him will he go to Delhi.
(2) I said to him would he go to Delhi.
(3) I asked him if he would go to Delhi.
(4) I said to him would you go to Delhi.

263. He said, 'I have read this novel.'
(1) He said that he has read this novel.
(2) He said that he had read that novel.
(3) He said that he read that novel.
(4) He said that he had read this novel.

264. Tania said to her friend, 'Can you lend me an umbrella ?'
(1) Please give me an umbrella Tania requested her friend.
(2) Will you lend me your umbrella, Tania asked her friend.
(3) Tania requested her friend to lend her an umbrella
(4) Tania asked her friend to give her an umbrella.

265. Sita said, 'I may go there.'
(1) Sita says that she may go there.
(2) Sita says that she is going there.
(3) Sita said that she will go there.
(4) Sita said that she might go there.

266. My friend requested me to bring him a sandwich.
(1) He said, 'My friend, please bring me a sandwich.'
(2) My friend said, 'Will you bring me a sandwich.'
(3) 'Please bring me a sandwich', said my friend.
(4) 'Please bring my friend a sandwich.', said he.

267. He said, 'If I had the tools I could mend the car.'
(1) He said that if he had the tools he could mend the car.
(2) He tells that he had the tools he could mend the car.
(3) He said I could mend the car if I have the tools.
(4) He told he could mend the car.

268. She said to the children, 'You mustn't play with fire.'
(1) She told the children they were not to play with fire.
(2) She told the children that they mustn't play with fire.

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(3) She told the children not to play with fire.
(4) She told the children they are not to play with fire.

269. Everybody says, 'How well she sings !'
(1) Everybody comments that she sings well.
(2) Everybody says how well she sings.
(3) Everybody tells that she sang very well.
(4) Everybody says that she sang well.

270. He says that he is very sorry.
(1) He said, 'He was very sorry'.
(2) He says, 'I am very sorry'.
(3) He said, 'He is very sorry'.
(4) He told me, 'I felt sorry'.

271. Daman says, 'Priya is working in Ahmedabad.'
(1) Daman say that Priya was working in Ahmedabad.
(2) Daman said that Priya was working in Ahmedabad.
(3) Daman said that Priya works in Ahmedabad.
(4) Daman says that Priya is working in Ahmedabad.

272. Anne said, 'It is time to leave for the meeting.'
(1) Anne said that it was time to leave for the meeting.
(2) Anne told that it is time to leave for the meeting.
(3) Anne said its time to leave for the meeting.
(4) Anne said that it was time for the meeting.

273. The old man said that he would soon be leaving the world.
(1) The old man said, "I shall soon be leaving the world."
(2) The old man said, "I am soon leaving the world."
(3) The old man said, "I would soon leave the world."
(4) The old man said, "I am going to leave the world soon."

274. "Come home early" said MrMatthew to his clerk.
(1) Mr Matthew told his clerk to come home as early as possible.
(2) Mr Matthew asked his clerk to be home early.
(3) Mr Matthew ordered his clerk to come home early.
(4) Mr Matthew requested his clerk to come home a little early.

275. I said, "Water is essential for life."
(1) Water is essential for life was said by me.
(2) I told that water was essential for life.
(3) I exclaimed that water was essential for life.
(4) I said that water is essential for life.

276. She asked me if I was going to college.
(1) She said, "Am I going to college ?"
(2) She said to me, ''Are you going to college ?"
(3) She asked me, "Will you go to college ?"
(4) She asked to me, "Was I going to college ?"

277. Iba said that she might go home the next day with her sister.
(1) Iba said, "I could go home tomorrow with my sister."
(2) Iba said, "I may just go home tomorrow with my sister."
(3) Iba said, "I can go home tomorrow with my sister."
(4) Iba said, "I will go home tomorrow with my sister."

278. He said, "I was doing it."
(1) He said that he had been doing it.
(2) He said that he had done it.
(3) He said that he has done it.
(4) He said that he did it.

279. The lady asked me how my uncle was.
(1) The lady said to me, "How is your uncle ?"
(2) The lady asked me, "How has your uncle been ?"
(3) The lady said to me, "How was your uncle ?"
(4) The lady asked me, "How is your uncle doing?"

280. He said, "Honesty is the best policy."
(1) He said that honesty is the best policy.
(2) He said that honesty was the best policy.
(3) He said that honesty had been the best policy.
(4) He said that honesty has been the best policy.

281. He said that he intended to leave for Surat that night.
(1) "I intend to leave for Surat that night" he said.
(2) "I intend to left for Surat that night" he said.
(3) "I intended to leave for Surat tonight" he said.
(4) "I intend to leave for Surat tonight" he said.

282. The teacher said to him, "Is poverty not a curse ?"
(1) The teacher asked him is poverty not a curse.
(2) The teacher asked him if poverty was not a curse.
(3) The teacher asked him was poverty not a curse.
(4) The teacher asked him whether poverty is not a curse.

283. The prisoner enquired if a lawyer had been arranged for him.
(1) The prisoner enquired, "Is there a lawyer for me ?"
(2) The prisoner asked, "Has a lawyer been arranged for me ?"
(3) The prisoner enquired, "Had a lawyer been arranged for me ?"
(4) The prisoner said, "Have you arranged a lawyer for me ?"

284. Phila ordered her brother to turn down the television and let her work in peace.
(1) Phila said to her brother, "Turn down the television that let me do my work in peace."
(2) Phila said to her brother, "Turn down the television and let me work in peace."
(3) Phila said to her brother, "Turn down the television to let me do my work in peace."
(4) Phila said to her brother, "Turned down the television and let me do my work in peace."

285. You will say, "I am ill."
(1) You will say that you are ill.
(2) You would say that you were ill.
(3) You would say that you are ill.
(4) You will say that you were ill.

286. He bade his friends goodbye.
(1) "I will see you later" he told his friends.

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(2) "I am bidding you Goodbye."
(3) He said, "Goodbye, my friends."
(4) "Goodbye, my friends" he was saying to them.

287. He exclaimed with joy that their team had won the tournament.
(1) He said, "Our team has won the tournament."
(2) He said, "Wow ! Our team won the tournament."
(3) He exclaimed, "Hurrah ! Our team has won the tournament!"
(4) He said, "Our team won the tournament."

288. His father said that it was time he visited his uncle.
(1) "It was time you visited your uncle" said his father.
(2) "It is time you visited my uncle" said his father.
(3) "It is time you visit your uncle" said his father.
(4) "It is time you visited your uncle" said his father.

Directions (289-315) : In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct / Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct / Indirect.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014 TF No. 482 RN 5)

289. The project manager asked Vivek, "How much time will you take to finish this project ?"
(1) The project manager asked Vivek how much time would he take to finish that project.
(2) The project manager enquired of Vivek how much time he would take to finish that project.
(3) The project manager enquired of Vivek how much time he will be taking to finish that project.
(4) The project manager asked Vivek how much time he would take to finish this project.

290. The ox asked the dog not to sit there.
(1) The ox said to the dog, "Not to sit here."
(2) The ox said to the dog, "Do not sit here."
(3) The ox said to the dog, "Does not sit here."
(4) The ox said to the dog, "Did not sit here."

291. He said, "I am writing a poem."
(1) He said that I am writing a poem.
(2) He said that he is writing a poem.
(3) He said that the poem is being written.
(4) He said that he was writing a poem.

292. He said, "Asha washed the clothes."
(1) He said that Asha washed the clothes.
(2) He said that clothes were washed by Asha.
(3) He said that Asha had washed the clothes.
(4) He said that Asha has washed the clothes.

293. Martha said, "I am going to Mexico next year."
(1) Martha said that she had been going to Mexico next year.
(2) Martha said that she was going to Mexico next year.
(3) Martha said that she had gone to Mexico next year.
(4) Martha said that she will be going to Mexico next year.

294. My mother said to me, "Wish you a happy and prosperous life!"
(1) My mother wished me a happy and prosperous life.
(2) My mother told me that I should lead a happy and prosperous life.
(3) My mother wished that I enjoy a happy and prosperous life.
(4) My mother wished that I should be living a happy and prosperous life.

295. You said to me, "Why are you talking so much ?"
(1) You asked me why, he was talking so much.
(2) You asked me why I was talking so much.
(3) You asked me why was I talking so much.
(4) You asked me why I had been talking so much.

296. Sandy said, "I have already written a letter to my family."
(1) Sandy said that she had already written a letter to her family.
(2) Sandy said that she wrote a letter to her family.
(3) Sandy said that she was writing a letter to her family.
(4) Sandy said that she will write a letter to her family.

297. You said, "They were busy the whole day."
(1) You said that they had busy the whole day.
(2) You said that they were busy the whole day.
(3) You said that they had been busy the whole day.
(4) You said that they have been busy the whole day.

298. I said to her, "I will have written letters."
(1) I told her that she will have written letters.
(2) I told her that she would have written letters.
(3) I told her that I will have written letters.
(4) I told her that I would have written letters.

299. I asked him, "Will you go to Agra tomorrow ?"
(1) I asked him whether I would go to Agra the next day.
(2) I asked him whether he would go to Agra the next day.
(3) I asked him whether you would go to Agra the next day.
(4) I asked him whether he will go to Agra the next day.

300. I asked him where he would stay.
(1) I said to him, "Where you will stay ?"
(2) I asked him, "Where will you stay?"
(3) I said to him, "Where I will stay ?"
(4) I said to him, "Where will I stay ?"

301. He said to his son, "Do not smoke."
(1) He advised his son do not smoke.
(2) He advised his son to not smoke.

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(3) He advised his son not to smoke.
(4) He advised his son that he should not smoke.

302. She said, "I will now take rest for some time."
(1) She said that I would now take rest for some time.
(2) She said that she will then take rest for some time.
(3) She said that she would then take rest for some time.
(4) She said that he will then take rest for some time.

303. The receptionist said to Umesh, "Please be seated and wait for your turn."
(1) The receptionist requested Umesh that be seated and wait for his turn.
(2) The receptionist told Umesh to please be seated and wait for his turn.
(3) The receptionist requested Umesh that he should be seated and wait for his turn.
(4) The receptionist requested Umesh to be seated and to wait for his turn.

304. He exclaimed that it was a very graceful animal.
(1) He exclaimed, "What a graceful animal!"
(2) He observed, "It is a very graceful animal."
(3) He said, "Alas! What a graceful animal it is !"
(4) He said, "It is indeed a graceful animal."

305. Caroline said, "Will you come to my party on Saturday" ?
(1) Caroline asked that I come to her party on Saturday.
(2) Caroline told to come to her party on Saturday.
(3) Caroline asked if I would come to her party on Saturday.
(4) Caroline said I should come to her party on Saturday.

306. Babu said, "I've told my friends you'll be here."
(1) Babu said that he had told his friends that I would be here.
(2) Babu said that he has told his friends that I will be here.
(3) Babu said that he told his friend that I will be there.
(4) Babu said that he had told his friends that I would be there.

307. He said to me, "I will have been digging the ground for half an hour".
(1) He told me that he will have been digging the ground for half an hour.
(2) He told me that I will have been digging the ground for half an hour.
(3) He told me that he would have been digging the ground for half an hour.
(4) He told me that I would have been digging the ground for half an hour.

308. Monica Cheng asked Roeun, "Are you going to visit Germany ?"
(1) Monica Cheng asked Roeun if he is going to visit Germany.
(2) Monica Cheng asked Roeun if he had visited Germany.
(3) Monica Cheng asked Roeun if had gone to Germany.
(4) Monica Cheng asked Roeun if he was going to visit Germany.

309. You said to me, "I am going to America".
(1) You told me that I was going to America.
(2) You said me that you were going to America.
(3) You told me that you were going to America.
(4) You told me I was going to America.

310. You said to me, "She is my sister".
(1) You said to me that she was my sister.
(2) You told me that she was your sister.
(3) You said to me that I was her sister.
(4) You said to me that she is my sister.

311. The Professor said, "Have you cleared your last semester papers ?"
(1) The Professor asked whether I cleared my last semester papers.
(2) The Professor asked if I had cleared my previous semester papers.
(3) The Professor asked whether I have cleared my last semester papers.
(4) The Professor asked if I have cleared my previous semester papers.

312. The traffic constable said to us, "Stop".
(1) The traffic constable ordered us to stop.
(2) We were asked by the traffic constable to stop.
(3) The traffic constable requested us to stop.
(4) The traffic constable ordered that we were made to stop.

313. "I went for a long walk yesterday", said Monikaviya.
(1) Monikaviya said that I went for a long walk yesterday.
(2) Monikaviya said that she had gone for a long walk the day before.
(3) Monikaviya said that she had gone for a long walk yesterday.
(4) Monikaviya said that she went for a long walk the day before.

314. "Alas ! How I have wasted my fortune!" said he.
(1) He confessed with regret that he had been wasting his fortune.
(2) He confessed with regret that he had been very extravagant.
(3) He confessed with regret that I have wasted my fortune.
(4) He confessed with regret that he had wasted his fortune.

315. Mr. Ronald said, "Don't vote for Otis because he is irresponsible".
(1) Mr. Ronald said not to vote for Otis because he was irresponsible.
(2) Mr. Ronald told us don't vote for Otis because he isn't irresponsible.
(3) Mr. Ronald told us not to vote for Otis because he lacked responsibility.
(4) Mr. Ronald told us not to vote for Otis because he had been irresponsible.

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Directions (316–342) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015 Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

316. He said, "I had a wonderful dream last night".
(1) He said that he saw a wonderful dream last night.
(2) He said that he had seen a wonderful dream yesterday.
(3) He said that last night he had a wonderful dream.
(4) He said that he had a wonderful dream the previous night.

317. He said, "I am buying a new pen".
(1) He said that he bought a new pen.
(2) He said that he was buying a new pen.
(3) He said that he had been buying a new pen.
(4) He said that he is buying a new pen

318. He bade his love goodbye.
(1) He said, "Goodbye".
(2) He wished his love, "Goodbye".
(3) He exclaimed, "Goodbye, love".
(4) He said, "Goodbye, my love".

319. "You did not return your book yesterday," said the librarian.
(1) The librarian said that he had not returned his book the previous day.
(2) The librarian said that he had not returned his book yesterday.
(3) The librarian said the book not been returned the previous day.
(4) The librarian said that you had not returned your book yesterday.

320. "You are all doing very well," said Mr. Jones.
(1) Mr. Jones said that we are all doing well.
(2) Mr. Jones said that they were all doing well.
(3) Mr. Jones said that they were all doing very well.
(4) Mr. Jones said that you are all doing very well.

321. "I finished it several days ago," said Jack.
(1) Jack said that he finished it several days previously.
(2) Jack said that he had finished it several days earlier.
(3) Jack said that he finished it several days earlier.
(4) Jack said that he finish it several days ago.

322. "I gave the packet to Tom, who kept it a long time," said Pamela.
(1) Pamela said that she had gave the packet to Tom, who kept it a long time.
(2) Pamela said that she had given the packet to Tom, to keep for a long time.
(3) Pamela said that she had given the packet to Tom, who kept it a long time.
(4) Pamela said that she had given the packet to Tom, who kept it for long time.

323. "I was digging the garden when the doctor arrived," replied Harry.
(1) Harry said that he was digging the garden when the doctor arrived.
(2) Harry said that he had been digging the garden when the doctor arrived.
(3) Harry said that he had been digging the garden when the doctor arrive.
(4) Harry says that he was digging the garden when the doctor arrived.

324. "I would have been surprised if you had passed the examination," said the former master.
(1) The former master said that it would have surprised him if I had passed.
(2) The former master was surprised if I passed the examination.
(3) The former master said that he should be surprised if I had passed.
(4) The former master said that he would have been surprised if I had passed the examination.

325. "I will put this key here." said the caretaker.
(1) The caretaker says that he would put the key there.
(2) The caretaker said that he will put the key there.
(3) The caretaker said that he would put the key there.
(4) The caretaker says that he would put the key here.

326. "I shall go tomorrow," he said.
(1) He said that he would go the next day.
(2) He said that he shall go the next day.
(3) He said that he should go tomorrow.
(4) He said that he would go tomorrow.

327. Walter said, "I cannot do it now".
(1) Walter says that he cannot do it now.
(2) Walter said that he could not do it now.
(3) Walter says that he cannot do it then.
(4) Walter said that he could not do it then.

328. The master said that he would see me the next day.
(1) "You will be seen by me tomorrow," said the master.
(2) "1 will see you tomorrow," said the master.
(3) "Tomorrow, I will see you," says the master.
(4) "I will be seeing you tomorrow," said the master.

329. Father told Peter to clean his shoes.
(1) "Clean your shoes, Peter," says father.
(2) "Clean your shoes, Peter," told father.
(3) "Clean your shoes, Peter," asked father.
(4) "Clean your shoes, Peter," said father.

330. The girl said, "How happy I am !"
(1) The girl exclaimed that she is very happy.
(2) The girl said how happy she was.
(3) The girl said that she is very happy.
(4) The girl exclaimed that she was very happy.

331. Mohan says that the teacher is not at home.
(1) Mohan said, "Teacher is not at home."

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(2) Mohan said, "Teacher was not at home."
(3) Mohan says, "Teacher is not at home."
(4) Mohan says, "Teacher was not at home."

332. He said, "I have done my job."
(1) He said that he had been doing his job.
(2) He said that he has done his job.
(3) He said that he had done his job.
(4) He said that he have done his job.

333. The student said, "I am doing my homework."
(1) The student said that she was doing her homework.
(2) The student said that she did her homework.
(3) The student said that she has been doing her homework.
(4) The student said that she is doing her homework.

334. I said to the boy, "You have no ticket, get out before you are driven out."
(1) I told the boy get out before you are driven out.
(2) I told the boy that he had no ticket and that he should get out before he was driven out.
(3) I told the boy to get out before he was driven out as he had no ticket.
(4) I ordered the boy to get out before he was driven out.

335. Amelia is going to ask the principal for permission to go on a study tour.
(1) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "Might we have your permission to go on a study tour ?"
(2) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "Would we have your permission to go on a study tour ?"
(3) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "Should we have your permission to go on a study tour ?"
(4) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "May we have your permission to go on a study tour ?"

336. Janet exclaimed that she had lost all her belongings at the airport that morning.
(1) Janet said, "I had to lose all my belongings at the airport this morning."
(2) Janet said, "I lost all my belongings at the airport this morning."
(3) Janet said, "I lost all my belongings at the airport that morning."
(4) Janet said, "I had lost all my belongings at the airport that morning."

337. Thomas said that he would meet Andy the following Monday and asked if 1 O'clock suited him.
(1) Thomas said to Andy, "I will meet you the following Monday. Will 1 O'clock suit you ?"
(2) Thomas said to Andy, "Andy, I would meet you the following Monday. Will 1 O'clock suit you ?"
(3) Thomas said to Andy, "Andy, I am going to meet you the following Monday. Does 1 O'clock suit you ?"
(4) Thomas said to Andy, "Andy, I will have to meet you the following Monday. Is 1 O'clock suiting you ?"

338. Sanda said that she used to know a lot of people in Delhi but that she had fewer friends in Kolkata.
(1) Sanda said, "I had known a lot of people in Delhi but I had few friends in Kolkata."
(2) Sanda said, "I had got to know a lot of people in Delhi but I had few friends in Kolkata."
(3) Sanda said, "I have known a lot of people in Delhi but I had few friends in Kolkata."
(4) Sanda said. "I used to know a lot of people in Delhi but I have fewer friends in Kolkata."

339. Mary said, "I am sorry."
(1) Mary said that she was sorry.
(2) Mary said that she is sorry.
(3) Mary said that she will be sorry.
(4) Mary says that she is sorry.

340. He said to me, "What are you doing ?"
(1) He asked me what I was doing.
(2) He asked me what 1 am doing.
(3) He asked me what am I doing.
(4) He said to me what I was doing.

341. The Technician told us how to maintain the machine in good working order.
(1) The technician said to us, "There is how you maintained the machine in good working order."
(2) The technician said to us, "This is how you maintained the machine in good working order."
(3) The technician said "This is how you maintain the machine in good working order."
(4) The technician said to us, "That is how you maintained the machine in good working order."

342. He said to me, 'You need not worry.'
(1) He said to me that he need not worry.
(2) He assured me that I need not worry.
(3) He told me that I shall need not worry.
(4) He said to me that you need not worry.

Directions (343&369) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct / Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect / Direct.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

343. Vikram said to Gopal, "What did the bear tell you in your ears ?"
(1) Vikram said to Gopal what the bear told him in his ears.
(2) Vikram asked Gopal that what the bear tell you in your ears.
(3) Vikram asked Gopal that what the bear told him in his ears.
(4) Vikram asked Gopal what the bear told him in his ears.

344. Jane said to me, "Do you want to dance ?"
(1) Jane enquires if I want to dance.

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(2) Jane said that whether I would dance.

(3) Jane asked me if I wanted to dance.

(4) Jane said that I would dance or not.

345. ''It's a cold day today!'' cried the boy.

(1) The boy was crying as it was a cold day.

(2) The boy exclaimed that it was cold that day than yesterday.

(3) The boy said that he had caught cold that day.

(4) The boy exclaimed that it was cold that day.

346. ''Could I have a cup of coffee'', she said.

(1) She asked if she might have a cup of coffee.

(2) She ordered for a cup of coffee.

(3) She asked if she could have a cup of coffee.

(4) She asked whether she could like to have a cup of coffee.

347. ''Do your duty'', the father told his son.

(1) The father advised his son to do his duty.

(2) The father ordered that his son should be doing duty.

(3) The father told to his son to do his duty.

(4) The father ordered to his son that to do his duty.

348. "Have you finished your work, Ahmad?" asked Vinod.

(1) Vinod asked Ahmad whether he had finished his work.

(2) Vinod asked whether Ahmad had finished your work.

(3) Vinod asked whether Ahmad had finished work.

(4) Vinod asked whether Ahmad had finished their work.

349. Jennifer said, "What will you do when you leave school ?"

(1) Jennifer said what she will do when she leaves school.

(2) Jennifer asked her what she will do when she would leave school.

(3) Jennifer asked her what she would do when she leaves school.

(4) Jennifer asked me what you would do when you left school.

350. 'Please be patient and the letter will come', said the teacher to the student.

(1) The patient student was asked by the teacher to wait for the letter.

(2) The teacher said that since the student was patient, the letter will come.

(3) The teacher asked the student to be patiently wait for the letter.

(4) The teacher advised the student to be patient and wait for the letter.

351. 'Which way is the post office?' the lady asked.

(1) The lady asked the way to the post office.

(2) The lady asked which post office was on the way.

(3) The lady said the post office was which way.

(4) The lady asked which was the post office.

352. "Are you the manager?" I said.

(1) I asked him whether he had been the Manager.

(2) I asked whether you were the Manager.

(3) I asked him whether he was the Manager.

(4) I asked whether he is the Manager.

353. She shouted, "I am going home".

(1) She shouted them that she is going home.

(2) She shouted to them that she is going home.

(3) She shouted at them that she was going home.

(4) She shouted to them that she was going home.

354. Sucheta said, "Could you please write the project for me, Shweta ?"

(1) Sucheta requested Shweta to write the project for her.

(2) Sucheta requested Shweta if she wrote the project for her.

(3) Sucheta requested Shweta could write the project for her.

(4) Sucheta requested Shweta that she had to write the project for her.

355. Reena said to Ramesh, "I'll meet you and Mohan in the restaurant."

(1) Reena told Ramesh that she would meet her and Mohan in the restaurant.

(2) Reena told Ramesh that he would meet her and Mohan in the restaurant.

(3) Reena told Ramesh that she would meet him and her in the restaurant.

(4) Reena told Ramesh that she would meet him and Mohan in the restaurant.

356. He said to his friends, "Let us play some country-music and dance."

(1) He suggested to his friends that they should play some country-music and dance.

(2) He said to his friends that they should be allowed to play some country-music and dance.

(3) He asked his friends to let him have some country-music and dance.

(4) He suggested to his friends that some country-music be played as they danced.

357. The minister announced that a new employment scheme would be implemented from the following month.

(1) The minister said, "A new employment scheme will be implemented since the next month."

(2) The minister said, "A new employment scheme would be implemented from the following month."

(3) The minister made a new announcement, "An employ-

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ment scheme will be implemented from the following month."

(4) The minister said, "A new employment scheme will be implemented next month onwards."

358. Mike said, "Don't fly via Paris."

(1) Mike said to me if I should not fly via Paris.

(2) Mike's command was not to fly via Paris.

(3) Mike said that one should not fly via Paris.

(4) Mike advised me not to fly via Paris.

359. Mr. Pradhan said, 'I shall go to Delhi tomorrow.'

(1) Mr. Pradhan said that he should go to Delhi tomorrow.

(2) Mr. Pradhan said that he would go to Delhi the next day.

(3) Mr. Pradhan said that he must go to Delhi the next day.

(4) Mr. Pradhan said that he should have gone to Delhi the next day.

360. "Saint George, strike for us!" exclaimed the Knight.

(1) The Knight requested Saint George to strike away.

(2) The Knight ordered Saint George to strike for them.

(3) The Knight prayed that Saint George might strike for them.

(4) The Knight requested Saint George that he should strike us.

361. The headmaster said to the student, "You are expelled for attempting to copy in the examination."

(1) The headmaster remonstrated the student informing him that he was expelled for attempting to copy in the examination.

(2) The headmaster ordered the student that he was expelled for attempting to copy in the examination.

(3) The headmaster briefed the student that he had been expelled for attempting to copy in the examination.

(4) The headmaster said to the student that he was expelled for attempting to copy in the examination.

362. The teacher said, "Students, look at your books."

(1) The teacher told the students that they looked at their books.

(2) The teacher told the students to look at their books.

(3) The teacher said that the students will look at their books.

(4) The teacher told the students that they might look at their books.

363. "I must hurry. My father is always furious if any one of us is late for meals", she said.

(1) She said that she must hurry as her father was always furious if any one of them was late for meals.

(2) She said that she should hurry as her father was always furious if any one of them were late for meals.

(3) She said that she must hurry as her father is always furious if any one of them was late for meals.

(4) She said that she must hurry as her father was always furious if any one of them were late for meals.

364. He said, "As your mother is ill, you must leave at once."

(1) He told him that as his mother was ill, he should leave at once.

(2) He told him that as his mother will be ill, he had to leave at once.

(3) He told him that as his mother is ill, he should to leave at once

(4) He told him that as his mother is ill, he may leave at once.

365. 'Please, Please don't do anything dangerous', said his wife.

(1) His wife asked him please not to do anything dangerous.

(2) His wife asked him if he could not do anything dangerous.

(3) His wife begged him not to do anything dangerous.

(4) His wife begged him so that he did not do anything dangerous.

366. 'I usually take my dog out for a walk when I come home from work', he said.

(1) He said that he used to take his dog out for a walk when he came home from work.

(2) He said that he usually took his dog out for a walk when he had come home from work.

(3) He said that he usually takes his dog out for a work when he comes home from work.

(4) He said that he usually took his dog out for a walk when he came home from work.

367. "Do you know the way to the bus station ?" Ram said to Mahim.

(1) Ram told Mahim that he knew the way to the bus station.

(2) Ram asked Mahim whether he knows the way to the bus station.

(3) Ram asked Mahim that did he know the way to the bus station.

(4) Ram asked Mahim if he knew the way to the bus station.

368. "Are your examinations over ?" asked the teacher.

(1) The teacher asked whether his examinations were over.

(2) The teacher asked are his examinations over.

(3) The teacher asked him that were his examinations over.

(4) The teacher said him that were his examinations over.

369. Next morning at breakfast Ramesh's wife said to him "Ramesh, I think I can tell what is amiss with our clock."

(1) Next morning Ramesh's wife told him that she thought that she could tell what was amiss with their clock.

(2) Next morning at breakfast Ramesh's wife said that she could tell him what was amiss with our clock.

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(3) Next morning at breakfast Ramesh's wife said that she could tell him what was amiss with their clock.

(4) Next morning at breakfast Ramesh's wife addressed him by name and told him that she thought she could tell what was amiss with their clock.

Directions (370 – 396) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct / Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect / Direct form.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

370. The teacher said to him, "Do not go out."

(1) The teacher ordered him to not go out.

(2) The teacher told him do not go out.

(3) The teacher advised him not to go out.

(4) The teacher commanded him that he should not go out.

371. Rajiv said to me, "He plays with right hand."

(1) Rajiv said that he played with right hand.

(2) Rajiv told me that he could play with right hand.

(3) Rajiv told me that he plays with right hand

(4) Rajiv asked if he could play with right hand.

372. "Sam, will you help me carry my bags ?" asked the old woman.

(1) The old woman asked to Sam to help her carry her bags.

(2) The old woman told Sam to helped her carry her bags.

(3) The old woman said to sam to help her carried her bags.

(4) The old woman asked Sam whether he would help her carry her bags.

373. My father said to me, "Will you sit and study at least now."

(1) My father asked me if I will sit and study at least then.

(2) My father asked me whether I can sit and study at least then.

(3) My father enquired me if I would sit and study at least now.

(4) My father asked me if I would sit and study at least then.

374. I said to my mother, "Please warm this milk. Don't boil it."

(1) I asked my mother that she may warm that milk but not boil it.

(2) I told my mother respectfully that she will warm that mik and not to boil it.

(3) I requested my mother that she warm that milk and not to boil it.

(4) I requested my mother to warm that milk and asked her not boil it.

375. The boy thanked the Principal for granting him a fee-concession.

(1) The boy said to the Principal, "I express my thanks that you have granted me a fee-concession."

(2) The boy said to the Principal, "I am thankful to you for a fee-concession."

(3) The boy told the Principal, "You are kind enough to grant me a fee-concession."

(4) The boy said to the Principal, "Thank you, madam for granting me a fee-concession."

376. "They are late," she has already told us.

(1) She told us that they are late already.

(2) She told us that they are already late.

(3) She has already told us (that) they are late.

(4) She has already been telling us that they are late.

377. I'll say to my friends, "I have started learning computer."

(1) I'll tell my friends that I have started learning computer.

(2) I'll tell my friends that I am learning computer.

(3) I'll tell my friends that I had started learning computer.

(4) I'll tell my friends that I learn computer.

378. He said to me, "Where are you going ?"

(1) He asked that where I was going.

(2) He asked me where I was going.

(3) He said me to where I was going.

(4) He said to me that where I was going.

379. The teacher said to his student, "Do you have any excuse for coming late to school, today?"

(1) The teacher asked his student whether he had any excuse for coming late to the school that day.

(2) The teacher asked his student whether he did have any excuse for coming late to the school that day.

(3) The teacher asked his student whether he has any excuse for coming late to the school that day.

(4) The teacher asked his student whether did he have any excuse for coming late to the school that day.

380. The commander said, "Let the gates be left open."

(1) The commander ordered that let the gates be left open.

(2) The commander ordered for the gates to be left open.

(3) The commander ordered that the gates will be left open.

(4) The commander wanted that the gates be left open.

381. Vipul said, "Alas ! How thoughtless I have been !"

(1) Vipul confessed with regret that he had been thoughtless.

(2) Vipul exclaimed how thoughtless I have been.

(3) Vipul regretted upon my thoughtlessness.

(4) Vipul admitted that he had been thoughtless.

382. The officer said, "Cowards ! you shall soon be put to death."

(1) The officer called them cowards and said that they must be put to death soon.

(2) The officer called them cowards and said that they would soon be put to death.

(3) The officer said that they were cowards and should be put to death soon.

(4) The officer said that they would soon be put to death.

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383. The teacher said, "Don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday."
(1) The teacher asked if we were coming to school on Monday because it is a holiday
(2) The teacher told us not to come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
(3) The teacher told us don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
(4) The teacher asked us don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.

384. Rahul said, "Yes I am mistaken."
(1) Rahul said that he was on mistake.
(2) Rahul admitted that he was mistaken.
(3) Rahul said that he is mistaken.
(4) Rahul admitted that I was mistaken.

385. He asked me if I would like to have lunch with him that day.
(1) He said to me, "Do you like to have lunch with me today?"
(2) He said to me, "You can if you like to have lunch with me today."
(3) He said to me, "Would you like to have lunch with me today?"
(4) He said to me, "Can you have lunch with me today?"

386. I said, "Good bye, my beloved friends."
(1) I bade my beloved friends good bye.
(2) I bided good bye to my beloved friends.
(3) I said good bye to my beloved friends.
(4) I wished my beloved friends good bye.

387. The teacher said to me, "I hope you will bring credit to my school."
(1) The teacher wished that I would bring credit to my school.
(2) The teacher said that I will bring credit to his school.
(3) The teacher desired that I bring credit to his school.
(4) The teacher hoped that I would bring credit to his school.

388. They said, "We were living in Paris."
(1) They said they would have lived in Paris.
(2) They said they might have been living in Paris.
(3) They told me they had lived in Paris.
(4) They told me that they had been living in Paris.

389. He said to his father, "Shall I go to market now ?"
(1) He asked his father if he should go to market then.
(2) He asked his father if he shall go to market now.
(3) He asked his father if he would go to market now.
(4) He asked his father if he will go to market then.

390. I said to may friend, "Can I borrow your dictionary for one day only?"
(1) I asked my friend if I might borrow his dictionary for one day only.
(2) I asked my friend if I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.
(3) I requested my friend if I can borrow his dictionary for one day only.
(4) I told my friend I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.

391. The guide said to the swimmer, "Don't swim out too far."
(1) The guide asked the swimmer from swimming out too far.
(2) The guide forbade the swimmer from swimming out too far.
(3) The guide suggested the swimmer that don't swim out too far.
(4) The guide told the swimmer to not swim out too far.

392. Dr. Ratan said to the patient, "Take light food and do not go out in the Sun."
(1) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and to do not go out in the Sun.
(2) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and do not go out in the Sun.
(3) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and not go out in the Sun.
(4) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and not to go out in the Sun.

393. "There is no need for you to be so angry !" said Mrs. Sen to her husband.
(1) Mrs. Sen told her husband to not be so angry.
(2) Mrs. Sen told her husband that no need was there to be so in anger.
(3) Mrs. Sen told to her husband that there was no need for his anger.
(4) Mrs. Sen told her husband that there was no need for him to be so angry.

394. "What an excellent piece of art!" she said.
(1) She exclaimed with appreciation that it was an excellent piece of art.
(2) She had exclaimed that it was an excellent piece of art.
(3) She exclaimed what an excellent piece of art was it.
(4) She exclaimed with surprise was it an excellent piece of art.

395. "Oh! how foolish I have been in money matters !"
(1) He confessed regretfully that he had been very foolish in money matters.
(2) He confessed to himself that he is being very foolish in money matters.
(3) He exclaimed regretfully that he was very foolish in money matters.
(4) He expressed with regret that he could be so foolish in money matters.

396. He wished me respectfully and told that he had come to join the office.
(1) He said to me, "Good morning, Sir ! I have come to join the office."
(2) He said to me, "Good morning Sir ! I'll join the office today."
(3) He said, "Good morning Sir ! I want to join the office.
(4) He said to me, "Good morning, Sir ! I'm here to join the office."

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Directions (397–398) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

397. My brother told me that he would buy me a notepad the next day.
(1) My brother "I am going to buy you a notepad tomorrow."
(2) My brother said to me, "I would buy you a notepad tomorrow."
(3) My brother said to me, "I shall buy you a notepad tomorrow."
(4) My brother said to me, "I will be buying you a notepad tomorrow."

398. The peon said to his officer, "Please forgive me."
(1) The peon told his officer please forgive him.
(2) The peon requested his officer to forgive him.
(3) The peon said to his officer that he should forgive him.
(4) The peon requested his officer that he forgive him.

Directions (399 – 400) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

399. The teacher said, "The Earth moves round the Sun".
(1) The teacher told that the Earth has moved round the Sun.
(2) The teacher said that the Earth moves round the Sun.
(3) The teacher asked that the Earth moves round the Sun.
(4) The teacher told that the Earth moved round the Sun.

400. Ashok said to me, "Your parents are waiting for you."
(1) Ashok told me that his parents are waiting for him.
(2) Ashok told me that my parents were waiting for me.
(3) Ashok told to me that my parents were waiting for me.
(4) Ashok told me that his parents were waiting for him.

Directions (401– 402) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

401. The Policeman said to the driver, "Do you have a licence?"
(1) The Policeman asked the driver whether he have a licence.
(2) The Policeman asked the driver whether he had a licence.
(3) The Policeman asked the driver whether he had had a licence.
(4) The Policeman asked the driver whether he has a licence.

402. The teacher said to the students, "March quietly to the ground."
(1) The teacher said to the students that they should march quietly to the ground.
(2) The teacher instructed the students that they should march quietly to the ground.
(3) The teacher instructed the students that they must march quietly to the ground.
(4) The teacher instructed the students to march quietly to the ground.

Directions (403 – 404) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

403. The men said, "We are going to fly kites."
(1) The men said that we were going to fly kites.
(2) The men said that we are going to fly kites.
(3) The men said that they are going to fly kites.
(4) The men said that they were going to fly kites.

404. Kumar says, "It doesn't rain in January."
(1) Kumar says that it doesn't rain in January.
(2) Kumar says that it didn't rain in January.
(3) Kumar said that it doesn't rain in January.
(4) Kumar said that it didn't rain in January.

Directions (405–406) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

405. Meera's mother told her not to forget to buy the milk.
(1) Meera's mother said "Remember to buy the milk."
(2) Meera was told by her mother "Buy the milk."
(3) Meera's mother reminded her, "Don't forget to buy the milk."
(4) Meera's mother said to her, "You must buy the milk."

406. I said to him, "Do you definitely need the suit following week? "
(1) I asked him if he needed the suit the next week.
(2) I asked him if he definitely needed the suit the following week.
(3) I asked him if he definitely need the suit the following week.
(4) I asked him if definitely he needed the suit the next week.

Directions (407 – 408) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

407. Ravi asked me, "Have you seen the Taj Mahal ?"
(1) Ravi asked me if I have seen the Taj Mahal.
(2) Ravi asked me did I see the Taj Mahal.
(3) Ravi asked me if I had seen the Taj Mahal.
(4) Ravi asked me if I saw the Taj Mahal.

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408. Robin said, "Hurrah ! I have topped again."
(1) Robin exclaimed joyfully that he had been topped again.
(2) Robin exclaimed joyfully that he had topped again.
(3) Robin exclaimed joyfully that he would have topped again.
(4) Robin exclaimed joyfully that he has topped again.

Directions (409–418) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

409. He said, "I have been studying in this college for two years."
(1) He said he studied in that college for two years.
(2) He said he had studied in that college for two years.
(3) He said for two years he studied in that college.
(4) He said that he had been studying in that college for two years.

410. Mary said to Simon, "Sharon and Peter are getting engaged next month,"
(1) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter will be getting engaged next month.
(2) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter was getting engaged next month.
(3) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter were getting engaged next month.
(4) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter are getting engaged next month.

411. I said to my friend, "Can you pick me up after work ?"
(1) I told my friend to pick me up after work.
(2) I told my friend if I could pick him up after work.
(3) I asked my friend if he can pick me up after work.
(4) I asked my friend if he could pick me up after work.

412. Suman said to me, "Did you enjoy the Olympic Games in London ?"
(1) Suman asked me if I enjoyed the Olympic Games in London.
(2) Suman asked me if I was enjoyed the Olympic Games in London.
(3) Suman asked me if I had enjoyed the Olympic Games in London,
(4) Suman asked me did I enjoy the Olympic Games in London.

413. My friend told me, "This is not a good book to read."
(1) My friend told me that that was not a good book to read.
(2) My friend told me that that is not a good book to read.
(3) My friend told me that that will not be a good book to read.
(4) My friend told me that this was not a good book to read.

414. Dhanya complained, "I am losing weight steadily."
(1) Dhanya complains that she is losing weight steadily.
(2) Dhanya complained that she is losing weight steadily.
(3) Dhanya complains that she was losing weight steadily.
(4) Dhanya complained that she was losing weight steadily.

415. My mother said, "You have been sleeping for twelve hours."
(1) My mother said that I have been sleeping for twelve hours.
(2) My mother said that I was sleeping for twelve hours.
(3) My mother said that I had been sleeping for twelve hours.
(4) My mother said that she had been sleeping for twelve hours.

416. Rajan said to Urvashi, "I'm going to Kashmir tomorrow."
(1) Rajan told to Urvashi he was going to Kashmir the next day.
(2) Rajan told Urvashi that he was going to Kashmir the next day.
(3) Rajan said Urvashi I am going to Kashmir tomorrow.
(4) Rajan said to Urvashi that he was going to Kashmir tomorrow.

417. She said to me, "Have you finished your work?"
(1) She asked me if I had finished my work.
(2) She asked me if 1 have finished my work.
(3) She asked me if she had finished my work.
(4) She asked me if she had finished her work.

418. "Turn around," he told her.
(1) He told her turn around.
(2) He asked her to turn around.
(3) He asked to her to turn around.
(4) He asked turn around.

Directions (419–428) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

419. He said, "I have been studying in this college for two years."
(1) He said he studied in that college for two years.
(2) He said he had studied in that college for two years.
(3) He said for two years he studied in that college.
(4) He said that he had been studying in that college for two years.

420. Mary said to Simon, "Sharon and Peter are getting engaged next month,"
(1) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter will be getting engaged next month.
(2) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter was getting engaged next month.
(3) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter were getting engaged the following month.
(4) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter are getting engaged next month.

421. I said to my friend, "Can you pick me up after work ?"
(1) I told my friend to pick me up after work.
(2) I told my friend if I could pick him up after work.
(3) I asked my friend if he can pick me up after work.
(4) I asked my friend if he could pick me up after work.

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422. Suman said to me, "Did you enjoy the Olympic Games in London ?"
(1) Suman asked me if I enjoyed the Olympic Games in London.
(2) Suman asked me if I was enjoyed the Olympic Games in London.
(3) Suman asked me if I had enjoyed the Olympic Games in London,
(4) Suman asked me did I enjoy the Olympic Games in London.

423. My friend told me, "This is not a good book to read."
(1) My friend told me that that was not a good book to read.
(2) My friend told me that that is not a good book to read.
(3) My friend told me that that will not be a good book to read.
(4) My friend told me that this was not a good book to read.

424. Dhanya complained, "I am losing weight steadily."
(1) Dhanya complains that she is losing weight steadily.
(2) Dhanya complained that she is losing weight steadily.
(3) Dhanya complains that she was losing weight steadily.
(4) Dhanya complained that she was losing weight steadily.

425. My mother said, "You have been sleeping for twelve hours."
(1) My mother said that I have been sleeping for twelve hours.
(2) My mother said that I was sleeping for twelve hours.
(3) My mother said that I had been sleeping for twelve hours.
(4) My mother said that she had been sleeping for twelve hours.

426. Rajan said to Urvashi, "I'm going to Kashmir tomorrow."
(1) Rajan told to Urvashi he was going to Kashmir the next day.
(2) Rajan told Urvashi that he was going to Kashmir the next day.
(3) Rajan said Urvashi I am going to Kashmir tomorrow.
(4) Rajan said to Urvashi that he was going to Kashmir tomorrow.

427. She said to me, "Have you finished your work?"
(1) She asked me if I had finished my work.
(2) She asked me if 1 have finished my work.
(3) She asked me if she had finished my work.
(4) She asked me if she had finished her work.

428. "Turn around," he told her.
(1) He told her turn around.
(2) He asked her to turn around.
(3) He asked to her to turn around.
(4) He asked turn around.

Directions (429–438) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct / Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect / Direct.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

429. I asked him whether he had not promised to come.
(1) I said to him, "Did you not promise to come ?"
(2) I said to him, "Do you not promise to come ?"
(3) I said, "Did I ask you, not to come ?"
(4) I asked him, "Did you come ? You promise."

430. Rahul said, "What have you been searching for all these hours ?"
(1) Rahul asked me what I had been searching for all those hours.
(2) Rahul asked what I have been searching for all those hours.
(3) Rahul said that what you had been searching for all these hours.
(4) Rahul asked me what I was searching for all these days.

431. He said to the children, "Come to the park with me."
(1) He invited the children to come to the park with him.
(2) I invited the children to come to the park with me.
(3) I invited the children to come to the park with us.
(4) He invited the children to come to the park with me.

432. "I love chocolate," said Angeline.
(1) Angeline said that she loved chocolate.
(2) Angeline said she loves chocolate.
(3) Angeline says she loved chocolate.
(4) Angeline said that she loves chocolate.

433. "Do you know that man ?" Ravi asked his friend.
(1) Ravi ask his friend if he knows that man.
(2) Ravi asked his friend whether he knew that man.
(3) Ravi asked his friend whether he knows that man.
(4) Ravi asked his friend he knew or not that man.

434. The teacher said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."
(1) The students were told be quiet and listen to her words.
(2) The teacher asked the students to be quiet and listen to her words.
(3) The teacher shouted students listen to my words and be quiet.
(4) The teacher said to stop talking and listen to her words.

435. He said that the book was very interesting.
(1) He said, "This book has been very interesting."
(2) He said, "This book had been very interesting."
(3) He said, "This book would be very interesting."
(4) He said, "This book is very interesting."

436. She said to him, "I have bought a new car."
(1) She told him that a new car has been bought by her.
(2) She told him that she had bought a new car.
(3) She told him that she has bought a new car.
(4) She told him that she would buy a new car.

437. He said to me, "You are late."
(1) He said to me that I was late.
(2) He told me that I was late.
(3) He told me that you were late.
(4) He said to me that you were late.

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438. I said to him, "You are wrong."
(1) I told him that he was wrong.
(2) I said that he was wrong.
(3) I told him that he is wrong.
(4) I told him how wrong he was.

Directions (439-465) : In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct / Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect / Direct Speech.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

439. He said that she was coming that year.
(1) He said,"She will come this year."
(2) He said,"She is coming this year."
(3) He said,"Come this year."
(4) He said,"She was coming that year."

440. My mother says,"I have often told you not to play with fire."
(1) My mother has often told me not to play with fire.
(2) My mother said that I should not play with fire.
(3) My mother says that she has often told me not to play with fire.
(4) My mother says that she often tells me not to play with fire.

441. The teacher said to the student,"Why were you absent yesterday?"
(1) The teacher asked the student why had been he absent the previous day.
(2) The teacher asked the student why had he been absent the previous day.
(3) The teacher informed the student that why he had been absent the next day.
(4) The teacher asked the student why he had been absent the previous day.

442. My sister said,"They will contact you as soon as they finish the job."
(1) My sister said that they would contact me as soon as they would finish the job.
(2) My sister said that they would contact me as soon as they finish the job.
(3) My sister said that they would contact me as soon as they will finish the job.
(4) My sister told to me that they would contact me as soon as they would finish the job.

443. Sheela reassured me,"I can come tonight."
(1) Sheela told me I could come that night.
(2) Sheela told me that she could come that night.
(3) Sheela told me she could come tomorrow evening.
(4) Sheela told me she could will come that night.

444. I said to you,"I can not be blamed for this."
(1) I told you that you could not be blamed for that.
(2) I told you that I could not be blamed for that.
(3) I said you that I can not be blamed for this.
(4) I said to you that I can not be blamed for this.

445. The father said to the son,"Why do you not start preparing for the examination this month?
(1) The father asked the son that why did he not start preparing for the examination this month?
(2) The father told the son why he did not prepare for the examination that month.
(3) The father enquired of the son why he did not start preparing for the examination this month.
(4) The father asked the son why he did not start preparing for the examination that month.

446. He said, "How can a Zebra talk?"
(1) He wondered how a Zebra talks.
(2) He questioned a Zebra talking.
(3) He asked how a Zebra could talk.
(4) He was amazed how a Zebra can talk.

447. "What did you eat last night?" asked my mother.
(1) My mother said to me what did I eat last night.
(2) My mother asked me what I had eaten the previous night.
(3) My mother said what did you eat last night.
(4) My mother questioned me what I ate last night.

448. He asks which chair he is to sit on.
(1) He said,"Which chair am I to sit on?"
(2) He asked,"Which chair he is to sit on?"
(3) "Which chair am I to sit on?" asks he.
(4) He said,"Which chair should I sit on?"

449. The boss said, "Please give me the latest reports."
(1) The boss said to please give the latest reports.
(2) The boss wanted to please the latest reports.
(3) The boss wanted the latest reports, please.
(4) The boss requested for the latest reports.

450. They said to me, "Bring these books upstairs."
(1) They ordered me to bring those books upstairs.
(2) They implored me to take those books upstairs.
(3) They suggested me to take those books upstairs.
(4) They asked me bring the books upstairs.

451. She said,"I've been in this school since 1998."
(1) She said that she had been in that school since 1998.
(2) She said that she have been in this school since 1998.
(3) She said that she was in this school since 1998.
(4) She said that she was being in that school since 1998.

452. "Are you the same person I met in the park?" I asked.
(1) I asked the stranger if he was the same person I had met in the park.
(2) Was he the same person I met in the park I asked the stranger.
(3) I asked the stranger if I was the same person he had met in the park.
(4) I asked the stranger if he was the same person I met in the park.

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453. He exclaimed with regret that he was perished by the people he had made.
(1) He said, "Alas! I perished by the people I made."
(2) He said, "Alas! I have perished by the people I have made."
(3) He said, "Alas! I am perished by the people I have made."
(4) He said, "Alas! I am perished by the people I made"

454. "I always keep a tin of biscuits in my room, girls."
(1) The matron said that she always keeps a tin of biscuits in her room.
(2) The matron informed the girls that she always kept a tin of biscuits in her room.
(3) The matron told the girls that she would always keep a tin of biscuits in her room.
(4) The matron told the girls that she had kept a tin of biscuits in her room.

455. Mother said, "Don't step out of the house in the summer season."
(1) The mother requested the children not to step out in the summer season.
(2) The mother threatened the children not to step out of the house in the summer season.
(3) The mother persuaded the children not to step out of the house in the summer season.
(4) The mother advised the children not to step out of the house in the summer season.

456. The teacher said that the burglar had broken into the office.
(1) The teacher said, "The burglar had broken into the office."
(2) The teacher said, "The burglar break into the office."
(3) The teacher said, "The burglar broken into the office."
(4) The teacher said, "The burglar was broken in the office."

457. Salim told Ajay that he would return the book to him the next day.
(1) "I will return this book to you the next day,"said Salim.
(2) Salim said, "I will be returning the book to you tomorrow, Ajay."
(3) "Ajay, I will return the book to you tomorrow,"said Salim.
(4) "Ajay will return this book to you tomorrow,"said Salim.

458. "I can't stand on my head because I am not well."
(1) He said that he couldn't stand on his head because he was not well.
(2) He said that he can't stand on his head because he was not well.
(3) He told that he couldn't stand on his head because he was not well.
(4) He declared that he couldn't stand on his head because he was not well.

459. He said that when he was a boy he could stay up as long as he liked.
(1) He said, "When I had been a boy I could stay up as long as I liked."
(2) He told, "When I was a boy I could stay up as long as I liked."
(3) He said, "When I was a boy I could stay up as long as I liked."
(4) He said, "When I am a boy I can stay up as long as I like."

460. He explained that he knew the place well because he used to live there.
(1) "I know the place well because I use to live here,"he explained.
(2) "I know the place well because I used to live here,"he explained.
(3) "I knew the place because I used to live here,"he explained.
(4) "I have known the place well because I used to live here,"he explained.

461. She said, "We were thinking of selling the house but we had decided not to".
(1) She said that they were thinking of selling the house but they decided not to.
(2) She said that they thought of selling the house but decided not to.
(3) She said that they have been thinking of selling the house but decided not to.
(4) She said that they had been thinking of selling the house but had decided not to.

462. The guide suggested, "Let's rest here for a while."
(1) The guide suggested that we should rest there for a while.
(2) The guide suggested that we rest there.
(3) The guide suggested we should rest for a while.
(4) The guide suggested resting for a while there.

463. "Good-bye! Dear friend," said the patriot, "we will meet again."
(1) The patriot said good-bye to his dear friend and said that they will meet again.
(2) The patriot bade his friend good-bye and said that they must meet again.
(3) Bidding his dear friend goodbye, the patriot said that they would meet again.
(4) The patriot said goodbye to his friend and said that they are sure to meet again.

464. He told his mother that he was starting in two days' time.
(1) "I am starting the day after tomorrow, mother,"he said.
(2) "I will start the next day, mother,"he said.
(3) "I may start in two days time, mother,"he said.
(4) "I must start in two days time mother,"he said.

465. He told me, "Your train will leave if you do not go at once."
(1) He told me that his train will leave if he did not go at once.
(2) He told me that my train will leave if I do not go at that moment.
(3) He told me that his train would leave if he did not go that moment.
(4) He told me that my train would leave if I did not go that moment.

Directions (466–492) : In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct / Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one that best expresses the same sentence in Indirect / Direct Speech.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 01.12.2016)

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466. Rakesh says,"Can you prepare a cup of tea for me, Sunita?"
(1) Rakesh tells Sunita to prepare a cup of tea for him.
(2) Rakesh tells Sunita if she could prepare a cup of tea for him.
(3) Rakesh asked Sunita if she can prepare a cup of tea for him.
(4) Rakesh asks Sunita if she can prepare a cup of tea for him.

467. The Prime Minister said at a meeting, "There is no need of a working President for the party now."
(1) The Prime Minister told a meeting that there was no need of a working President for the party now.
(2) The Prime Minister said at a meeting that there was no need of a working President for the party then.
(3) The Prime Minister told a meeting that there was no need of a working President then.
(4) The Prime Minister addressed a meeting that there was no need of a working President for the party then.

468. He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words".
(1) He asked to be quiet and listen to his words.
(2) He urged them to be quiet and listen to his words.
(3) He said to them be quiet and listen to his words.
(4) He told to listen to his words and be quiet.

469. Anil said,"Ali deserved the prize."
(1) Anil says that Ali deserves the prize.
(2) Anil said that Ali deserves the prize.
(3) Anil said that Ali has deserved the prize.
(4) Anil said that Ali had deserved the prize.

470. He said to me, "May god bless you".
(1) He prayed so I would be blessed.
(2) He prayed so that God will bless me.
(3) He prays because I need blessing.
(4) He prayed that God might bless me.

471. I said to the old man,"Don't sit on that chair, it is broken."
(1) I cautioned the old man against sitting on that chair as it was broken.
(2) I cautioned the old man against sitting on that chair, it was broken.
(3) I requested the old man not to sit on that chair because it is broken.
(4) I asked the old man not to sit on the chair as it is broken.

472. "Well, well," He said. "A strange man!"
(1) A strange man said well well.
(2) He said that well is a strange man.
(3) He observed that he was a strange man.
(4) He commented that the strange man was well.

473. He said,"I am coming tomorrow".
(1) He told that he was coming tomorrow.
(2) He said that he was coming tomorrow.
(3) He told he come the next day.
(4) He said that he was coming the next day

474. He says, "The sun rises in the east".
(1) He said that the sun rose in the east.
(2) He says that the sun has risen in the east.
(3) He says that the sun rises in the east.
(4) He said that the sun rises in the east.

475. He said, "How I wish they would come!"
(1) He exclaimed that he wished they would come.
(2) He exclaimed hopefully that they would come.
(3) He exclaimed that he would wish them to come.
(4) He exclaimed how he wished they would come.

476. The teacher said to the children, "The Sun always sets in the west".
(1) The teacher told the children that the Sun always sets in the west.
(2) The teacher told that the Sun always sets in the west.
(3) The teacher asked the children if the Sun sets in the west.
(4) The teacher told the children that the Sun set in the west.

477. The stranger said to the boy, "Can you tell me the way to Raj Bhawan?"
(1) The stranger said to the boy to point Raj Bhawan to him.
(2) The stranger requested the boy to take him to Raj Bhawan.
(3) The stranger requested the boy to show him Raj Bhawan.
(4) The stranger asked the boy if he could tell him the way to Raj Bhawan.

478. The teacher asked the students, "Did the guide bring you right upto the top?"
(1) The teacher enquired from the students whether the guide had conducted them right upto the top.
(2) The teacher wanted to know whether the guide climbed with them right upto the top.
(3) The teacher sought information from the students whether the guide brought them right upto the top.
(4) The teacher asked the students whether the guide took them right upto the top.

479. "By God! I have not cheated," said the boy.
(1) The boy said he will not cheat.
(2) The boy exclaimed by God of not cheating.
(3) In the name of God I have not cheated.
(4) The boy swore that he had not cheated.

480. "Why don't you see a doctor?" said Mrs. Lal to Nina.
(1) Mrs. Lal asked Nina why she could't see a doctor.
(2) Mrs. Lal demanded why Nina did't see her doctor.
(3) Mrs. Lal advised Nina to see a doctor.
(4) Mrs. Lal advised that Nina to see her doctor.

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481. She said, "My sister was here ten days ago, but she is not here now".
(1) She said that her sister was here ten days ago, but she was not there then.
(2) She said that her sister had been there ten days before but she was not there then.
(3) She told that her sister had been there ten days before, but she has not been there then.
(4) She informed that her sister was there ten days before but she was not there then.

482. He said, "Let it rain ever so hard, I shall go".
(1) He said that he would go however hard it might rain.
(2) He said that he would go ever if it rains very hard.
(3) He suggested that he should go, let it rain very hard.
(4) He was determined to go even if it rained so hard.

483. "Who are you? Where have you come from?" said the little boy to him.
(1) The little boy exclaimed who he was and asked where he had come from.
(2) The little boy asked him who he was and that where he had come from.
(3) The little boy enquired of him who he was and where he come from.
(4) The little boy enquired of him who he was and where he had come from.

484. The teacher said to his students, "Health is wealth, whatever you may say".
(1) The teacher told his students that health was wealth, whatever they might say.
(2) The teacher exclaimed to his students that health is wealth whatever they might tell.
(3) The teacher assured his students that health was weath whatever they might say.
(4) The teacher told his students that health is wealth whatever they might say.

485. The child said, "What a beautiful sight!"
(1) The child said that it was to be a beautiful sight.
(2) The child exclaimed that it was a beautiful sight.
(3) The child said that it had been a beautiful sight.
(4) The child exclaimed that it has to be a beautiful sight.

486. Mohan will say, "I want two persons to assist me."
(1) Mohan will say that he will want two persons to assist him.
(2) Mohan says that he will want two persons to assist him.
(3) Mohan will say that two persons want to assist him.
(4) Mohan will say that he wants two persons to assist him.

487. He said, "Why did you give up your job?"
(1) He asked her why she had given up her job.
(2) He asked her why you gave up the job.
(3) He demand to know why she gave up job.
(4) He requested her why she gave up the job.

488. She said, "I really wish I had bought that new car".
(1) She told me she really wished she bought that new car.
(2) She told me she really had wished she had bought that new car.
(3) She told me she really wished she had bought that new car.
(4) She told me she would buy that new car

489. Ram said, "Are you really serious about becoming a pilot, son?"
(1) Ram asked his son if he was really serious about becoming a pilot.
(2) Ram asked his son was he really serious about becoming a pilot.
(3) Ram asked his son is he really serious about becoming a pilot.
(4) Ram asked to his son if he was really serious about becoming a pilot.

490. Tom said that the burglar had come in through the window.
(1) Tom said, "The burglar had came in through the window".
(2) Tom said, "The burglar must have come in through the window".
(3) Tom said, "Did the burglar come in through the window".
(4) Tom said, "The burglar came in through the window".

491. He glanced at his watch, "And by the way, I must be off".
(1) He glanced at his watch and remarked that it was rather late and that he must go.
(2) He glanced at his watch and quickly went away saying that he must go.
(3) He glanced at his watch and remarked that he must leave at once.
(4) He glanced at his watch and hurried away.

492. He said, "Sita, when is the next train?"
(1) He said to Sita when the next train was.
(2) He asked Sita when the next train was.
(3) He asked Sita about the next train.
(4) He asked when the next train is.

Directions (493–519) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct / Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one that best expresses the same sentence in Indirect / Direct speech.

(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)

493. He said, 'Rogue! You have deceived me.'
(1) He told him a rogue and said him of having deceived him.
(2) He called him a rogue and accused him of having deceived me.
(3) He called him a rogue and accused him of having deceived him.
(4) He told him a rogue and declared him of having deceived me.

494. He said to him, 'Do not go there.'
(1) He told him to go there.
(2) He told him to not go there.
(3) He told him not to go there.
(4) He forbade him not to go there.

495. You said to me, 'I warn you of the coming danger.'
(1) You warned him of the coming danger.

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(2) You told me of the coming danger.
(3) You advised me of the coming danger.
(4) You warned me of the coming danger.

496. Rita says that Kishore sang a song.
(1) Rita says,"Kishore sang a song".
(2) Rita said,"Kishore sang a song".
(3) Rita says,"Kishore had sing a song".
(4) Rita told,"Kishore sang a song".

497. The boy said, 'Alas! My mother had died.'
(1) The boy exclaimed with sorrow that my mother had died.
(2) The boy exclaimed with sorrow that his mother had died.
(3) The boy exclaimed with sorrow that my mother has died.
(4) The boy exclaimed that his mother had died.

498. The teacher said, 'Let the boy go home.'
(1) The teacher said that the boy may be allowed to go home
(2) The teacher said that the boy might be allowed to go home
(3) The teacher said that the boy can be allowed to go home
(4) The teacher said that the boy would be allowed to go home

499. I said to him, 'When will you return?'
(1) I asked him when he will return
(2) I asked him if when he would return
(3) I asked when she would return
(4) I asked him when he would return

500. He said to his servant, 'Go away at once.'
(1) He ordered his servant to go away at once
(2) He asked his servant if go away at once
(3) He asked his servant to go away at once
(4) He requested his servant to go away at once

501. He said to him, 'Thank you for your kind help.'
(1) He asked him for his kind help
(2) He thanked him for his kind help
(3) He requested him for his kind help
(4) He told him for his kind help

502. He said, 'Yes, I am at fault.'
(1) He admitted that he was at fault
(2) He forbade that he was at fault
(3) He asked that he is at fault
(4) He admitted that he is at fault

503. I said to him, 'Look at this picture.'
(1) I requested him to look at this picture
(2) I advised him to look at this picture
(3) I asked him to look at that picture
(4) I ordered him to look at this picture

504. I said that I knew that man.
(1) I said, "I knew that man"
(2) I said, "I know this man"
(3) I said, "I know that man"
(4) I asked, "I know this man"

505. The traveller said, 'Can you tell me the way to the railway station?' 'Yes, I can', replied the little boy.
(1) The traveller asked the little boy whether he could tell him the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he can.
(2) The traveller enquired the little boy whether he could tell him the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he could.
(3) The traveller enquired the little boy whether I could tell him the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he might.
(4) The traveller enquired the little boy whether I could tell me the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he could.

506. He said, 'Bravo! You have done well.'
(1) He applauded him saying that he had done well
(2) He exclaimed him saying that he has done well
(3) He exclaimed saying him that he has done well
(4) He applauded him saying that I had done well

507. The speaker said, 'Gentlemen, I am going to discuss the food situation in our country.'
(1) Addressing them as gentlemen, the speaker said that he is going to discuss the food situation in their country
(2) Addressing them as gentlemen, the speaker said that he was going to discuss the food situation in their country
(3) The speaker told the gentlemen that he is going to discuss the food situation in their country
(4) The speaker told the gentlemen that I was going to discuss the food situation in our country

508. Shanti said , 'Sita has a fine picture.'
(1) Shanti said that Sita has a fine picture
(2) Shanti told that Sita would have a fine picture
(3) Shanti said that Sita had a fine picture
(4) Shanti said that Sita have a fine picture

509. He said to his friend, 'Please lend me your book.'
(1) He advised his friend to please lend me his book
(2) He requested his friend to lend him his book
(3) He ordered his friend to lend him his book
(4) He asked his friend to lend him his book

510. Mother said to me, 'Do you know where your sister is?'
(1) Mother asked me if he whether I knew where my sister was
(2) Mother asked me whether I knew where my sister was
(3) Mother asked me if she knew where my sister was
(4) Mother asked me if I did know where my sister is

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511. The accused said to the magistrate, 'Pardon me this time, sir.'
(1) The accused advised the magistrate to pardon him that time
(2) The accused told the magistrate to pardon me that time
(3) The accused ordered the magistrate to pardon him that time
(4) The accused begged the magistrate to pardon him that time

512. He said to him, 'I assure you I am not at fault.'
(1) He assured him that he was not at fault
(2) He assured him that he have not at fault
(3) He assured him that I was not at fault
(4) He assured him that he had not at fault

513. She said that she really liked that furniture.
(1) "She really liked this furniture," she said
(2) "She had really liked this furniture, " she said
(3) "I really like this furniture," she said
(4) "I have really liked this furniture," she said

514. He told me that his father had gone to Mumbai the previous week.
(1) He asked me,"My father had go to Mumbai last week."
(2) He said to me,"My father went to Mumbai last week."
(3) He said to me,"My father go to Mumbai last week."
(4) He told me,"My father went to Mumbai the previous week".

515. She announced that they had selected Pradeep as their leader.
(1) She said, "Pradeep is our leader."
(2) She announced, "We have selected Pradeep as our leader."
(3) She announced, "Let us select Pradeep as our leader."
(4) She declared, "Pradeep had been selected as our leader."

516. Ram said, 'Honesty is the best policy.'
(1) Ram told that honesty was the best policy
(2) Ram said that honesty has been the best policy
(3) Ram told that honesty has the best policy
(4) Ram said that honesty is the best policy

517. She said, "Satish sang".
(1) She said that Satish had sung.
(2) She said that Satish has sung.
(3) She said that Satish had been sung.
(4) She said that Satish has been sung.

518. I said to him, 'When did your school close?'
(1) I asked him when his school closed
(2) I asked him when his school was closed
(3) I asked him if when his school had closed
(4) I asked him when his school had closed

519. The teacher said, 'What is the matter?'
(1) The teacher asked what the matter was
(2) The teacher asked what was the matter
(3) The teacher asked what the matters had been
(4) The teacher asked what the matter is

520. In the following question, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best express the same sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.
The client said to the ticket-seller, "At what time do the counters close?"
(1) The client asked the ticket-seller at what time the counters closed.
(2) The client asked the ticket-seller at what time did the counters always close.
(3) The client said to the ticket-seller at what time the counters close.
(4) The client inquired to the ticket-seller at what time the counters usually close.
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

521. In the following question, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one, which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.
The girl in the red dress said to me, "Where is the film studio?"
(1) The girl in the red dress inquired me, where the film studio is.
(2) The girl in the red dress asked me, where is the film studio.
(3) The girl in the red dress asked me where the film studio is.
(4) The girl in the red dress asked me where the film studio was.
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

Directions (522-548) : In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

522. They told us that they had waited at the station for a long time.
(1) They told us, "We waited at the station for a long time".
(2) They told us, "We had been waiting at the station for a long time".
(3) They told us, "We are waiting at the station for a long time".
(4) They told us, "We wait at the station for a long time."

523. The boss said to him, "Please tell me what the old man said today."
(1) The boss requested him to tell him what the old man had said that day.
(2) The boss requested him to tell him what the old man had said today.
(3) The boss requested him to tell him what the old man said that day.
(4) The boss requested him to tell him what the old man said today.

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524. He said, "She had been weeping for an hour."
(1) He says that she was weeping for an hour.
(2) He said that she was weeping for an hour.
(3) He said that she has been weeping for an hour.
(4) He said that she had been weeping for an hour.

525. The teacher said, "Tell me students, what have you learnt from the lectures this week?"
(1) The teacher asked the students what they learnt from the lectures that week.
(2) The teacher asked the students to tell him what they learnt from the lectures that week.
(3) The teacher wanted to know what the students learnt from the lectures that week.
(4) The teacher asked the students to tell him what they had learnt from the lectures that week.

526. I said to you, "He should not be trusted."
(1) I said to you do not trust him.
(2) I told you that he cannot be trusted.
(3) I told you he shall not be trusted.
(4) I told you that he should not be trusted.

527. The clerk said to the visitor, "Shall I ask these people to wait for you?"
(1) The clerk asked the visitor if he should ask those people to wait for him.
(2) The clerk asked the visitor if he shall ask these people to wait for him.
(3) The clerk asked the visitor if he had asked those people to wait for him.
(4) The clerk told the visitor that he should ask these people to wait for him.

528. Robin said to Peg, "Are you listening? Don't be thick."
(1) Robin asked Peg if he was listening and advised him not to be thick.
(2) Robin told Peg to listen to him and not to be thick.
(3) Peg was asked to listen to Robin and not to be thick.
(4) Robin invited Peg to listen and not to be thick.

529. Mother told me that I should listen to her first and then do anything as I pleased.
(1) Mother said to me, "I should listen to me first and then do anything I please."
(2) Mother said to me, "He should listen to her first and then do anything he pleases."
(3) Mother said to me, "You should listen to me first and then do anything I pleased."
(4) Mother said to me, "You should listen to me first and then do anything as you please."

530. He said, "They will be using my car for the trip."
(1) He said that they would be using my car for the trip.
(2) He said that they would be using his car for the trip.
(3) He said that we will be using his car for the trip.
(4) He said that they will be using my car for the trip.

531. The wayfarer said to me, "Do you know the way to the Asiad village?"
(1) The wayfarer asked me if I did know the way to the Asiad village.
(2) The wayfarer asked me if I knew the way to the Asiad village.
(3) The wayfarer asked me if he knew the way to the Asiad village.
(4) The wayfarer asked me that if I knew the way to the Asiad village.

532. He has just said, "My son will be back on Friday."
(1) He has just said that my son will be back on Friday.
(2) He has just said that his son will be back on Friday.
(3) He has just said that his son shall be back on Friday.
(4) He has just said that his son would have been back next Friday.

533. The doctor advised the patients to give up smoking.
(1) The doctor said to the patients, "Why don't you give up smoking?"
(2) The doctor said to the patients, "You should give up smoking."
(3) The doctor said to the patients, "Give up smoking."
(4) The doctor said to the patient, "I am advising you to give up smoking."

534. She said to me, "What can I do for you dear?"
(1) She asked me affectionately what could she do for me.
(2) She asked me affectionately what she could do for me.
(3) She asked me affectionately what can she do for me.
(4) She asked me affectionately if she could do anything for me.

535. The teacher said to the boys, "Can you sit still and do you work?"
(1) The teacher told the boys whether they could sit still and do their work.
(2) The teacher asked the boys can't they sit still and do their work.
(3) The teacher requested the boys to sit still.
(4) The teacher asked the boys if they could sit still and do their work.

536. Ritu said to you,"You are looking very pretty."
(1) Ritu told you that you were looking very pretty.
(2) Ritu told you that I was looking very pretty.
(3) Ritu told you that she was looking very pretty.
(4) Ritu told you that you are looking very pretty.

537. He said to me, "Please be kind and help me."
(1) He requested to me to help him kindly.
(2) He told me to kindly help him.
(3) He requested me to be kind to help him.
(4) He requested me to be kind and help him.

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538. He said to Raina, "I cannot marry you now but I shall surely do so next year."
(1) He told Raina that he cannot marry her now but would surely do so the following year.
(2) He told her that he could not marry Raina then but would surely marry her next year.
(3) He told Raina that he could not marry her then but he would surely do so the following year.
(4) He told Raina that he would not marry her then but would surely do so the next year.

539. He told Pawan that they should have tried harder.
(1) He said to Pawan,"We should have tried harder."
(2) He said, "Pawan you should have tried harder."
(3) He said, "Pawan, Don't you think we should have tried harder."
(4) He said, "Pawan, we had tried harder."

540. They told me that they had been befooled by those men.
(1) They said to me,"We were befooled by these men."
(2) They said to me,"They had befooled us."
(3) They said to me,"We have been befooled by these men."
(4) They said to me, "We are befooled by these men."

541. The spectators applauded the young athlete saying that he had broken all previous records.
(1) The spectators said to the young athlete,"Bravo! You have broken all records."
(2) The spectators exclaimed to the young athlete,"You have broken all records."
(3) The spectators said to the young athlete,"You broke all records."
(4) The spectators said to the young athlete,"You had broken all records."

542. The master asked the people why they prevented him from going near the tiger.
(1) The master said to the people,"Why do you prevent me from going near the tiger."
(2) The master asked the people,"Why do they prevent me from going near the tiger?"
(3) The master asked the people,"Why are they preventing him from going near the tiger?"
(4) The master was asking the people,"Why do you prevent me from going near the tiger?"

543. Mr. Rao told Mr. Mehta that he had to go to the town that day.
(1) Mr. Rao said,"I have to go to the town today."
(2) Mr. Rao said,"Mr. Mehta I have to go to the town that day."
(3) Mr. Rao said,"Mr. Mehta, I have to go to the town today."
(4) Mr. Rao said,"Mr. Mehta I will have to go to the town today."

544. He said, "Do as you wish, but don't come and ask me for help if you get into difficulties."
(1) He told me to do as he wished or he wouldn't come and help me if I got into difficulties.
(2) He told me to do as I wished, but not to go and ask him for help if I got into difficulties.
(3) He ordered me to do as I wished, but not to go and ask him for help if I got into difficulties.
(4) He told me that unless I did as I wished he would not come and help me if I got into difficulties.

545. Your father said to me,"I should not have given my daughter such a long rope."
(1) Your father told me that he had not given his daughter such a long rope.
(2) Your father told me that he should not have given his daughter such a long rope.
(3) Your father said that he could not have given his daughter such a long rope.
(4) Your father told to me that he should not have given his daughter such a long rope.

546. You said, "My parents never liked my accepting any job but I had always wanted to stand on my own feet".
(1) You regretted that your parents had never liked you accepting any job but you always wanted to stand on your own feet.
(2) You said that your parents never liked your accepting any job but you always wanted to stand on your own feet.
(3) You told that your parents never like you accepting any job but you always wanted to stand on your own feet.
(4) You said that my parents never liked my accepting any job but I had always wanted to stand on my own feet.

547. She says, "I keep at an arm's length, all those who try to flatter me."
(1) She said that she kept at an arms length all those who try to flatter her.
(2) She exclaims that she keeps at an arm's length all of them who try to flatter her.
(3) She says that she will keep at an arm's length all those who flatter her.
(4) She says that she keeps at an arm's length all those who try to flatter her.

548. He said, "Gandhi ji faced many awkward situations when he was living in South Africa."
(1) He said that Gandhi ji had faced many awkward stiuations when he was living in South Africa.
(2) He says that Gandhi ji faced many awkward situations when he was living in South Africa.
(3) He told that Gandhi ji had faced many awkward situations when he was living in South Africa.
(4) He said that Gandhi ji had been facing awkward situations when he was living in South Africa.

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ANSWERS

1. (2)	2. (3)	3. (1)	4. (3)
5. (1)	6. (4)	7. (3)	8. (1)
9. (3)	10. (4)	11. (1)	12. (3)
13. (3)	14. (4)	15. (1)	16. (4)
17. (2)	18. (3)	19. (1)	20. (4)
21. (3)	22. (3)	23. (4)	24. (3)
25. (3)	26. (2)	27. (3)	28. (3)
29. (3)	30. (4)	31. (3)	32. (4)
33. (4)	34. (3)	35. (2)	36. (4)
37. (3)	38. (2)	39. (4)	40. (3)
41. (2)	42. (4)	43. (4)	44. (3)
45. (1)	46. (4)	47. (1)	48. (2)
49. (3)	50. (2)	51. (4)	52. (2)
53. (3)	54. (3)	55. (1)	56. (1)
57. (3)	58. (2)	59. (1)	60. (2)
61. (2)	62. (3)	63. (1)	64. (2)
65. (3)	66. (2)	67. (4)	68. (1)
69. (1)	70. (3)	71. (3)	72. (2)
73. (1)	74. (4)	75. (4)	76. (3)
77. (3)	78. (2)	79. (1)	80. (3)
81. (4)	82. (4)	83. (3)	84. (3)
85. (2)	86. (2)	87. (3)	88. (2)
89. (1)	90. (2)	91. (3)	92. (4)
93. (1)	94. (3)	95. (1)	96. (1)
97. (3)	98. (1)	99. (3)	100. (2)
101. (3)	102. (4)	103. (1)	104. (4)
105. (2)	106. (4)	107. (1)	108. (2)
109. (4)	110. (2)	111. (2)	112. (1)
113. (2)	114. (3)	115. (4)	116. (2)
117. (3)	118. (2)	119. (1)	120. (2)
121. (1)	122. (2)	123. (4)	124. (1)
125. (2)	126. (3)	127. (4)	128. (3)
129. (2)	130. (2)	131. (3)	132. (2)
133. (3)	134. (3)	135. (1)	136. (1)
137. (1)	138. (3)	139. (3)	140. (2)
141. (1)	142. (3)	143. (2)	144. (1)
145. (4)	146. (1)	147. (1)	148. (1)
149. (3)	150. (2)	151. (2)	152. (3)
153. (2)	154. (4)	155. (1)	156. (4)
157. (3)	158. (3)	159. (1)	160. (2)
161. (4)	162. (4)	163. (4)	164. (1)
165. (2)	166. (3)	167. (1)	168. (1)
169. (2)	170. (1)	171. (3)	172. (3)
173. (4)	174. (1)	175. (3)	176. (3)
177. (2)	178. (4)	179. (3)	180. (2)
181. (4)	182. (4)	183. (2)	184. (3)
185. (2)	186. (3)	187. (3)	188. (1)
189. (1)	190. (3)	191. (1)	192. (4)
193. (3)	194. (3)	195. (2)	196. (1)
197. (2)	198. (1)	199. (4)	200. (4)
201. (1)	202. (2)	203. (2)	204. (1)
205. (4)	206. (2)	207. (3)	208. (1)
209. (1)	210. (3)	211. (1)	212. (2)
213. (1)	214. (1)	215. (2)	216. (2)
217. (4)	218. (4)	219. (4)	220. (4)
221. (1)	222. (1)	223. (2)	224. (4)
225. (2)	226. (3)	227. (1)	228. (2)
229. (2)	230. (4)	231. (2)	232. (2)
233. (2)	234. (4)	235. (1)	236. (4)
237. (3)	238. (3)	239. (2)	240. (4)
241. (3)	242. (1)	243. (3)	244. (3)
245. (4)	246. (3)	247. (2)	248. (2)
249. (1)	250. (2)	251. (1)	252. (2)
253. (4)	254. (3)	255. (4)	256. (3)
257. (3)	258. (1)	259. (3)	260. (4)
261. (3)	262. (3)	263. (2)	264. (3)
265. (4)	266. (3)	267. (1)	268. (2)
269. (1)	270. (2)	271. (4)	272. (1)
273. (1)	274. (3)	275. (4)	276. (2)
277. (2)	278. (1)	279. (1)	280. (1)
281. (4)	282. (2)	283. (2)	284. (2)
285. (1)	286. (3)	287. (3)	288. (4)
289. (4)	290. (2)	291. (4)	292. (3)
293. (2)	294. (1)	295. (2)	296. (1)
297. (3)	298. (4)	299. (2)	300. (2)
301. (3)	302. (3)	303. (4)	304. (1)
305. (3)	306. (4)	307. (3)	308. (4)
309. (3)	310. (2)	311. (2)	312. (1)
313. (2)	314. (4)	315. (3)	316. (4)
317. (2)	318. (4)	319. (1)	320. (3)
321. (2)	322. (3)	323. (2)	324. (4)
325. (3)	326. (1)	327. (4)	328. (2)
329. (4)	330. (4)	331. (3)	332. (3)
333. (1)	334. (3)	335. (4)	336. (2)
337. (1)	338. (4)	339. (1)	340. (1)
341. (3)	342. (2)	343. (4)	344. (3)
345. (4)	346. (3)	347. (1)	348. (1)
349. (3)	350. (4)	351. (1)	352. (3)
353. (4)	354. (1)	355. (4)	356. (1)
357. (4)	358. (4)	359. (2)	360. (3)
361. (4)	362. (2)	363. (1)	364. (1)
365. (3)	366. (4)	367. (4)	368. (1)
369. (4)	370. (3)	371. (3)	372. (4)
373. (4)	374. (4)	375. (4)	376. (3)
377. (1)	378. (2)	379. (1)	380. (2)
381. (1)	382. (2)	383. (2)	384. (2)
385. (3)	386. (1)	387. (4)	388. (4)
389. (1)	390. (2)	391. (2)	392. (4)
393. (4)	394. (1)	395. (1)	396. (1)
397. (3)	398. (2)	399. (2)	400. (2)
401. (2)	402. (4)	403. (4)	404. (1)
405. (3)	406. (2)	407. (3)	408. (2)
409. (4)	410. (3)	411. (4)	412. (3)
413. (1)	414. (4)	415. (3)	416. (2)
417. (1)	418. (2)	419. (4)	420. (3)
421. (4)	422. (3)	423. (1)	424. (4)
425. (3)	426. (2)	427. (1)	428. (2)
429. (1)	430. (1)	431. (1)	432. (1)
433. (2)	434. (2)	435. (4)	436. (2)
437. (2)	438. (1)	439. (2)	440. (3)
441. (4)	442. (2)	443. (2)	444. (2)
445. (4)	446. (3)	447. (2)	448. (3)
449. (4)	450. (3)	451. (1)	452. (1)
453. (3)	454. (2)	455. (4)	456. (1)
457. (3)	458. (1)	459. (3)	460. (2)
461. (4)	462. (1)	463. (3)	464. (1)
465. (4)	466. (4)	467. (2)	468. (2)
469. (4)	470. (4)	471. (1)	472. (3)
473. (4)	474. (3)	475. (2)	476. (1)
477. (4)	478. (1)	479. (4)	480. (3)
481. (2)	482. (1)	483. (4)	484. (4)
485. (2)	486. (4)	487. (1)	488. (3)
489. (1)	490. (4)	491. (3)	492. (2)
493. (3)	494. (3)	495. (4)	496. (1)
497. (2)	498. (2)	499. (4)	500. (1)
501. (2)	502. (1)	503. (3)	504. (2)
505. (2)	506. (1)	507. (2)	508. (3)
509. (2)	510. (2)	511. (4)	512. (1)
513. (3)	514. (2)	515. (2)	516. (4)
517. (1)	518. (4)	519. (1)	520. (1)
521. (4)	522. (1)	523. (1)	524. (4)
525. (4)	526. (4)	527. (1)	528. (1)
529. (4)	530. (2)	531. (2)	532. (2)
533. (3)	534. (1)	535. (4)	536. (1)
537. (4)	538. (3)	539. (1)	540. (3)
541. (1)	542. (1)	543. (3)	544. (2)
545. (2)	546. (2)	547. (4)	548. (1)

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EXPLANATIONS

1. (2) He said,"Ravi, why are you sounding so depressed today ?" (D.S.)

Rep.V. H.V Pro. Verb Ext. wd.
(Ravi)(Pr. Cont)

He asked Ravi why he was sounding so depressed that day. (I.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. verb Ext. wd.
(You) (P.Cont)

The word order will be Subject/ Pronoun + Verb (he + was sounding)

2. (3) He asked me,"What time will the sun set tomorrow." ? (D.S.)

Rep.V. Modal Verb Ext. wd.
(Verb)

He asked me what time the sun would set the next day. (I.S.)

Rep.V. Modal verb Ext. wd.
(Verb)

3. (1) "Tinu, where have you been all these days ?" asked the Principal. (D.S.)

Verb Pro. verb Ext. wd. Rep.V.
(Tinu)(Pr. Per)

The Principal asked Tinu where he had been all those days. (I.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. Verb Ext. wd.
(You) (P. Per)

4. (3) "Have you finished your assignment, Minu ?" said her brother. (D.S.)

(H.V.) Pro. Verb Pro. Rep.V.
(Minu) (Pr. Per.) (Mini's)

Minu's brother asked her if she had finished her assignment. (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Pro.
(You) (P. Per.) (Your)

5. (1) He says "I go for a walk every morning." → (D.S.)

Rep. V. Pro. Verb
(He)(S. Pr.)

He says that he goes for a walk every morning. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(I) (S. Pr.)

As the Rep. V. is in the Pr. Tense (say) there will be no change in the Tense

6. (4) The Principal said,"Why didn't you attend the flag hoisting ceremony, Anuj ?" → (D.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. Verb.
(Anuj)(S. Past)

The Principal asked Anuj why he didn't attend the flag hoisting ceremony. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(You) (Past Perfect)

7. (3) I said to him,"Where have you lost the pen I brought for you

Rep.V. Verb Pro. Verb Pro. Verb Pro.
(him) (I) (S. Past) (him)

Yesterday ?" → (D. S.)

Ext. Wd.

I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought him

Rep.V. Pro. Verb Verb Pro.
(You) (P. Per.) (P. Per.) (You)

the previous day. (I.S)

Ext. wd.

8. (1) He said,"Garima wants to take up a job while her husband wants

Rep.V. Verb Inf. Verb Pro. Verb
(S. pr.) (Garima's) (S. Pr.)

her to look after the family. → (D.S.)

Pro. (Garima's)

He said that Garima wanted to take up a job while her husband

Rep.V. Conj. Verb Inf.
(S. Past)

wanted her to look after the family. → (I.S.)

Verb Pro.
(S. Past) (Garima)

9. (3) She said, "When I was a child, I wasn't afraid of ghosts." → (D. S.)

Rep.V. Pro. Verb Pro. Verb
(She) (S. Past) (She) (S. Past)

She said that when she was a child, she wasn't afraid of ghosts. → (I. S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Pro. Verb
(I) (S. Past) (I) (S. Past)

10. (4) He said,"Reena do you want to buy a house in Noida ?" → (D.S.)

Rep.V. (H.V.) Pro. Verb Inf.Verb
(Reena)(S. Pr.)

He asked Reena if she wanted to buy a house in Noida. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Inf. Verb
(You)(S. Past)

11. (1) I said to my friend,"Can I borrow your dictionary for one day ?" → (D.S.)

Rep.V. Modal Pro. Verb Pro.
(Verb) (I) (friend's)

I asked my friend if I could borrow his dictionary for

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Modal Verb Pro.
(I) (Verb) (your)

one day → (I.S.)

12. (3) He said," Let Hari come with us, mother. I'll take care of him. → (D.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. Pro. Modal Rep.V.
(He, mother)(He) (will) (Hari)

He told his mother to let Hari come with them as he would take care of him. → (I.S.)

Rep.V.Pro. Pro. Pro. Modal Pro.
(us) (I) (will) (him)

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13. (3)
"No," said the child. "I won't kneel, for if I do, I shall spoil
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep. V Pro.I Modal Verb Pro. H.V. Pro. Modal Verb
(the child) (will not) (child) (child)
my new pair of trousers. → (D.S.)
↓
Pro. (child's)
The child said that he would not kneel, for if he did, he would
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro Modal Pro. H.V. Pro. Modal
(I) (will not) (I) (I) (Shall)
spoil his new pair of trousers. → (I.S.)
↓
Pro. (my)

14. (4) The chairman of the selection committee said,"We shall finalise
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Modal Verb
the rest of our team after we have selected the
↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Pro. Verb (Pr. Per.)
skipper." (D.S.) [Pro. 'we', 'our' stands for 'The chairman of the selection committee]
The chairman of the selection committee said that they would finalise
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep. V Conj. Pro.(we) Modal (shall)
the rest of their team after they had selected the skipper. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Modal Pro. Pro. Verb
(shall) (our) (We) (P. Per)

15. (1) He said, "Has anybody been unkind to you ?" → (D.S.).
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Pro. (me)
(Pr. Per.)
He asked me if anybody had been unkind to me. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Verb (P. Per) Pro.
(you)

16. (4) The Pilot said, "Please don't panic but tighten your seat belts."? → (D.S.). ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Pro.
(S. Pr.) (passengers)
The Pilot told the passengers not to panic but to tighten their seat belts. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Pro.
(your)
When a sentence begins with don't in D.S. not to will be used in I.S.

17. (2) He said, "Ravi, why are you sounding so depressed today ?" (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V Pro. Verb Ext. wd.
(Ravi) (Pr. Cont)
He asked Ravi why he was sounding so depressed that day. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. verb Ext. wd.
(You) (P.Cont)
The word order will be Subject/ Pronoun + Verb (he + was sounding)

18. (3) "I shall remain here and the tailor won't be able to find me," said she. → (D.S.). ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro Modal Verb Ext.Wd. Modal Pro. (I)
(will not)
She said that she would remain there and the tailor would not
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Modal Verb Ext. Wd. Modal
(I) (shall) (here) (will not)
be able to find her. → (I.S.)

19. (1) Mother said , "Gaurav, you will be eligible for voting when you are 18." → (D.S.). ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Modal Pro. H.V.
(Gaurav) (Gaurav)
Mother told Gaurav that he would be eligible for voting when he was 18" → (I.S.) ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Modal H.V.
(you) (will)

20. (4) He said," Bravo ! You have done well." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inter. Pro. Verb
(him) (Pr. Per.)
He applauded him, saying that he had done well. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Conj. Pro. Verb
(you) (P. Per.)

21. (3) He said to me, " You are getting lazy day by day", → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(me) (Pr. Cont.)
He told me that I was getting lazy day by day. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(you) (P. cont.)

22. (3) "When will I be able to vote ?" I asked my mother. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Modal Pro. Rep.V.
(I)
I asked my mother when I would be able to vote. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Modal
(I) (will)

23. (4) I said, "Father, when will you buy me a motor cycle ?" → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Modal Pro. Verb Pro.
(father) (I)
I asked my father when he would buy me a motor cycle. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Pro. Modal Verb Pro.
(I) (you) (will) (me)

24. (3) He said to me, "Is there any possibility of my getting promotion this year?" → (D.S.) ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Ger. Ext. Wd.
(me)
He asked me if there was any possibility of his getting promotion that year. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. H.V. Pro. Ext. Wd.
(my)

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25. (3) The dealer said,"Either make your purchases or walk out of my shop." → (D.S.)

Rep.V. Verb Pro. (customer) Verb Pro. (dealer's)

The dealer told the customer that he should either make purchases or walk out of his shop.

Pro. (my) Rep.V. Conj. Pro. (your) Modal Verb

26. (2) He said, "I do not wish to see any of you; go away." → (D.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. (He) Inf.Verb Pro. (them) Verb

He said that he did not wish to see any of them and ordered them to go away.

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. (he) Inf.Verb Pro. (you) Conj. Inf. Verb.

27. (3) He said to us," Why are you all sitting about there doing nothing ?" → (D.S.)

Rep.V. H.V. Pro. (us) Verb (Pr.Cont.)

He asked us why we were all sitting about there doing nothing. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. (you) H.V (Pr. cont.) Verb.

28. (3) "May you live long and prosper," said the old lady to her son. → (D.S.)

H.V Pro. (son) Rep. V

The old lady prayed for her son and said that he might live long and prosper. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. (you) H.V (may)

29. (3) "Many happy returns of your birthday", we said → (D.S.)

Pro. (him) Rep.V.

We wished him many happy returns of his birthday. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. (your)

30. (4) "Fie ! a soldier and afraid of fighting !" said Babar. → (D.S.)

Rep.V.

Babar cursed and exclaimed that a soldier should not be afraid of fighting. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Rep.V. Conj.

31. (3) He said to Sita " When do you intend to pay back the money you

Rep.V. Pro. Verb Inf. Verb (Sita)(S. Pro) Pro. (sita)

borrowed from me ? " → (D.S.)

Verb Prep. Pro. (S. Past) (He)

He enquired Sita when she intended to pay back the money she had borrowed from him. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. (you) Verb (S. Past) Inf. Verb Pro.

Verb Prep. Pro. (P. Per.) (me)

32. (4) " So help me Heaven," he cried," I will never steal again." → (D.S.)

Pro. (you) Rep.V. Pro. (he) H.V Verb (S.Pr.)

He called upon Heaven to wirtness his resolve never to steal again (I.S.)

Rep.V. Inf. Verb (S. Pre.)

Another way of conversion –

He prayed to Heaven to help him in his resolve not to steal again.

33. (4) She said," I'll give you ₹ 100 to keep your mouth shut." → (D.S.)

Rep. Pro. H.V. (She)(will) Pro (him) Inf. Verb (S. Pre.) Pro. (him)

She proposed that she would give him ₹ 100 to keep his mouth shut. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. (she) H.V. (will) Pro. (you) Inf. Verb (S. Pr.) Pro. (your)

34. (3) "Doctor", the patient cried please tell me how much time I have." → (D.S.)

Rep.V. Verb Pro. (S. Pr.)(the patient) Pro. (me) Pro. H.V.

The patient pleaded with the doctor to tell him/her how much time he/ she had. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Inf. Verb Pro. (S.Pr.) (me) Pro. (I) H.V. (have)

35. (2) "Let's give a party", said Jaya. → (D.S.)

Verb Rep.V.

"Let's not", said her husband. → (D.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. (Jaya's)

Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband opposed the idea → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. (her) Rep.V.

36. (4) He said to her,"Did it shake you up as much it shook me ?" → (D.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. Verb Pro. (her) Pro. Verb Pro. (He)

He asked her if it had shaken her up as much as it had shaken him. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. (P. Per.) Pro. (you) Pro. Verb Pro. (P. Per.) (me)

37. (3) The Chief Minister said, "What a disaster the earthquake is!" → (D.S.)

Rep.V.

The Chief Minister exclaimed with sorrow that the earthquake was a terrible disaster. → (I.S.)

Rep.V Conj. H.V. (is)

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38. (2) I said to her,“ All your faults will be pardoned if you confess them.
→ (D.S.) ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb Conj. Pro. Verb Pro.
(S. Past) (her)(S.Pre)(faults)
I told her that all her faults would be pardoned if she confessed them.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb Conj. Pro. Verb Pro.
(your) (will) (S. Past) (you) (S. Past) (faults)
→ (I.S.)

39. (4) The teacher said to the student.“Why were you absent yesterday?”
→ (D.S.) ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Ext.Wd.
(the student)
The teacher asked the student why he had been absent the previous day.
→ (I.S.) ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Ext.wd.
(you) (P.Per)

40. (3)“From one of the windows of my flat I can see the Qutub Minar”,said my friend → (D.S.) ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Pro. H.V.Verb Rep.V.
(friend's) (friend)
My friend said that from one of the windows of his flat he could see the
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj Pro. Pro. H.V.
(my) (I) (can)
Qutub Minar. → (I.S.)

41. (2) Shanker said to his friend,“Look out! There is a snake behind you.”
→ (D.S.) ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro.
(friend)
Shanker exclaimed to his friend with surprise that there was a snake
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. H.V.
behind him. → (I.S.)
↓
Pro. (you)

42. (4) The teacher said to Ram,“Would you like to go on
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Inf. Verb Prep.
(Ram)
a trip to Kashmir ?” Ram said,“Yes”.→ (D.S.)
↓
Rep.V.
The teacher asked Ram if he would like to go on a
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Inf. Verb Prep
(you)
trip to Kashmir and Ram replied in the affirmative. → (I.S.)
↓
Rep.V.

43. (4) “I suppose, you children go out for a nice long walk.”,she said.
→ (D.S.) ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Pro. Verb Prep. Rep.V.
(she) (children)
She suggested that the children should go out for a nice long walk.
→ (I.S.) ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Verb. Prep.

44. (3) Everybody said,“How well she sings.” → (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb
(S. Pr.)
Everybody exclaimed that she sang very well. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Verb.
(S. Past)

45. (1) The old man of Latur said,“Alas, my only son is dead;” → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V.
(the old man's)
The old man of Latur exclaimed with sorrow that his only son was dead.
→ (I.S.) ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V.
(may)

46. (4) I said,” Let Mohan do his worst, he cannot harm me.” → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Pro. H.V. Pro.
(Mohan) (I)
I declared that though Mohan might do his worst, he could
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. conj. conj. H.V. Pro. Pro. H.V.
(his) (he)
not harm me. → (I.S.)
↓
Pro.
(me)

47. (1) “Call the first witness”,said the judge. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Verb Rep.V.
The judge commanded them to call the first witness. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Inf. Verb

48. (2) The queen said to her son,“You must go to the forest and remain
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Modal Verb
(son)
there till your father calls you back.” → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Verb Pro.
(son's) (S.Pr.)
(son)
The queen told her son that he must go the forest and remain
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Modal verb Verb
(you)
there till his father called him back. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Verb Pro.
(your) (S. Past) (you)

49. (3) I said,“When it gets dark, light the lantern and hang it out.”→ (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Verb Verb Pro.
(S. Pre.) (S. pre) (lantern)
I said that when it got dark, he should light the lantern and hang it out.
→ (I.S.) ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Verb Pro. Modal Verb
(S.Past) (him) (S. Pre)

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50. (2) The teacher said to Ashok, "I shall report the matter to the Principal "
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Modal Verb
(The teacher) (S.Pre.)
if you misbehave again".→ (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Conj. Pro. Verb
(Ashok) (S. Pre.)
The teacher warned Ashok that he would report the matter to the
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Modal Verb
(I) (shall) (S. Pre)
Principal if he misbehaved again. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Conj. Pro. Verb
(you) (S. Past)

51.(4) Mohan made this mess; let him clear it up;"said his father. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Verb Pro. Verb Rep. V Pro.
(S.Past) (Mohan) (mess) (Mohan's)
Mohan's father said that Mohan had made the mess and that he should clear it.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep. V. Conj. Verb Conj. Pro. Modal
(him)

52. (2) "Do as you wish, but don't come and ask me for help if
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Verb Pro. Verb Conj. Verb Verb Pro. Conj.
(me) (S.Pr.) (S. Pr.) (S. Pr.) (He)
you get into difficulties." → (D.S)
↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Verb Prep.
(me) (S. Pr.)
He told me to do as I wished but not to go and ask him for help
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Inf. Pro. Verb Conj. Inf. Verb Verb Pro.
(you) (S.Past) (S.Pre.) (me)
if I got into difficulties. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Conj. Pro. Verb Prep.
(you) (S. Past)

53. (3) Socrates said,"Virtue is its own reward".→ (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V.
Socrates said that virtue is its own reward. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj.
As it is a Universal Truth, the Tense of the Verb in Indirect speech does not change.

54. (3) He said to the interviewer,"Could you please repeat the question?"→ (D.S.) ↓
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Modal Pro. Verb
(the interviewer)
He requested the interviewer to repeat the question. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb

55. (1) He said, "It used to be a lovely, quiet street." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro.
(street)
He said that it used to be a lovely, quiet street. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj.

56. (1) The Prime Minister said that no one would be allowed to disturb the peace. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. H.V. Verb. Inf. Verb
The Prime Minister said," We shall not allow anyone to disturb the peace." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb Inf. Verb

57. (3) The spectators said,"Bravo! Well done, players. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inter
The spectators applauded the players saying that they had done well. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(the players) (P. Per.)

58. (2) I said to my friend,'Good Morning. Let us go for a picnic today". → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
(I, friend)
I wished my friend good morning and proposed that we should go for
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Modal Verb
(us)
a picnic that day. → (I.S.)
↓
Ext. Wd.

59. (1) The new student asked the old one,"Do you know my name." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Pro.
(the old one) (S. Pr.) (the new student)
The new student asked the old one if he knew his name. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Pro.
(you) (S.Past) (my)

60. (2) I warned her that I could no longer tolerate her coming late. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Conj. Pro. H.V. Pro.
(I)
I said to her, "I can no longer tolerate your coming late. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Pro. H.V. Pro.
(I) (could) (her)

61. (2) I said to my mother,"I will certainly take you to Bangalore this week." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb Pro. Ext.Wd.
(I) (mother)
I told my mother that I would certainly take her to
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep. V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb Pro.
(I) (will) (you)
Bangalore that week. → (I.S.)
↓
Ext.Wd.

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62. (3) "How long does the journey take," my co-passenger asked me.
→ (D.S.) ↓ H.V. ↓ Verb ↓ Rep.V.
My co-passenger wanted to know how long the journey would take.
→ (I.S.) ↓ Rep. V.

63. (1) "How clever of you to have solved the puzzle so quickly !" said the mother.
→ (D.S.) ↓ Pro. ↓ Verb (Pr. Per.) ↓ Rep.V.
The mother exclaimed admiringly that it was very clever of him to
↓ Rep. V. ↓ Conj. ↓ Pro. (you)
have solved the puzzle so quickly. → (I.S.)
↓ Verb (Pr. Per)

64. (2) He said he goes for a walk every morning. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Rep.V. Pro. Verb Prep. (He) (S. Pr.)
He said, "I go for a walk every morning. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Rep. V. Pro. Verb Prep. (He) (S. Pr.)

65. (3) I reiterated, "I don't care about the job." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ Rep. V. Pro. H.V. (I)
I reiterated that I didn't care about the job. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Rep. V. Conj. Pro. H.V. (I)

66. (2) I said to my brother,"Let us go to some hill station for a change."
→ (D.S.) ↓ Rep. V. ↓ ↓ Pro. Verb (I, brother)
I suggested to my brother that we should go to some hill station for a
↓ Rep. V. ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Conj. Pro. Modal Verb (us)
change. → (I.S.)

67. (4) I wondered how many discoveries went unheeded. → (I.S.)
↓ Rep. V. ↓ Verb (S. Past)
I said,"How many discoveries go unheeded ?" → (D.S.)
↓ Rep. V. ↓ Verb (S. Pr.)

68. (1) Gopan said to me,"Can you do these sums for me ?" → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Rep.V. H.V. Pro. H.V. Ext.Wd. Prep. Pro. (me) (Gopan)
Gopan asked me if I could do those sums for him. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Rep. V. Conj. Pro. H.V. H.V. Ext.Wd. Prep. Pro. (you) (me)

69. (1) The boss said,"It's time we began planning our work." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Rep. V. Pro. Verb Pro. (the boss, staff) (Pr. Cont.) (the boss, staff)
The boss said that it was time they had begun planning their work
→ (I.S.) ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Rep. V. Conj. H.V. Pro. Verb (we) (P. Per.)

70. (3) He said to the judge, "I did not commit this crime." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Rep. V. Pro. H.V. Verb Ext. Wd. (He) (P. per.) (S.Pre)
He told the judge that he had not committed that crime. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Rep. V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb Ext. Wd. (I) (P.per.) (S. Past)

71. (3) Rahul said, "I will do it now or never." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Rep. V. pro. H.V. H.V. Ext. Wd.
Rahul said that he would do it then or never. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Rep. V. Conj. Pro. H.V. H.V. Ext. Wd. (I)

72. (2) My father once said to me,"If I can't trust my people, then
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Rep. V. Pro. H.V. Pro. (father) (father's)
I don't want to be doing this." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Pro. H.V. Verb Ext. Wd. (father)
My father once told me that if he couldn't trust his people, then he
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Rep. V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Pro. Pro. (I) (my) (I)
didn't want to be doing that. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ H.V. Verb Ext. Wd.

73. (1) Doshi said to his wife,"Please select one of these necklaces." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ Rep. V. Verb Ext. Wd.
Doshi requested his wife to select one of those necklaces. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Rep. V. Inf. Verb Ext. Wd.

74. (4) He wrote in his report,"The rainfall has been scanty till now → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ Rep. V. Verb Ext. Wd. (Pr. Per.)
He reported that the rainfall had been scanty till then. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Rep. V. Conj. Verb Ext. W.d. (Past Per.)

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75. (4) Govind,"said the manager sternly, "I command you to tell
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Pro. Inf. Verb
(manager) (Govind)
me what the old man said." → (D.S.)
Pro. Verb (S. Past)
(manager)
The manager sternly commanded Govind to tell him what the old
Rep. V. Inf. Verb Pro.
(me)
man had said. → (I.S.)
Verb (P.Per.)

76. (3) I said to him,"Where have you lost the pen I brought for you
Rep.V. Verb Pro. Verb Pro. Verb Pro.
(him) (I) (S. Past) (him)
Yesterday ?" → (D. S.)
Ext.Wd.
I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought him
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Verb Pro.
(You) (P. Per.) (P. Per.) (You)
the previous day. (I.S)
Ext. wd.

77. (3) She said to Rita,"Please help me with my homework." → (D.S.)
Rep.V. Verb Pro. Pro.
(She) (Her)
She requested Rita to help her with her homework. → (I.S.)
Rep. V. Pro. (me) Pro. (my)

78. (2) "What a stupid fellow you are!" she remarked. → (D.S.)
Pro. H.V. Rep.V.
She exclaimed that he was a very stupid fellow. → (I.S.)
Rep. V. Conj. Pro. (you)

79. (1) The police said to the thief,"Don't move." → (D.S.)
Rep.V. H.V. Verb
The police ordered the thief not to move. → (I.S.)
Rep. V. Inf. Verb

80. (3) He said, "I am going to college just now." → (D.S.)
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Verb Ext.Wd.
(He) (Pr. cont.)
He said that he was going to college just then. → (I.S.)
Rep. V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
(I) (Pr. Cont.)

81. (4) The teacher said to the student,"Can you explain this ?" → (D.S.)
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
(the student)
The teacher asked the student whether he could explain that
→ (I.S.) Rep. V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb Ext.Wd.
(you)

82. (4) Ramu said, "My master is planning to build a huge
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Inf. Verb
(Ramu's) (Pr.Cont.)
house in Khandala. → (D.S.)
Ramu said that his master was planning to build a huge
Rep. V. Conj. Pro. Verb Inf. Verb
(my) (P.Cont.)
house in Khandala. → (I.S.)

83. (4) Nandita said to Nitin,"Can you solve this sum ?" → (D.S.)
Rep. V. H.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
Nandita asked Nitin if he could solve that sum. → (I.S.)
Rep. V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb Ext.Wd.
(you)

84. (3) He said,"How lovely the scene is !" → (D.S.)
Rep.V. H.V.
He exclaimed that the scene was very lovely. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Conj. H.V.

85. (2) Bill said, "I am here to help you all." → (D.S)
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. ext. Inf. Verb Pro.
(Bill) (wd.) (us)
Bill said that he was there to help us all. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. ext. Inf. Verb Pro
(I) wd. (you)

86. (2) The kids yelled in a loud voice,"We love our family." → (D.S)
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Pro.
(the kids) (S.Pr.) (kids)
The kids yelled in a loud voice that they loved their family. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Pro.
(we) (S.Past) (our)

87. (3) He said to me,"Please visit my company tomorrow." → (D.S.)
Rep.V. Verb Pro. Ext. wd.
(S.Pr.) (His)
He requested me to visit his company the next day. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Pro. Ext.wd.
(my)

88. (2) He said, "My parents are arriving tomorrow." → (D.S.)
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Ext.wd.
(His) (Pr. Cont.)

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He said that his parents were arriving the next day. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V Conj. Pro. (P.cont)
(my)

89. (1) He said,"How cruel of him!" → (D.S.)
↓
Rep.V.
He remarked that it was very cruel of him. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj.

90. (2) "How did it get here?" She wanted to know. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Pro. Verb ext.wd. Rep.V.
(S.Pr.)
She wanted to know how it had got there. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. (P.Per.) Ext.wd.

91. (3) "You are one of Pinkerton's men. I presume," he said. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. H.V. Pro. Verb Rep.V.
(me) (he) (S.Pr.)
He said that he presumed me as one of Pinkerton's men. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Conj. Pro. Verb Pro.
(I) (S.Past) (you)

92. (4)
"Away!" she said to the man,"do not trouble your family any more." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Verb Pro
(man's)
She asked the man to go away and not trouble his family any more. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Conj. Verb Pro
(your)

93. (1)
He asked me,"Have you finished reading the magazine?" → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb
(me) (Pr. Per. Tense)
He asked me whether I had finished reading the magazine. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro Verb
(you) (P. Per. Tense)

94. (3) He said, "We have done our work". → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. (Pr. Per.) Pro.
He said that they had done their work. → (I.S)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Pro.
(we) (P.Per.) (our)

95. (1)
He said that he had been waiting there for a long time. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext.wd.
(he) (P.Per.cont.)

He said, " I have been waiting here for a long time." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Ext.wd.
(he) (Pr. Per. Cont.)

96. (1) "Please take me to the officer,"said the visitor. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Verb Pro. Rep.V.
(S.Pr.) (Visitor)
The visitor requested them to take him to the officer. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Pro.
(me)

97. (3) Nitin said,"What a pleasant atmosphere this place has!" → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Ext.wd. H.V.
Nitin exclaimed with joy that that place had a pleasant atmosphere. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Ext.wd. H.V.

98. (1) Aarati said, "I am in a hurry today." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Ext.wd.
(Aarati)
Aarati said that she was in a hurry that day. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Ext.wd.
(I)

99. (3) They said,"We are practising for the next match." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(they) (Pr. Cont.)
They said that they were practising for the next match. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(we) (P. Cont.)

100. (2) He said,"Long may you live!" → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Modal Pro. Verb
He prayed that my life might be long. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Noun Modal
(you)

101. (3) "When did you meet my brother ?" she asked → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Pro. Verb Pro. Rep.V.
(me)
She asked me when I had met her brother. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Pro.
(you) (P.Per.) (my)

102. (4) Ruby requested me to lend her ₹ 1000 the next day. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Pro. Ext. Wd.
Ruby said to me,"Please lend me ₹ 1000 tomorrow." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Pro.
(her)

103. (1) "Do you want balloons ? "he said to the child. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Pro. Verb Rep.V.
(child) (S. Pr)

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He asked the child if it wanted balloons. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Verb
(S.Past)

104. (4) She said,"How ugly I look in this dress!" → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
(She) (S.Pr.)

She exclaimed that she looked very ugly in that dress. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
(I) (S. Past)

105. (2) She said,"You can leave the books here." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V Verb Ext.Wd.
(them)

She said that they could leave the books there. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Ext.Wd.
(you)

106. (4) My friend said, "I am leaving today." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
(friend) (Pr. Cont.)

My friend said that he was leaving that day. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
(I) (P.Cont.)

107. (1) Mukta said to Puneet,"My mother is a good cook." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Modal H.V.
(Mukta's)

Mukta told Puneet that her mother was a good cook. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V.
(my)

108. (2) The commander said to the army,"March forward." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb

The commander ordered the army to march forward. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb

109. (4) He promised "I will do it tomorrow." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Ext.Wd.
(He)

He promised, that he would do it the next day. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Ext.Wd.
(I)

110. (2) Geeta said, "I did not do this deliberately." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Ext.Wd.
(Geeta)

Geeta said that she had not done that deliberately. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
(I) (P.Perfect)

111. (2) She exclaimed, "I' m afraid we are rather late." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro H.V. Pro. H.V.
she (am) (she others)

She exclaimed that she was afraid that they were rather late. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Conj Pro. H.V.
(I) (we)

112. (1) She said to me,"What can I do for you ?" → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Modal Pro. H.V. Pro.
(she) (me)

She asked me what she could do for me. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Modal H.V. Pro.
(I) (you)

113. (2) He said,"Alas! I am undone."→ (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V.
(He)

He exclaimed pathetically that he was undone. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. conj. Pro. H.V.
(I)

114. (3) " I shall unlock the secrets of their success" he said.→ (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. H.V. Verb Rep.V.
(he)

He said that he would unlock the secrets of their success. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb
(I)

115. (4) "I wonder what he wants of us" said Quint. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Verb Pro. Verb Pro.
(Quint) (S. Pr.) (S. Pr.) (Quint +)

Quint said that he wondered what he wanted of them. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Pro. Verb Pro.
(I) (S. Past) (S. Past) (us)

116. (2) Dinesh said, "I want to eat a good mango one of these days." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Inf. Verb Ext.Wd.
(Dinesh) (S. Pr.)

Dinesh said that he wanted to eat a good mango one of those days. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Inf. Verb Ext.Wd.
(I) (S. Past)

117. (3) He said, "I intend to leave for Delhi tonight → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Inf. Verb Ext.Wd.
(he) (S. Pr.)

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He said that he intended to leave for Delhi that night. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Inf. Verb Ext.Wd.
(I) (S. Past)

118. (2) He said,"The sun rises in the East." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb
(S. Pr.)

He said that the sun rises in the East. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Verb
(S. Pr.)

When the statement is a Universal Truth, the Tense of Verb remains unchanged.

119. (1) Ram asked Krishna,"Where are you going today ?"→ (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
(Krishna)

Ram asked Krishna where he was going that day. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
(you) (P.Cont.)

120. (2) He said, "What a fool Tom is!" → (D.S.)
↓
Rep.V.

He exclaimed that Tom was a fool. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj.

121. (1) "What kind of scheme do you have ?" Amit asked the insurance agent. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Pro. H.V. Rep.V.
↓
(Insurance agent)

Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she had. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V.
(you)

122. (2) The doctor said to the patient,"Take complete rest." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb

The doctor advised the patient to take complete rest. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb

123. (4) Mini said to me, "I have bought this flat for my mother. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd. Pro.
(Mini) (Pr. Per.) (Mini's)

Mini told me that she had bought that flat for her mother. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd. Pro.
(I) (P. Per.) (my)

124. (1) He said "I will come again." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb
(I)

He said that he would come again." → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb
(I)

125. (2) "Don't do any more work until you have had a rest,"her mother advised her. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Verb Conj. Pro. Verb
(Pr. per.)

Her mother advised her not to do any more work until she had had a rest. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Pro. Verb
(you) (P.Per.)

126. (3) "Make me another suit like this,"He said to the tailor. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Verb Pro. Ext.Wd. Rep.V.
(S. Pr.) (he)

He asked the tailor to make him another suit like that. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Pro. Ext.Wd.
(me)

127. (4) My Principal told me,"Don't conduct any test tomorrow. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Verb Ext.Wd.

My Principal ordered me not to conduct any test the next day.→ (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Ext.Wd.

128. (3) The boy said,"Bravo! You have done well."→ (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inter. Pro. Verb
(him) (Pr. Per.)

The boy applauded him, saying that he had done well. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(you) (P. Per)

129. (2) I said to my sister, "I brought you a doll yesterday."→ (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Pro. Ext.Wd.
(I) (S.Past) (sister)

I told my sister that I had brought her a doll the previous day. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Pro. Ext.Wd.
(I) (P. Per) (you)

130. (2) The captain said to the army,"March forward, now."→ (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Ext.Wd.

The captain ordered the army to march forward then. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Ext.Wd.

131. (3) They said, "We've lived here for a long time." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb Ext.Wd.
(they)(have) (P.Per)

They said that they had lived there for a long time. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
(we) (P. Per.)

132. (2) "Would you open the door, please ?" she said to me. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Pro. Verb Rep.V.
(me)

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She requested me to open the door. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Inf. Verb

133. (3) The teacher said,"Gandhiji was born in India." → (D.S.)

Rep.V. H.V. Verb

The teacher said that Gandhiji was born in India. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. H.V. Verb

As the statement is a Universal Truth, there will be no change in the Tense of the Verb.

134. (3) The teacher said to the student,"Why do you disturb the class ? → (D.S.)

Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb

(student) (S. Pr.)

The teacher asked the student why he disturbed the class. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. Verb

(you) (S. Past)

135. (1) Rita said to me,"Will you lend me this classic ?" → (D.S.)

Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb Pro. Ext. Wd.

(me) (Rita)

Rita asked me if I would lend her that classic. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb Pro. Ext. Wd.

(you) (me)

136. (1) The lady said to the servant,"If you don't wash the clothes properly

Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb

(servant)

I will dismiss you." → (D.S.)

Pro. H.V. Verb Pro.

(the lady) (servant)

The lady warned the servant that she would dismiss her if she

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb Pro. Pro.

(I) (you) (you)

didn't wash the clothes properly. → (I.S.)

H.V. Verb

137. (1) There are ceremonies going on," he said to me. → (D.S.)

H.V. Verb Rep.V.

He told me that there were ceremonies going on. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. H.V. Verb

138. (3) He said to Manoj,"May you prosper!" → (D.S.)

Rep.V. Modal Pro.

(Manoj)

He wished that Manoj might prosper. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Modal

139. (3) The mother said,"What can I do for you, my son ?"→ (D.S.)

Rep.V. H.V. Pro. H.V. Pro. Pro.

(mother) (son) (mother's)

The mother asked her son what she could do for him. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. Pro. H.V. H.V. Pro.

(my) (I) (you)

140. (2) My Daddy always says,"Getting up early in the morning is a

Rep.V. Ger. H.V.

good habit." → (D.S.)

My Daddy always says that getting up early in the morning is a good habit. → (I.S.)

Rep. V Conj. Ger.

As the statement is a Universal Truth, there will be no change in the Tense of the Verb.

141. (1) "Be quiet",I said to them. → (D.S.)

H.V. Rep.V.

I told them to be quiet. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Inf. H.V.

142. (3) The mother says to the child,"The sun rises in the East. → (D.S.)

Rep.V. Verb

(S. Pr.)

The mother tells the child that the sun rises in the East. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Verb

(S. Pr.)

143. (2) He said,"The teacher usually does not ask any question."→ (D.S.)

Rep.V. H.V. Verb.

He said that the teacher usually did not ask any question. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. H.V. Verb

144. (1) "Where do you live?" asked the stranger. → (D.S.)

H.V. Pro. Verb Rep.V.

(me) (S.Pr.)

The stranger asked where I lived → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. Verb

(you) (S. Past)

145. (4) I said to him,"How do you know this ?" → (D.S.)

Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb Ext. Wd.

(she) (S.Pr.)

I asked him how he knew that. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. Verb Ext. Wd.

(you) (S.Past)

146. (1) He said,"We are all sinners." → (D.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. H.V.

He said that we are all sinners. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V.

[Universal Truth]

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147. (1) "Would you mind taking off your shoes before entering the house?"
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Pro. Verb Pro.
(foreigner) (Phr. V.) (foreigner's)
he said to the foreigner. → (D.S.)
↓
Rep.V.
He requested the foreigner to take off his shoes before entering
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb (Phr.V.)
the house. → (I.S.)
take off (Phr.V.) to remove

148. (1) "I lost my book yesterday,"she said to her teacher. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Verb Pro. Ext.Wd. Rep.V.
(she) (S. Past) (her)
She admitted to her teacher that she had lost her book the previous day.
→ (I.S.) ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Verb Pro. Ext.Wd.
(P.Per.) (my)

149. (3) "Do you want some more sweets ?" asked my friend. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Pro. Verb Rep.V.
(me) (S.Pr.)
My friend asked me whether I wanted some more sweets. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(you) (S.Past)

150. (2) "I have seen the film before,"Suneetha says. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Verb Ext.Wd. Rep.V.
(Suneetha) (Pr.Per.)
Suneetha says that she has seen the film before. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(I) (Pr. Per.)
If the Reporting Verb is in Present (say), there is no change in the Tense of the Verb in the Indirect Speech.

151. (2) He ordered his servant to do as he was told. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. H.V. Pro. Verb
(servant) (P.cont.)
He said to his servant, "Do as you are told." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb
(he) (Pr. Cont.)

152. (3) She said to the girl, "Did you do this ?" → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. H.V. Ext.Wd.
(girl)
She asked the girl if she had done that. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
(you) (P.Per.)

153. (2) Kiran asked me, "Did you see the cricket match on television
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb
(me)
last night ?" → (D.S.)
↓
Ext.Wd.
Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(you) (P.Per.)
the earlier night. → (I.S.)
↓
Ext.Wd.

154. (4) David said to Anna, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow.
→ (D.S.) ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Pro. Ext.Wd.
(S.Fut.) (Mona's)
David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day.
→ (I.S.) ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Verb Pro.(her) Ext.Wd.

155. (1) I said to him, "Why are you working so hard ?" → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb
(him) (P.Cont.)
I asked him why he was working so hard. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb
(you) (P.Per.)

156. (4) He said to her, "What a cold day!" → (D.S.)
↓
Rep.V.
He exclaimed that it was a very cold day! → (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj.

157. (3) The tailor said to him, "Will you have the suit ready by tomorrow
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. H.V. Ext.Wd.
(him)
evening ?" → (D.S.)
The tailor asked him if he would have the suit ready by the next evening.
→ (I.S.) ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Ext.Wd.
(you)

158. (3) I said to him, "Where have you lost the pen I brought for you
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Pro. Verb Pro. Verb Pro.
(him) (I) (S. Past) (him)
Yesterday ?" → (D. S.)
↓
Ext.Wd.
I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought him
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Verb Pro.
(You) (P. Per.) (P. Per.) (You)
the previous day. (I.S)
↓
Ext. wd.

159. (1) He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Conj. Verb Pro.
(S. Pr.) (He)

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He urged him to be quiet and listen to his words. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Inf. H.V. Conj. Verb Pro.
(S. Pr.) (my)

160. (2) He said to me, "I have often told you not to play with fire." → (D.S.)
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb Pro. Inf. Verb Prep.
(he) (Pr. Per.)(me) (S. Pr.)

He told me that he had often told me not to play with fire. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb Pro. Inf. Verb Prep.
(I) (P. Per.) (you) (S. Pr.)

161. (4) The Captain said to his men, "Stand at ease." → (D.S.)
Rep.V. Verb (S. Pr.)

The Captain commanded his men to stand at ease. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Inf. Verb

162. (4) Pawan said to me, "If I hear any news, I' ll phone you." → (D.S.)
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Pro. H.V. Verb Pro.
(Pawan) (S. Pr.) (Pawan) (will) (S. Pr.) (Pawan)

Pawan told me that if he heard any news, he would phone me. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Pro. Verb Pro.
(I) (S.Past) (I) (you)

Simple Present used as a future form becomes would + Verb, not Simple Past.

163. (4) The teacher said to Mahesh, "Congratulations! Wish you success in life." → (D.S.)
Rep.V. Pro. (Mahesh)

The teacher congratulated Mahesh and wished him success in life. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Conj. Rep.V. Pro.
(you)

164. (1) The poor examinee said, "O God, take pity on me." → (D.S.)
Rep.V. Verb Pro.
(S.Pr.) (examinee)

The poor examinee prayed to God to take pity on him. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Pro.
(me)

165. (2) "Where will you be tomorrow." I said, in case I have to ring you ? → (D.S.)
H.V. Pro. H.V. Ext. Wd. Rep. V. Pro. H.V. Inf. Verb Pro.
(him) (I) (him)

I asked where he would be the next day in case I had to ring him. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Ext. Wd. Pro. H.V. Inf. Verb Pro.
(you) (I) (you)

166. (3) Seeta said to me, "Can you give me your pen ?" → (D.S.)
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb Pro. Pro.
(me) (S.Pr.) (Seeta)(me)

Seeta asked me if I could give her my pen. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb Pro. Pro.
(You) (me) (your)

167. (1) The father warned his son that he should be beware of him. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. H.V. Pro.
(son) (him)

The father warned his son, "Beware of him." → (D.S.)
Rep.V. Pro.
(him)

168. (1) Manna asked Rohan, "Have you sat in a trolley bus before ?" → (D.S.)
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb Ext. Wd.
(Rohan)

Manna asked Rohan whether he had sat in a trolly bus earlier. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext. Wd.
(you) (P.Per.)

169. (2) Farhan asked Geeta, "Could you lend me a hundred rupees until tomorrow." → (D.S.)
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb Pro. Ext. Wd.
(Geeta) (Farhan)

Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until the next day. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb Pro.
(You) (me)

170. (1) "What about going for a swim, "he said " It's quite fine now." → (D.S.)
Verb Rep.V. H.V. (is) Ext. Wd.

He asked me what about going for a swim as it was quite fine then. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Verb Conj. H.V. Ext. Wd.

171. (3) "You can't bathe in this sea," he said to me, "It's very rough." → (D.S.)
Pro. H.V. Verb Ext. Wd. Rep. V. H.V.
(me) (is)

He said that I couldn't bathe in that sea as it was very rough. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb Ext. Wd. Conj. H.V.
(you) (is)

172. (3) Jagdish said, "We passed by a beautiful lake when we went on a trip to Goa. → (D.S.)
Rep.V. Pro. Phra. V. Pro. Verb
(Jagdish +) (Jagdish +) (S. Past)

Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb Pro.
(we) (we)

Verb (P. Per.)
passed by, (Phr. V.) to went past

173. (4) He said to me, "I expect you to attend the function." → (D.S.)
Rep.V. Pro. Pro. Inf. Verb
(he) (me)

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He told me that he expected me to attend the function. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Pro. Inf. Verb
(I) (you)

174. (1) He said,"Why didn't you send your application to me ?" → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Pro. Pro.
(me) (my) (he)

He enquired why I hadn't sent my application to him. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb Pro. Pro.
(you) (your) (me)

175. (3) Dinesh asked,"Are you going to the party tomorrow, Eliza ?" → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb Ext. Wd.

Dinesh asked Eliza whether she was going to the party the next day. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext. Wd.
(you) (P. Cont.)

176. (3) John asked,"How long will it take to travel from Germany to South Africa ?" → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Verb Inf. Verb Prep. Prep.

John asked how long it would take to travel from Germany to South Africa ? → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Inf. Verb

177. (2) "What did you see at the South Pole ?" Ashok asked Anil. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Pro. Verb Rep.V.
(Anil)

Ashok asked Anil what he had seen at the South Pole. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(you) (P.Per.)

178. (4) The visitor said to them,"Please give me a glass of water." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Pro.
(Visitor)

The visitor requested them to give him a glass of water. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Pro.
(me)

179. (3) The policeman told the students,"Do not park your vehicles here." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Verb Pro. Ext. Wd.
(Students')

The policeman asked the students not to park their vehicles there. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Pro. Ext. Wd.
(your)

180. (2) The man said,"All the boys are playing in the street." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb
(Pr. Cont.)

The man told us that all the boys were playing in the street. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb
(P. Cont.)

181. (4) She said, "I am sorry, I did not write." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Pro. H.V. Verb
(she) (she)

She apologized that she had not written." → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(I) (P.Per.)

apologized : said sorry for doing something wrong

182. (4) "All right, yes, I was wrong and you were right." he said. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. H.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Rep.V.
(he) (me)

He admitted that he had been wrong and I had been right. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Conj. Pro. Verb
(I) (P. Per.) (you) (P. Per.)

183. (2) Nirmal said to us,"My father gave me a purse yesterday." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Pro. Ext. Wd.
(Nirmal's) (Nirmal)

Nirmal told us that his father had given him a purse the previous day. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Pro. Ext. W.d.
(my) (P. Per) (me)

184. (3) I asked my brother if he had returned the money to his friend. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Pro.
(brother) (P. Per.) (brother's)

I said to my brother,"Have you returned the money to your friend?" → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V Pro. Verb Pro.
(he) (his)

185. (2) Bala's mother :"Will you lock the door, Bala ?" → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
H.V Pro. Verb
(Bala)

Bala's mother asked Bala if he would lock the door. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(you)

186. (3) "Are you ready, Raju ?" mother asked. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓
H.V. Pro.
(Raju)

Mother asked Raju if he was ready. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V.
(you)

187. (3) Ann told my brother, "I will meet you in your class." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Pro. Pro.
(Ann) (S. Fut.) (brother) (brother's)

Ann told my brother that she would meet him in his cleass. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Pro. Pro.
(I) (you) (your)

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188. (1) Naren said,"Why are you still waiting here, Binod ?" → (D.S.)

Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
(Binod)

Naren asked Binod why he was still waiting there. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb Ext.Wd.
(you)

189. (1) "Jack fell as he'd have wished," the mother said. → (D.S.)

Verb Pro. H.V. H.V. Verb Rep.V.
(S.Past) (Jack) (would) (S. Past)

The mother said that Jack had fallen as he would have wished. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Verb Pro. H.V. Verb
(P.Per.) (he) (S. Past)

190. (3) "Can you see a woman seated on the bench in a park ?" Alice asked her. → (D.S.)

H.V. Pro. Verb Rep.V.
(her)

Alice asked her if she could see a woman seated on the bench in a park. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb
(you)

191. (1) The king said,"My force will protect the kingdom." → (D.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(king's) (S. Fut.)

The king said that his force would protect the kingdom. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(my)

192. (4) The student said, "Let me come in." → (D.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(student)

The student requested that he might be allowed to come in. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Inf. Verb
(me)

193. (3) He said,"Babies, drink milk." → (D.S.)

Rep.V. Verb

He advised the babies to drink milk. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Inf. Verb

194. (3) I said, "I came here yesterday." → (D.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd. Ext.Wd.
(I) (S.Past)

I said that I had come there the previous day. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd. Ext.Wd.
(I) (P. Per.)

195. (2) He said,"The government is writing letters." → (D.S.)

Rep.V. Verb
(Pr. Cont.)

He said that the government was writing letters. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Verb
(P.Cont.)

196. (1) He said, "I have passed the examination." → (D.S.)

Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(he) (Pr. Per.)

He said that he had passed the examination. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(I) (P.Per.)

197. (2) The doctor says,"It is better you undergo a surgery next week. → (D.S.)

Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
(me)

The doctor says that it is better I undergo a surgery the following week. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. H.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
(you)

198. (1) The teacher asked the student when he would submit his assignment. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Pro Verb Pro.
(student) (student's)

The teacher said to the student,"When will you submit your assignment ?" → (D.S.)

Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb Pro.
(he) (his)

199. (4) The Principal asked me whether I had informed the Chief Guest

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(me) (P.Per)

of the revised schedule the day before. → (I.S.)

Ext.Wd.

The Principal said to me,"Did you inform the Chief Guest of the revised schedule yesterday." → (D.S.)

Ext.Wd. Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb
(I)

200. (4) "Don't play on the grass, boys,"she said. → (D.S.)

H.V. Verb Rep.V.

She told the boys not to play on the grass. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Verb

201. (1) "What a terrible storm it is!" he said. → (D.S.)

Pro. H.V. Rep.V.
(storm)

He exclaimed that it was a terrible storm. → (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V.
(it)

202. (2) The traveller said,"What a beautiful sight!" → (D.S.)

Rep.V.

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The traveller exclaimed that it was a beautiful sight. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V.
(sight)

203. (2) The Chief Guest said,"It gives me great pleasure to be here this morning."→ (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Pro. Inf. H.V. Ext.Wd. Ext.Wd.
(S.Per) (Chief Guest)

The Chief Guest said that it gave him great pleasure to be there that morning. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Verb Pro. Inf. H.V. Ext.Wd. Ext.Wd.
(S.Past)(me)

204. (1) He said,"What a lovely voice she has!"→ (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V.

He exclaimed that she had a very lovely voice. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V.
(she)

205. (4) He said to me "Where is the post office ?" → (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V.

He asked me where the post office was. → (I.S.)
↓
Rep.V.

206. (2) My father said,"Honesty is the best policy." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V.

My father said that honesty is the best policy. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj.

The statement is a Universal Truth. Hence, there will be no change in the Tense of the Verb.

207. (3) She yelled,"Please help me." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Pro.
(she)

She yelled for someone to help her. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Pro.
(me)

208. (1) He asked me why I was late. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V.
(me)

He asked me,"Why are you late?" → (D.S.)
↓
Rep.V.

209. (1) He said that I needn't wait there. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Ext.Wd.
(you)

He said,"You needn't wait here." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Ext.Wd.
(me)

210. (3) I said to the worker,"How do you like your job?" → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb Pro.
(worker) (S.Pr.) (worker's)

I asked the worker how he liked his job. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Pro.
(you) (S. Past) (your)

211. (1) "I don't know why they haven't signed the papers
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. H.V. Verb Pro. H.V. Verb
(Crene) (Pr. Per.)
and accepted the gift," said Crene to me. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Verb Rep.V.

Crene told me that he didn't know why they hadn't signed the papers
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb Pro. Verb
(I) (H.V.) (P.Per)
and accepted the gift. → (I.S.)
↓
Verb

212. (2) She said, "I must have a computer to prepare a powerpoint
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Modal H.V. Inf. Verb
(she)
presentation." → (D.S.)

She said she should have a computer to prepare a powerpoint
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Modal H.V. Inf. Verb
(I)
presentation. → (I.S.)

213. (1) "Don't hesitate to clear your doubts,"the teacher said. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Verb Inf. Verb Pro. Rep.V.
(S.Pr.) (my)

The teacher warned me not to hesitate in cleaning my doubts. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Verb Pro.
(your)

214. (1) He said, "I am glad to be here this evening. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Inf. H.V. Ext.Wd. Ext.Wd.
(he)

He said that he was glad to be there that evening. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Inf. H.V. Ext.Wd. Ext.Wd.
(I)

215. (2) Mrs. Shanker said, "I know what it is to be depressed." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb H.V. Inf. H.V. (Adj.)
(Mrs. Shanker) (S. pr.)

Mrs. Shanker said that she knew what it was to be depressed. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb H.V. Inf. H.V. Adj.
(I) (S. Past)

216. (2) "Who now,"they had asked,"will listen to our troubles and protect
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Ext.Word. Rep.V. Verb Pro.
(S. Fut.) (their)
us from the crocodiles ?" → (D.S.)
↓
Pro. (them)

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They had wanted to know who would listen to their troubles and
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Pro.
(our)
protect them from the crocodiles. → (I.S.)
↓
Pro. (us)

217. (4) Moti asked Gangu whether the latter was in his senses. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. (Gangu) H.V.
"Gangu, are you in your senses ?" asked Moti. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Pro. H.V. Rep.V.
(Gangu) (Gangu's)

218. (4) He said that we are all born to die. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Inf. Verb
(He +) (S.Pr.)
He said,"We are all born to die." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Inf. Verb
(we) + (S.Pr.)
The statement is a Universal Truth. Hence, there is no change in the Tense of the Verb.

219. (4) He said to me," I grew these carrots myself." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd. Pro.
(he) (S.Past) (himself)
He told me that he had grown those carrots himself. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd. Pro.
(I) (P.Per.) (myself)

220. (4) Israt said to Irfat,"Let's go to Puri for a change." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(us)
Israt proposed to Irfat that they should go to Puri for a change. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Modal Verb
(us)

221. (1) The poor beggar said,"O God, have mercy on my soul." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro.
(beggar's)
The poor beggar prayed to God to have mercy on his soul. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. H.V. Pro.
(my)

222. (1) He said to her,"Why didn't you put on the brakes ?" → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb
(her)
He asked her why she hadn't put on the brakes." → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb
(you) (P.Per)

223. (2) She said to me, "I took breakfast in the morning." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(she) (S.Past)
She told me that she had taken breakfast in the morning. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(I) (P.Per.)

224. (4) John's father reminded him to take his umbrella. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Pro.
(John's)
"Don't forget to take your umbrella, John", said his father. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Verb Inf. Verb Pro. Rep.V.
(John's)

225. (2) He said,"He took tea in the morning." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(He) (S.Past)
He said that he had taken tea in the morning. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(P.Per)

226. (3) He requested the boss to let him go on with his project. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Pro. Pro.
(he) (his)
He said to the boss, "Let me go on with my project." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Pro. Pro.
(he) (his)

227. (1) I told her, "It was raining last night when you left." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Ext.Wd. Pro. Pro.
(P.Cont.) (her) (S.Past)
I told her that it had been raining the previous night when she had left.
→ (I.S.) ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Verb Ext. Wd. Pro. Verb
(P.Per.Cont) (you) (P.Per.)

228. (2) He said, "I shall try to bring you the books tomorrow."→(D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb Inf. Verb Pro. Ext.Wd.
(he) (her)
He said that he would try to bring me the books the next day. →(I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Inf. Verb Pro. Ext.Wd.
(I) (you)

229. (2) He said,"Alas! The little puppy is run over by the car." → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inter. H.V. Verb
He exclaimed sadly that the little puppy was run over by the car."
→ (I.S.) ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. H.V. Verb

230. (4) Suresh asked Prasad whether he had watched the cricket match
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(Prasad) (P.Per.)
on television the previous night. → (I.S.)
↓
Ext. Wd.

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Suresh said to Prasad,"Did you watch the cricket match on television
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb
(Prasad)
last night." → (D.S.)
Ext.Wd.

231. (2) Father said to me."You are idling away your time." → (D.S.)
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Pro.
(me) (Pr.Cont.) (my)
Father told me that I was idling away my time. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Pro.
(you) (P.Cont.) (your)

232. (2) The Captain said to his men,"Fall into line." → (D.S.)
Rep.V. Verb
The Captain commanded his men to fall into line. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Inf.Verb

233. (2) The priest said,"May God pardon this sinner!" → (D.S.)
Rep.V. H.V. Verb Ext.Wd.
The priest prayed that God might pardon that sinner. → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Conj. H.V. Verb Ext.Wd.

234. (4) Ashmita advised me to go and see a doctor. → (D.S.)
Rep.V. Inf.Verb Conj. Verb
Ashmita told me,"Go and see a doctor." → (I.S.)
Rep.V. Verb Conj. Verb

235. (1) She said to me, "It has been raining
Pro_1 Rep.V. Pro_2 Pro_3 Pr.Per.Cont.
heavily and you cannot go." (D.S.)
Adv. Conj. Pro_4 Mod.V. V.
She told me that it had been raining
Pro_1 Rep.V. Pro_2 Conj. Pro_3 Past Per.Cont.
heavily and I could not go. (I.S.)
Adv. Conj. Pro_4 Mod.V. V.

236. (4) John said to me, "Where have you been
Sub. Rep.V Pro_1 Q.wd. Pro_2
last night ? " (D.S.)
Ext.wd.
have been → Pr.Per.
John asked me where I had been
Sub. Rep.V. Pro_1 Q.wd. Pro_2 Past Per.
the previous night. (I.S.)
Ext.wd.

237. (3) "I'm taking my children to the zoo tomorrow,"
Pro_1 Pr.Cont. Pro_2 N. Ob_1 Ext.wd.
she said, " to see the baby white tiger." (D.S.)
Pro_3 Rep.V. V. Ob_2
She said that she was taking her children to the zoo
Pro_3 Rep.V. Conj. Pro_1 Past Cont. Pro_2 N. Ob_1
the next day to see the baby white tiger. (I.S.)
V. Ob_2

238. (3) She said, "Mother, please cook me something nice
Pro_1 Rep.V. N. Adv. V. Pro_2 Pro_3 Adj.
today. "(D.S.)
Ext.wd.
She requested her mother to cook her something
Pro_3 Rep.V. Pro. N. Inf.(to) Pro_2 Pro_3
nice that day. (I.S.).
Adj. Ext.wd.
In Imperative Sentences (Request), to is used while changing into I.S.

239. (2) John said, "I shall be 21 tomorrow, "(D.S.)
N. Rep.V. Pro_1 Mod. Aux. Num. Ext.wd.
John said that he would be 21 the following day. (I.S.)
N. Rep.V. Conj. Pro_1 Mod. Aux. Num. Ext.wd.

240. (4) She asked, "Is the secretary coming to the meeting?"(D.S.)
Pro_1 Rep.V. Aux. N.(Sub.) V. Ob.
She asked if the secretary was coming to the meeting. (I.S.)
Pro_1 Rep.V. Conj. N.(Sub.) Aux. V. Ob.

241. (3) The convict said, "Let me speak freely please." (D.S.)
N.(Sub.) Rep.V. V_1 Pro_1 V_2 Adv_1 Adv_2
The convict requested that he be allowed to speak
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro_1 V_1 V_2
freely. (I.S.)
Adv_1
to will be used as it is a request

242. (1) Nisha told Monica, "What a beautiful dress you are
Sub_1 Rep.V. Sub_2 Q.wd. Adj. Ob_1 Pro_1 Aux.
wearing !" (D.S.)
V.
Nisha exclaimed that Monica was wearing a very
$Sub._1$ Rep.V. Conj. Sub_2 Aux. V. Adv.
beautiful dress. (I.S.)
Adj Ob.
very is added to the Adj.

243. (3) "Call the witness, "said the magistrate. (D.S.)
V. Ob. Rep.V. Sub

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The magistrate ordered to call the witness. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. V. Ob.
[to will be used as it is an order]

244. (3) "Have you done this sort of work before? " said
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. Pro_1 V. Pro_2 Ob. Ext.wd. Rep.V.
his new employer. (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro_3 Sub.
His new employer asked him whether he had
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_3 Sub. Ext.wd. Conj. Pro_1 Aux.
done that sort of work before (earlier) (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
V. Pro_2 Ob. Ext. wd.

245. (4) Rahul says that Azhar loves cricket. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub_1 Rep.V. Conj. Sub_2 S.Pr. Ob.
Rahul says, "Azhar loves cricket." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub_1 Rep.V. Sub_2 S.Pr. Ob.
If the Rep. V. is in the S. Pr., there is no change in the Tense of the V. in the Indirect Speech.

246. (3) "I came home last night, " said he. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_1 S.Past Ob. Ext.wd. Rep. V. Pro_2
He said that he had come home the previous night. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_2 Rep.V. Conj. Pro_1 Past Per. Ob. Ext. wd.

247. (2) The beggar said, " Poverty is a great curse. "(D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Universal Truth (Fact)
The beggar said that poverty is a great curse. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Universal Fact
If the Rep. Sent. tells a Universal Fact, there is no change in the Tense of the Rep. Sent. in I.S.

248. (2) "If you want to smoke, you'll have to go out,"
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
$Conj_1$ Pro_1 V_1 V_2 Pro_2 Aux. Mod.V. V_3 Adv.
said the conductor. (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Sub.
The conductor said that if I/he wanted
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. $Conj_2$ $Conj_1$ Pro V_1
to smoke , I would have to go out. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
V_2 Pro_2 Aux. Mod.V. V_3 Adv.

249. (1) "Be careful; the steps are very slippery," I warned
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux_1 Adj. Sub_1 Aux_2 Adv_1 Adv_2 Sub_2 Rep.V.
him. (D.S.)
↓
Ob.
I warned him to be careful as the steps
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub_2 Rep.V. Ob. Aux_1 Adj. Conj. Sub_1
were very slippery. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Aux_2 Adv_1 Adv_2
As the sentence implies an order, to will be used in I.S.

250. (2) The old lady declared that she was going
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro_1 Past Cont.
to walk where she pleased. They had the liberty. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
V. Pro_2 V. Pro_3 Aux. Ob.
The old lady said ," I am going to walk where I please.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Pro_1 Pr. Cont. V. Pro_2 V.
We have the liberty. " (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_3 Aux. Ob.

251. (1) The teacher asked me why I had been absent
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Q.wd. Pro_1 Past Per.
the day before. (I.S.)
↓
Ext. wd.
The teacher asked me, "Why were you absent
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Q.wd. S.Past Pro_1
yesterday? " (D.S.)
↓
Ext. wd.

252. (2) Mr. Robinson asked his son what he wanted to be
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Q.wd Pro_1 S.Past V_1
when he grew up. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Adv. Pro_2 Phr.V.
"My son", said Mr. Robinson, " what do you want
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Ob. Rep.V. Sub. Q.wd. Aux. Pro_1 S.Pr.
to be when you grow up ? " (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
V_1 Adv. Pro_2 Phr.V.

253. (4) The boys respectfully wished their teacher good morning. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Adv. S. Past Ob. Exclamation
"Good morning Madam," said the boys to their teacher.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
exclamation Rep.V. Sub. Ob.

254. (3) She said , "I am sorry; I am not able.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro_1 Aux_1 exlamation Pro_2 Aux_2
to submit those papers. "(D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
V. Pro_3 Ob.
She apologised for not being able to submit
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Aux_2 V.
those papers. (I.S.)
↓
Ob.

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255. (4) The girl wondered where the sparrows had gone. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Q.wd. Ob. Past Per.
The girl said, "Oh, where have the sparrows gone ? " (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Inter. Q.wd. Ob.
have gone → Pr. Per.

256. (3) She said to me, "I' m going shopping. Can I get you
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Pro_1 Aux. Pr.Cont. Mod. Pro_2 V. Pro_3
something? "(D.S.)
↓
Pro
She said she was going shopping and asked
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro_1 Past Cont. Rep.V.
if she could get me something. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_2 Mod. V. Pro_3 Pro_4

257. (3) Ramesh informed his friend that he could make
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 $Conj_1$ Pro_1 Mod. V.
use of his car while he was away. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
V. Prep. Pro_2 Ob_2 $Conj_2$ Pro_3 Aux. Adv.
Ramesh said to his friend, "You can make use
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Pro_1 Mod. V
of my car while I am away." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Prep. Pro_2 Ob_2 $Conj_2$ Pro_3 Aux. Adv.

258. (1) Kala said to Radha, "Who were you speaking to
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Q.wd. Pro_1 Prep.
over the phone?" (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Prep. Ob_2
were speaking - Past Cont.
Kala asked Radha who she had been speaking
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Q.wd. Pro_1 Past Per.Cont.
to over the phone. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Prep. Prep. Ob_2

259. (3) The king said to his men, "Do not be afraid of
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Aux_1 Aux_2 Adj. Prep.
the enemy. Face them bravely. "(D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Ob_2 V. Pro. Adv.
The king advised his men not to be afraid
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Aux_2 Adj.
of the enemy but face them bravely. " (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Prep. Ob_2 Conj. V. Pro. Adv.
In advices, do not is changed to not to in I.S.

260. (4) Kannan said to Subha, "I' ll return the book
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Pro_1 Aux. Verb Ob_2
after I have read it. "(D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_2 Pr. Per. Pro_3
Kannan told Subha that he would return
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Conj. Pro_1 Aux. V.
the book after he had read it. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Ob_2 Prep. Pro_2 Past Per. Pro_3

261. (3) The boss said to his secretary, "Did you
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Aux. Pro_1
discuss this matter with the manager? "(D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
S. Past Pro_2 Ob_2 Prep. Ob_3
The boss asked his secretary if he
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Conj. Pro
had discussed that matter with the manager. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Past Per. Pro_2 Ob_2 Prep. Ob_3

262. (3) I said to him, "Will you go to Delhi?" (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Aux. Pro_1 V. Prep. Ob.
I asked him if he would go to Delhi. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Conj. Pro_1 Aux. V. Prep. Ob_2

263. (2) He said, "I have read this novel. "(D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro_1 Pr. Per. Pro_2 Ob.
He said that he had read that novel. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro_1 Past Per. Pro_2 Ob.

264. (3) Tania said to her friend, "Can you lend
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Mod. Pro_1 V.
me an umbrella ? "(D.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro_2 Ob_2
Tania requested her friend to lend her
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Prep. V. Pro_2
an umbrella. (I.S.)
↓
Ob_2
As the sentence implies a request, to will be used in I.S.

265. (4) Sita said, "I may go there. " (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro. Mod. V. Adv.
Sita said that she might go there. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Mod. V. Adv.

266. (3) My friend requested me to bring him
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 V. Pro.
a sandwich. (I.S.)
↓
Ob_2

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"Please bring me a sandwich," said my friend. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Word of request V. Pro. Ob_2 Rep.V. Sub.

In request to is omitted in D.S.

267. (1) He said, "If I had the tools I could mend
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. $Conj_1$ Pro_1 Aux. Ob_1 Pro_2 Mod. V.
the car. (D.S.)
↓
Ob_2
He said that if he had the tools, he could
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. $Conj_2$ $Conj_1$ Pro_1 Aux. Ob_1 Pro_2 Mod.
mend the car. (I.S.)
↓ ↓
V. Ob_2

268. (2) She said to the children, "You must not
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Pro_1 Mod.
play with fire. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
V. Prep. Ob_2
She told the children that they must not play
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Conj. Pro_1 Mod. V.
with fire. (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Prep. Ob_2

269. (1) Everybody says, "How well she sings!" (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Q.Wd. Adv. Pro. V.
Everybody comments that she sings well. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. V. Adv.

270. (2) He says that he is very sorry. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Aux. Adv. word for apology
He says, "I am very sorry." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro. Aux. Adv. word for apology

271. (4) Daman says, "Priya is working in Ahmedabad." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Sub_2 Pr.Cont. Prep. Ob.
Daman says that Priya is working in Ahmedabad. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub_1 Rep.V. Conj. Sub_2 Pr.Cont. Prep. Ob.
In a statement, wherein the Rep.V. is in Present Tense/Future Tense there is no change in the Rep.V. and the Tense of the Rep. Sent. in I.S.

272. (1) Anne said, "It is time to leave for the meeting. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro. Aux. Inf.(to) Prep. Ob.
Anne said that it was time to leave for
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Aux. Inf.(to) Prep.
the meeting. (I.S.)
↓
Ob.

273. (1) The old man said that he would soon be
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Mod. Adv. Aux.
leaving the world. (I.S.)
↓ ↓
V. Ob.
The old man said, "I shall soon be leaving
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro. Mod. Adv. Aux. V.
the world. (D.S.)
↓
Ob.

274. (3) "Come home early," said Mr. Matthew to his clerk. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
V. Ob_1 Adv. Rep.V. Sub. Prep. Ob_2
Mr. Matthew ordered his clerk to come home
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_2 V. Ob_1
early. (I.S.)
↓
Adv.
In order, to will be used in I.S.

275. (4) I said, "Water is essential for life." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub_1 Rep.V. Sub_2 Aux. Adj. Prep. Ob.
I said that water is essential for life. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub_1 Rep.V. Conj. Sub_2 Aux. Adj. Prep. Ob.
There is no change in I.S., when it is a Universal Fact.

276. (2) She asked me if I was going to college. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Conj. Pro. Past Cont. Prep. Ob_2
She said to me, "Are you going to college?" (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Pro. Prep. Ob_2
are — going → Pr. Cont.

277. (2) Iba said that she might go home the next day
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro_1 Mod. V. Ob. Ext.wd.
with her sister. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Prep. Pro_2 Ob.
Iba said, "I may go home tomorrow with
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro_1 Mod. V. Ob. Ext.wd. Prep.
her sister." (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro_2 Ob.

278. (1) He said, "I was doing it." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro. Past Cont. Ob.
He said that he had been doing it. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Past Per. Cont. Ob.

279. (1) The lady asked me how my uncle was. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Q.wd. Pro. Ob. Aux.
The lady said to me, "How is your uncle?" (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Q.wd. Aux. Pro. Ob.

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280. (1) He said, "Honesty is the best policy." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Proverb
He said that honesty is the best policy. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Proverb
In I.S. there is no change in the Tense, if the Rep. Sent. is a Proverb.

281. (4) He said that he intended to leave for Surat
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. S.Past Inf.(to) Prep. Ob.
that night. (I.S.)
↓
Ext. wd.
"I intend to leave for Surat tonight,"
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. S. Pr. Inf. (to) Prep. Ob. Ext. wd.
he said. (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V.

282. (2) The teacher said to him, "Is poverty not a curse ?" (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob Aux. N. N.
The teacher asked him if poverty was not a curse. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob Conj. N. Aux. N.

283. (2) The prisoner enquired if a lawyer had been
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. N. Past
arranged for him. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Per. (Passive) Prep. Pro.
The prisoner asked, "Has a lawyer been arranged
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Q.wd. N.
for me ? " (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Prep. Pro.

284. (2) Phila ordered her brother to turn down
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Prep. Phr.V.
the television and let her work in peace. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Ob_2 Conj. Pro. V. $Prepo_2$ N.
Phila said to her brother, "Turn down the television
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Phr.V. Ob_2
and let me work in peace." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Conj. Pro. $Prep_2$ N.

285. (1) You will say, "I am ill." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro. Aux. Adj.
You will say that you are ill. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Aux. Adj.

286. (3) He bade his friends goodbye. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. exclamation
He said, "Goodbye, my friends." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. exclamation Ob.

287. (3) He exclaimed with joy that their team had
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. N.
won the tournament. (I.S.)
↓
N.
had won — Past Per.
He exclaimed, "Hurrah ! Our team has won the
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Inter. Pro. N. Pr.Per.
tournament." (D.S.)
↓
N.

288. (4) His father said that it was time he visited
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro_1 Aux. Pro_2 V.
his uncle. (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro_3 N.
"It is time you visited your uncle," said his father. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_1 Aux. Pro_2 V_1 Pro_3 N. Rep.V. Sub.

289. (4) The project manager asked Vivek how much time he would take to finish this project. (I.S.)

290. (2) The ox said to the dog, "Do not sit here." (D.S.)

291. (4) He said that he was writing a poem. (I.S.)

292. (3) He said that Asha had washed the clothes. (D.S.)

293. (2) Martha said that she was going to Mexico next year. (I.S.)

294. (1) My mother wished me a happy and prosperous life. (I.S.)

295. (2) You asked me why I was talking so much. (I.S.)

296. (1) Sandy said that she had already written a letter to her family. (I.S.)

297. (3) You said that they had been busy the whole day. (I.S.)

298. (4) I told her that I would have written letters. (I.S.)

299. (2) I asked him whether he would go to Agra the next day. (I.S.)

300. (2) I asked him, "Where will you stay?" (D.S.)

301. (3) He advised his son not to smoke. (I.S.)

302. (3) She said that she would then take rest for some time. (I.S.)

303. (4) The receptionist requested Umesh to be seated and to wait for his turn. (I.S.)

304. (1) He exclaimed, "What a graceful animal!" (D.S.)

305. (3) Caroline asked if I would come to her party on Saturday. (I.S.)

306. (4) Babu said that he had told his friends that I would be there. (I.S.)

307. (3) He told me that he would have been digging the ground for half an hour. (I.S.)

308. (4) Monica Cheng asked Roeun if he was going to visit Germany. (I.S.)

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309. (3) You told me that you were going to America. (I.S.)

310. (2) You told me that she was your sister. (I.S.)

311. (2) The Professor asked if I had cleared my previous semester papers. (I.S.)

312. (1) The traffic constable ordered us to stop. (I.S.)

313. (2) Monikaviya said that she had gone for a long walk the day before. (I.S.)

314. (4) He confessed with regret that he had wasted his fortune. (I.S.)

315. (3) Mr. Ronald told us not to vote for Otis because he lacked responsibility. (I.S.)

316. (4) He said, "I had a wonderful dream
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro. Aux. N.
last night." (D.S.)
↓
Ext.wd.
He said, that he had a wonderful dream
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Aux. N.
the previous night. (I.S.)
↓
Ext.wd.

317. (2) He said, "I am buying
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro. Pr.Cont.
a new pen." (D.S.)
↓
N.
He said, that he was buying
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Past Cont.
a new pen. (I.S.)
↓
N.

318. (4) He bade his love goodbye. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Exc.
He said, "Goodbye, my love." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Exc. N.

319. (1) "You did not return your book
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_1 S. Past Pro_2 N.
yesterday," said the librarian. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Ext. wd. Rep.V. Sub.
The librarian said that he had not returned
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro_1 Past Per.
his book the previous day. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_2 N. Ext.wd.

320. (3) "You are all doing very well," said
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_1 Pro_2 Adv. Adv. Rep.V.
Mr. Jones. (D.S.)
↓
Sub.
[are doing – Pr. Cont.]
Mr. Jones said that they were all doing
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro_1 Pro_2
very well. (I.S.)
↓
Adv.
[were doing – Past Cont.]

321. (2) "I finished it several days ago,"
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_1 S.Past Pro_2 Det. N. Ext.wd.
said Jack. (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Sub.
Jack said that he had finished it
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro_1 Past Per. Pro_2
several days earlier. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Det. N. Ext.wd.

322. (3) "I gave the packet to Tom, who
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_1 S.Past N_1 Prep N_2 Pro_2
kept it a long time," said Pamela (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
S.Past Pro_3 N_3 Rep.V. Sub.
Pamela said that she had given
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro_1 Past Per.
the packet to Tom, who kept it
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
N_1 Prep. N_2 Pro_2 S.Past Pro_3
a long time. (I.S.)
↓
N_3

323. (2) "I was digging the garden when the doctor
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Past Cont. N_1 Adv. N_2
arrived, "replied Harry. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
S.Past Rep.V. Sub.
Harry said that he had been digging
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Past Per. Cont.
the garden when the doctor arrived. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
N_1 Adv. N_2 S.Past

324. (4) I would have been surprised if you
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_1 III conditional $Conj_1$ Pro_2

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had passed the examination, "said
↓ ↓ ↓
Past Per. N. Rep.V.
the former master. (D.S.)
↓
Sub.
The former master said that he
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. $Conj_2$ Pro_1
would have been surprised if I
↓ ↓ ↓
III Conditional $Conj_1$ Pro_2
had passed the examination. (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Past Per. N.

325. (3) "I will put this key here." said
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. S.Fut. N. Ext.wd. Rep.V.
the caretaker. (D.S.)
↓
Sub.
The caretaker said that he would put
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Conj. Pro. S.Fut.
the key there. (I.S.)
↓ ↓
N. Ext.wd.

326. (1) "I shall go tomorrow, "he said. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. S.Fut. Ext.wd. Sub. Rep.V.
He said that he would go
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub Rep.V. Conj. Pro. S.Fut.
the next day. (I.S.)
↓
Ext.wd.

327. (4) Walter said, "I cannot do it
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro_1 Mod. Inf. Pro_2
now." (D.S.)
↓
Ext.wd.
Walter said that he could not do it
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro_1 Mod. Inf. Pro_2
then. (I.S.)
↓
Ext.wd.

328. (2) The master said that he would see
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro_1 S.Fut.
me the next day. (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro_2 Ext. wd.

"I will see you tomorrow," said
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_1 S.Fut. Pro_2 Ext.wd. Rep.V. Sub.
the master. (D.S.)
↓
Sub.

329. (4) Father told Peter to clean his
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. To-Inf. Pro. N.
shoes. (I.S.)
↓
Sub.
"Clean your shoes, Peter," said
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Inf. Pro. N_1 Ob. Rep.V.
father. (D.S.)
↓
Inf.

330. (4) The girl said, "How happy I am!" (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Q.wd. Adj. Pro. Aux.
The girl exclaimed that she was very
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Aux. Adv.
happy. (I.S.)
↓
Adj.

331. (3) Mohan says that the teacher is not
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. N_1 Aux.
at home. (I.S.)
↓
N_2
Mohan says, "The teacher is not
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. N_1 Aux.
at home." (D.S.)
↓
N_2
When the Rep.V. is says, there is no change in the Tense of the Rep. Sent.

332. (3) He said, "I have done my job." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro_1 Pr.Per. Pro_2 N.
He said that he had done his job. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro_1 Past Per. Pro_2 N.

333. (1) The student said, "I am doing my
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro_1 Pr.Cont. Pro_2
home work." (D.S.)
↓
N.

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The student said that she was doing
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro_1 Past Cont.
her homework. (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro_2 N.

334. (3) I said to the boy, "You have no ticket,
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Pro_1 Aux. N.
get out before you are driven out. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Inf. Adv_1 Pro_2 Pr. Adv_2
I told the boy to get out before he
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. to-Inf. Adv_1 Pro_2
was driven out as he had no ticket. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Past Adv_2 Conj. Pro_1 Aux. N.

335. (4) Amelia is going to ask the principal
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob.
for permission to go on a study tour. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
$Prep_1$ N_1 to-Inf. $Prep_2$ N_2
Amelia is going to say to the principal,
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob.
"May we have your permission to go
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Q.wd. Pro_1 Aux. Pro_2 N_1 to-Inf.
on a study tour ?"
↓ ↓
$Prep_2$ N_2

336. (2) Janet exclaimed that she had lost
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro_1 Past Per.
all her belongings at the airport
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_2 Pro_3 N_1 Prep. N_2
that morning. (I.S.)
↓
Ext.wd
Janet said, "I lost all my belongings
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro_1 S.Past Pro_2 Pro_3 N_1
at the airport this morning, " (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Prep. N_2 Ext.wd.

337. (1) Thomas said that he would meet
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. $Rep.V_1$ $Conj_1$ Pro_1 S.Fut.
Andy the following Monday and asked
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
N_1 Ext.wd. $Conj_2$ $Rep.V_2$
if 1 O'Clock suited him. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
$Conj_3$ N_2 S.Past Pro_2
Thomas said to Andy, "I will meet you
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. $Rep.V_1$ Ob. Pro_1 S.Fut. (Andy)
the following Monday. Will 1 O'Clock suit
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Ext.wd. Q.wd. N_2 Inf.
you ? " (D.S.)
↓
Pro_2

338. (4) Sanda said that she used to know
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. $Conj_1$ Pro_1 Past Mod. Inf.
a lot of people in Delhi but that she
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Det. N_1 $Prep_1$ N_2 $Conj_2$ $Conj_3$ Pro_2
had fewer friends in Kolkata. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. Adj. N_3 $Prep_2$ N_4
Sanda said, "I used to know a lot of
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro_1 Past Mod. Inf. Det.
people in Delhi but I have fewer
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
N_1 $Prep_1$ N_2 $Conj_2$ Pro_2 Aux Adj.
friends in Kolkata." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
N_3 $Prep_2$ N_4

339. (1) Mary said, "I am sorry." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro. Aux. Exc.
Mary said that she was sorry. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Aux Exc.

340. (1) He said to me, "What are you doing ?" (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Q.wd. Pro.
[are doing — Pr. Cont.]
He asked me what I was doing. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Q.wd. Pro. Past Cont.

341. (3) The technician told us how to maintain
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V Ob. Adv. to-Inf.
the machine in good working order. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
N_1 Prep. N_2
The technician said, "This is how you
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V Pro_1 Aux. Adv. Pro_2
maintain the machine in good working order." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Inf. N_1 Prep. N_2

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342. (2) He said to me, "You need not worry." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Pro. Mod. N.
He assured me that I need not worry. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Conj. Pro. Mod. N.

343. (4) Vikram said to Gopal, "What did the bear tell
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub Rep. V. Ob. Q.wd. Aux. N. S.Pr.
You in your ears?" (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_1 Prep. Pro_2 N.
Vikram asked Gopal what the bear told him
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Q.wd. N. S.Past Pro_1
in his ears. (I.S)
↓ ↓ ↓
prep. Pro_2 N.

344. (3) Jane said to me, "Do you want to dance?" (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Aux. Pro. S.Pr. to-Inf.
Jane asked me if I wanted to dance. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Conj. Pro. S.Past to–Inf.

345. (4) "It's a cold day today!" cried the boy. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Adj. N. Ext.wd. Rep.V. Sub.
Aux.
The boy exclaimed that it was cold
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
N. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Aux. Adj.
that day. (I.S)
↓
Ext.wd.

346. (3) Could I have a cup of coffee, "she said. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Mod. Pro. Aux. N. Sub. Rep.v.
She asked if she could have a cup of coffee.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Mod. Aux. N.
(I.S.)

347. (1) "Do your duty, "the father told his son. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. Pro. N. Sub. Rep.V. Ob.
The father advised his son to do his duty. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. to–inf. Pro. N.

348. (1) "Have you finished your work, Ahmad?" asked
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. Pro_1 S.Past Pro_2 N. Ob. Rep.
Vinod. (D.S.)
↓
Sub.
Vinod asked Ahmad whether he had finished his
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Conj. Pro_1 Past Per. Pro_2
work. (I.S.)
↓
N.

349. (3)
Jennifer said, "What will you do when you leave
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.v. Q.wd. Mod. Pro_1 Inf. Conj. Pro_2 Inf.
School? (D.S.)
↓
N.
Jennifer asked her what she would do when she
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Q.wd. Pro_1 Mod. Inf. Conj. Pro_2
leaves school. (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Inf. N.

350. (4)
"Please be patient and the letter will come, "said
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Exc. Aux. N_1 Conj. N_2 S. Fut. Rep.v.
the teacher to the student. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Prep. Ob.
The teacher advised the student to be patient
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. (to) Aux. N_1
Inf.
and wait for the letter. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Conj. Inf. Prep. N_2

351. (1)
"Which way is the post office?" the lady asked.(D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Q.wd. N. S.Pr. N. Sub. Rep.V.
The lady asked the way to the post office. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. N. Prep. N.

352. (3) "Are you the manager?" I said. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. Pro. N. Sub. Rep.V.
I asked him whether he was the manager. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Conj. Pro. Aux. N.

353. (4)
She shouted, "I am going home." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro. Pr. Cont. N.
She shouted to them that she was going
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Prep. Ob. Conj. Pro. Past Cont.

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home. (I.S.)
↓
N.

354. (1) Sucheta said, "Could you please write the project
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Mod. Pro_1 Exc. Inf. N.
for me, Shweta?" (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Prep. Pro_2 Ob.
Sucheta requested Shweta to write the project for
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. to–Inf. N. Prep.
her. (I.S.)
↓
Pro_2

355. (4) Reena said to Ramesh, "I' ll meet you and
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Pro_1 S.Fut. Pro_2 $Conj_1$
Mohan in the restaurant." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
N_1 Prep. N_2
Reena told Ramesh that she would meet him
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. $Conj_2$ Pro_1 S. Fut. Pro_2
and Mohan in the restaurant. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
$Conj_1$ N_1 Prep. N_2

356. (1) He said to his friends, " Let us play some
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj. V. Pro_1 Inf. Det.
Country–music and dance. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
N. Conj. Inf.
He suggested to his friends that they should play
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj. Conj. Pro. Mod. Inf.
some country–music and dance. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Def. N. Conj. Inf.

357. (4) The minister announced that a new
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Conj.
employment scheme would be implemented
↓ ↓
N. S. Fut. (Passive)
from the following month. (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Prep. Ext. wd.
The minister said, "A new employment scheme
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. N.
will be implemented from next month
↓ ↓ ↓
S. Fut. (Passive) Prep. Ext. wd.

onwards." (D.S.)
↓
Adv.

358. (4) Mike said, "Don't fly via Paris." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Inf. N.
Mike advised me not to fly via Paris. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj. Inf. N.
[In Imperative, Indirect Speech, don't changes into not to]

359. (2) Mr. Pradhan said, "I shall go to
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro. S.Fut. Prep.
Delhi tomorrow." (D.S.)
↓ ↓
N. Ext. wd.
Mr. Pradhan said that he would go to Delhi
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. S.Fut. Prep. N.
the next day. (I.S.)
↓
Ext. wd.

360. (3) "Saint George, strike for us," exclaimed
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Obj. Inf. Prep. Pro. Rep.V.
the Knight (D.S.)
↓
Sub.
The Knight prayed that Saint George
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Ob.
might strike for them. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Mod. Inf. Prep. Pro.

361. (4) The headmaster said to the student, "You
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj. Pro.
are expelled for attempting to
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pr. Per. $Prep_1$ Pr. Cont. $Prep_2$
copy in the examination." (D.S.)
↓
N.
The headmaster said to the student that
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj. Conj.
he was expelled for attempting to
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Past Per. Prep. Pr. Cont. $Prep_2$
copy in the examination. (I.S.)
↓
N.

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362. (2) The teacher said, "students look at
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj. Phr.v.
your books." (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro. N.
The teacher told the students to look at
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj. Prep. Pro.
their books. (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro. N.

363. (1) "I must hurry. My father is always furious
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_1 Mod. N_1 Pro_2 N. Aux_1 Adv_1 Adj.
if any one of us is late for meals."
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
$Conj_3$ Det_1 Det_2 $Prep_1$ Pro_3 Aux_2 Adv_2 $Prep_2$ N_2
She said. (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V.
She said that she must hurry as her father
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. $Conj_1$ Pro_1 Mod N_1 $Conj_2$ Pro_2
was always furious if any one of them
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux_1 Adv_1 Adj. $Conj_3$ Det_1 Det_2 $Prep_1$ Pro_3
was late for meals. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux_2 Adv_2 $Prep_2$ N_2

364. (1) He said, " As your mother is ill, you must
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. $Conj_2$ Pro_1 N Aux. Adj. Pro_2 Mod.
leave at once. (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Inf. Adv.
He told him that as his mother was ill,
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. $Conj_1$ $Conj_2$ Pro_1 N Aux. Adj.
he must leave at once. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_2 Mod. Inf. Adv.

365. (3) "Please, Please don't do anything dangerous,"
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Exc. Aux. Pro. N.
said his wife. (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Sub.
His wife begged him not to do
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Aux.
anything dangerous. (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro. N.
[In Imp. I.S., don't changes into not to]

366. (4) "I usually take my dog out for a walk when
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_1 $Adv._1$ Inf. N_1 Adv_2 $Prep_1$ N_2 $Conj_2$
I come home from work." he said. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_2 Inf. N_3 $Prep_2$ N_4 Sub. Rep.V.
He said that he usually took his dog
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. $Conj_1$ Pro_1 Adv_1 S.Past N_1
out for a walk when he came
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Adv_2 $Prep_1$ N_2 $Conj_2$ Pro_2 S. Past
home from work. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
N_3 $Prep_2$ N_4

367. (4)
"Do you know the way to the bus–station?"
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. Pro_1 Inf. N_1 N_2
Ram said to Mahim. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob.
Ram asked Mahim if he knew
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Conj. Pro. S.Past
the way to the bus–station. (I.S.)
↓ ↓
N_1 N_2

368. (1) "Are your examinations over?"
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. Pro. N. Adj.
asked the teacher. (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Sub.
The teacher asked whether his
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro.
examinations were over. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
N. Aux. Adv.

369. (4) Next morning at breakfast Ramesh's wife
↓
Sub.
said to him, "Ramesh, "I think I can tell
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Ob_1 Ob_2 Pro_1 Inf. Pro_2 Mod. Inf.
what is a miss with our clock." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Q.wd. Aux. Adj. Prep. Pro_3 N.

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Next morning at breakfast Ramesh's wife addressed
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V_1
him by name and told him that she
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Ob_1 Conj. Rep.V_2 Ob_2 $Conj_1$ Pro_1
thought she could tell what was a miss
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
S. Past Pro_2 Mod. Inf. Q.wd. Aux. Adj.
with their clock. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Prep. Pro_3 N.

370. (3) The teacher said to him, "Do not go
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Aux. S.Pr.
out," (D.S.)
↓
Adv.
The teacher advised him not to go out. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Ob. S.Pr. Adv.
[In Imperative, Negative Sentences do not is removed and not to is used in I.S.]

371. (3)
Rajiv said to me, "He plays with right hand,"
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Pro. S. Pr. Prep. Ob_2
(D.S.)
Rajiv told me that he plays with
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Conj. Pro. S. Pr. Prep.
right hand. (I.S.)
↓
Ob_2
When it is a habitual action, the Tense of the V. remains unchanged

372. (4) "Sam, will you help me carry my
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Ob_1 Modal Pro_1 S.Pr. Pro_2 S.Pr. Pro_3
bags ? " asked the old woman. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Ob_2 Rep. V. Sub.
The old woman asked Sam whether he would
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Conj. Pro_1 Modal
help her carry her bags. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
S.Pr. Pro_2 S. Pr. Pro_3 Ob_2
To change questions (which can be answered in yes/no) into I.S., if/whether (Conj.) is used

373. (4) My father said to me, "Will you sit and
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Modal Pro S.Pr. Conj.
study at least now." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
S.Pr. Id. Ext. wd.

My father asked me if I would
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. $Conj_1$ Pro. Modal
sit and study at least then. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
S.Pr. $Conj_2$ S.Pr. Id. Ext.wd.

374. (4) I said to my mother, "Please warm
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Exc. S. Pr.
this milk. Don't boil it. " (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Dem. Adj. N. Aux. S.Pr. Pro_1
I requested my mother to warm that
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Inf. (to) S.Pr. Dem. Adj.
milk and asked her not to boil it. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
N Conj. Pro_2 S.Pr. Pro_1
In order to change an Imp. Sent. into I.S., a to-inf. is used ; not to replaces don't

375. (4) The boy thanked the principal for granting him
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Pr. Cont. Pro.
a fee concession. (I.S.)
↓
Ob_2
The boy said to the principal, "Thank you,
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Inter.
madam for granting me a fee concession. "(D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
N. Pr. Cont. Pro. Ob_2

376. (3) "They are late," she has already told
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. S.Pr. Ob_1 Sub. Pr. Per. Rep.V.
us. (D.S.)
↓
Ob_2
She has already told us that they are
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Pr. Per. Rep.V. Ob_2 Conj. Pro. S.Pr.
late. (I.S.)
↓
Ob_1
Use of that is optional.

377. (1) I'll say to my friends, "I have started
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Pro. Pr. Per. Cont.
learning Computer. " (D.S.)
↓
Ob_2
I'll tell my friends that I have started
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Conj. Pro. Pr. Per. Cont.

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learning computer."(I.S.)
↓
Ob_2

378. (2) He said to me, "where are you going ?" (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Q.wd. Pro.

are going → Pr. Cont.

He asked me where I was going. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Q.wd. Pro. Past Cont.

The Indirect Narration is always in the Assertive form

379. (1) The teacher said to his student, "Do you have any excuse for coming late to school, today ?
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Aux_1 Pro.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux_2 Det. N. Prep. Pr. Cont. Adv. Prep.
↓ ↓
Ob_2 Ext. wd.

The teacher asked his student if he had any excuse for coming late to School, that day. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob_1 Pro.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux_2 Det. N. Prep. Pr. Cont. Adv. Prep.
↓ ↓
Ob_2 Ext. wd.

380. (2) The commander said, "Let the gates be left open." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. V. N. Aux.
↓
S.Past

The commander ordered for the gates to be left open. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. N. Aux.
↓
S.Past

Rep. Sp. starting with let is changed by using for and to (Inf. mood)

381. (1) Vipul said, "Alas ! How thoughtless I have been !" (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Inter. Q.wd. Adj. Pro.
↓
Pr. Per.

Vipul confessed with regret that he had been thoughtless. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro.
↓ ↓
Past Per. Adj.

382. (2) The officer said, "Cowards! you shall soon be put to death." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Inter. Pro. Mod.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Adv. Aux. S.Pr. Prep. N.

The officer called them cowards and said that they would soon be put to death. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. N. Conj.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Mod. Adv. Aux. S.Pr.
↓ ↓
Prep. N.

383. (2) The teacher said, "Don't come to school on Monday becasue it is a holiday, "(D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Aux. S.Pr. Prep. N.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Prep. N. Conj. Pro. Aux. N.

The teacher told us not to come to school on Monday because it is a holiday. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. S.Pr. Prep. N.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Prep. N. Conj. Pro. Aux. N.

don't changes to not to in I.S.

384. (2) Rahul said, "Yes I am mistaken, " (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Exc. Pro. Aux. Adj.

Rahul admitted that he was mistaken, (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Aux. Adj.

385. (3) He asked me if I would like to have lunch with me that day. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Conj. Pro_1 S.Fut.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Prep. Aux. N. Prep. Pro_2 Ext.wd.

He said to me, "Would you like to have lunch with me today." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Mod. Pro_1 Inf. Prep.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. N. Prep. Pro_2 Ext.wd.

386. (1) I said, "Goodbye, my beloved friends."
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Exc. Pro. Adj. N.

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(D.S.)
I bade my beloved friends. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro. Adj. N.
bid (V.) : to say good morning, goodbye, etc. to somebody
bid (Present)– bade (Past)– bidden (Past Participle)

387. (4) The teacher said to me, "I hope you
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Pro_1 Pro_2
will bring credit to my school. "(D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
S.Fut. N. Prep. Pro_3 N.
The teacher hoped that I would bring
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro_1 S. Fut.
credit to his school. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
N. Prep. Pro_2 N

388. (4) They said, "We were living in Paris. "
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro. Past Cont. Prep. N.
(D.S.)
They told that they had been living in
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Past Per. Cont. Prep.
Paris. (I.S.)
↓
N.

389. (1) He said to his father, "Shall I go to
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Mod. Pro. Inf. Prep.
market now ?" (D.S.)
↓ ↓
N. Ext. wd.
He asked his father if he should go
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Conj. Pro. Mod. Inf.
to market then. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Prep. N. Ext.wd.

390. (2) I said to my friend, "Can I borrow
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Mod. Pro_1 Inf.
your dictionary for one day only ?" (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_2 N. Prep.
I asked my friend if I could borrow
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Conj. Pro_1 Mod. Inf.
his dictionary for one day only. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Pro_2 N. Prep.

391. (2) The guide said to the swimmer, "Don't
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Aux.
swim out too far." (D.S.)
The guide forbade the swimmer from swimming
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Gerund
out too far. (I.S.)
forbade (V.) : to order somebody not to do something
don't is replaced by not to in I.S.
forbade has a negative meaning. So, another negative will not be used with it.

392. (4) Dr. Ratan said to the patient, "Take
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. S.Pr.
light food and do not go out in the sun." (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
N. Conj. Inf. Adv. Prep.
Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. S.Pr. N.
and not to go out in the sun. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Conj. Inf. Adv. Prep.
do not is replaced by not to in I.S.

393. (4) "There is no need for you to be so
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Adv_1 Aux_1 N. Pro. Aux_2 Adv_2
angry," said Mrs. Sen to her husband. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Adj. Sub. Ob.
said to → Rep. V.
Mrs. Sen told her husband that there
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Conj. Adv_1
was no need for him to be so angry. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux_1 N. Pro. Aux_2 Adv_2 Adj.

394. (1) "What an excellent piece of art!" she said. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Q.wd. Adj. N. Sub. Rep.V.
She exclaimed with appreciation that it
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro.
was an excellent piece of art.
↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. Adj. N.

395. (1) "Oh! how foolish I have been in
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Inter. Q.wd. Adj. Pro. Pr.Per. Prep.
matters !" (D.S.)
↓
N.

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He confessed regretfully that he had been
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Past Per.
very foolish in matters. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Adv. Adj. Prep. N.
When how is followed by an Adj., very (Adv.) is used

396. (1) He wished me respectfully and told that
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Ob. Conj.
he had come to join the office. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Past Per. Prep. Inf. N.
wished respectfully and told → Rep. V.
He said to me, "Good morning, Sir! I
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Exc. N. Pro.
have come to join the office. " (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pr. Per. Prep. Inf. N.

397. (3) My brother said to me, "I shall buy you a notepad tomorrow." (D.S.)

398. (2) The peon requested his officer to forgive him. (I.S.)

399. (2) The teacher said that the Earth moves round the sun. (I.S.)
It is a Universal Truth. Its Tense does not change in Indirect Speech.

400. (2) Ashok told me that my parents were waiting for me. (I.S.)

401. (2) The Policeman asked the driver whether he had a licence. (I.S.)

402. (4) The teacher instructed the students to march quietly to the ground. (I.S.)

403. (4) The men said that they were going to fly kites. (I.S.)

404. (1) Kumar says that it doesn't rain in January. (I.S.)
Reporting Verb is in Present Tense. Hence, Tense of Reported Speech will not change.

405. (3) Meera's mother reminded her, "Don't forget to buy the milk." (D.S.)

406. (2) I asked him if he definitely needed the suit the following week. (I.S.)

407. (3) Ravi asked me if I had seen the Taj Mahal. (I.S.)

408. (2) Robin exclaimed joyfully that he had topped again. (I.S.)

409. (4) He said that he had been studying in that college for two years (I.S.)

410. (3) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter were getting engaged next month (I.S.)

411. (4) I asked my friend if he could pick me up after work. (I.S.)

412. (3) Suman asked me if I had enjoyed the Olympic Games in London. (I.S.)

413. (1) My friend told me that was not a good book to read. (I.S.)

414. (4) Dhanya complained that she was losing weight steadily (I.S.)

415. (3) My mother said that I had been sleeping for twelve hours (I.S.)

416. (2) Rajan told Urvashi that was going to Kashmir the next day. (I.S.)

417. (1) She asked me if I had finished my work (I.S.)

418. (2) He asked her to turn around (I.S.)

419. (4) He said, "I
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. RepV. Pro.
have been studying in this
↓ ↓
Pr. Per. Cont. Ext.wd.
for two years." (D.S.)
He said that he
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Connective Pro.
had been studying in that
↓ ↓
Past Per. Cont. ext.wd.
college for two years. (I.S.)

420. (3) Mary said to Simon,
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
"Sharon and Peter
↓
Sub.
are getting engaged next
↓ ↓
Pr. Cont. Ext.wd.
month." (D.S.)
Mary told Simon that
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
Sharon and Peter
↓
Sub.
were getting engaged
↓
Past Cont.
the following month. (I.S.)
↓
Ext. wd.

421. (4) I said to my friend,
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
"Can you pick me
↓ ↓ ↓
Mod.wd. $Pro._1$ $Pro._2$
up after work?" (D.S.) (Int. Sent.)

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I asked my friend if
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj. Connective
he could pick me
↓ ↓
$Pro._1$ $Pro._2$
up after work. (I.S.) (Asser. Sent.)

422. (3) Suman said to me,
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
"Did you enjoy the olympic
↓ ↓ ↓
Q.wd. Pro. S.Past
Games in London?" (D.S.) (Int. Sent.)
Suman asked me
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
if I had enjoyed
↓ ↓ ↓
Connective Pro Past Per.
the Olympic Games in London. (I.S.) (Asser. Sent.)

423. (1) My friend told me,
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
"This is not a good book
↓ ↓
Pro. Aux. V.
S. Pr.
to read." (D.S.)
My friend told me
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
that that was
↓ ↓ ↓
Connective Pro Aux. V.
S. Past
not a good book to read. (I.S.)

424. (4) Dhanya complained,
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V.
"I am losing weight
↓ ↓
Pro. Pr. Cont.
steadily." (D.S.)
Dhanya complained
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V.
that she was losing
↓ ↓ ↓
Connective Pro Past Cont.
weight steadily. (I.S.)

425. (3) My mother said,
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V.
"You have been sleeping
↓ ↓
Pro. Pr. Per. Cont.
for twelve hours." (D.S.)
My mother said
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V.
that I
↓ ↓
Connective Pro.
had been sleeping
↓
Past per. Cont.
for twelve hours. (I.S.)
You changes according to the Object.
Here, me is the Object.

426. (2) Rajan told Urvashi,
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
"I'm going to Kashmir
↓ ↓
Pro. Pr. Cont.
tomorrow." (D.S.)
↓
Ext.wd.
Rajan told Urvashi
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
that he was going
↓ ↓ ↓
Connective Pro. Past Cont.
to Kashmir the next day.
↓
Ext. wd.
(I.S.)
I changes according to the Subject.

427. (1) She said to me,
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
"Have you finished your
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pr.Per. $Pro._1$ Pr.Per. $Pro._2$
work." (D.S.) (Int. Sent.)
She asked me
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
if I had finished
↓ ↓ ↓
Connective $Pro._1$ Past Per.

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my work. (I.S.) (Asser. Sent.)
↓
Pro.$_2$

428. (2) "Turn around,
↓
S. Pr.
"he told her.
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
(D.S.) (Imp. Sent.)
He asked her
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
to turn around. (I.S.)
↓
to-Inf.

429. (1) I asked him
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
whether he
↓ ↓
Connective Pro.
had not promised
↓
Past Per. T.
to come. (I.S.).
I said to him,
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
"Did you not promise
↓ ↓ ↓
Q.wd. Pro. S. Past
to come ?" (D.S.)

430. (1) Rahul said, "what
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Q.wd.
have you been searching
↓ ↓ ↓
Aux.V. Pro. Pr. Per. Cont.
all these hours ?" (D.S.)
↓
Ext.wd.
Rahul asked me what
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj. Q.wd.
I had been searching
↓ ↓
Pro. Past. Per. Cont.
all those hours. (I.S.)
↓
Ext.wd.

431. (1) He said to the children,
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
"Come to the Park with
↓
S. Pr.
me." (D.S.)
↓
Pro.
He invited the children
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
to come to the park with
↓
to-inf.
him. (I.S.)
↓
Pro.

432. (1) "I love chocolate,
↓ ↓
Pro. S.Pr.
said Angeline. (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Sub.
Angeline said that
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Connective
she loved chocolate. (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro. S.Past

433. (2) "Do you know
↓ ↓ ↓
Aux.V. Pro. S.Pr.
that man?"
Ravi asked his friend. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
Ravi asked his friend
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
whether he knew
↓ ↓ ↓
Connective Pro. S.Past
that man. (I.S.)

434. (2) The teacher said,
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V.
"Be quiet and listen
↓ ↓
Aux.V. S.Pr.

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to my words." (D.S.)
↓
Pro.
The teacher asked
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V.
the students to be quiet
↓ ↓
Obj. to-inf
quiet and listen to her
↓
Pro.
words. (I.S.)
[to is used to join the two sentences in imperative]

435. (4) He said that
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Connective
the book was very
↓
Aux. V.
interesting. (I.S.)
He said, "This book is
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. S.Pr.
very interesting." (D.S.)

436. (2) She said to him,
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
"I have bought
↓ ↓
Pro. Pr.Per.
a new car." (D.S.)
She told him
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
that he had bought
↓ ↓ ↓
Connective Pro. Past Per.
a new car. (I.S.)

437. (2) He said to me,
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
"You are late." (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro. Aux.V.
He told me that
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj. Connective
I was late. (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro. S. Past

438. (1) I told him
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Obj.
that he
↓ ↓
Connective Pro.
was wrong. (I.S.)

439.(2) He said, "She
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Pro.
is coming this year." (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Pr. Cont. Ext. wd.
He said that
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Connective
She was coming that
↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Past Cont. Ext. wd.
year. (I.S.)

440. (3) My mother says
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V.
that she has often
↓ ↓ ↓
Connective $Pro._1$ Pr. Per.
told me not to play with
↓ ↓
Pr. Per. $Pro._2$
fire. (I.S.)
My mother says, "I
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. $Pro._1$
have often told you
↓ ↓ ↓
Pr. Per. Pr. Per. $Pro._2$
not to play with fire." (D.S.)

441. (4) The teacher asked
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V.
the student why he
↓ ↓ ↓
Ob. Q.wd. Pro.
had been absent
↓
Past Per. Cont.
the previous day. (I.S.)
↓
Ext. wd.
The teacher said to
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V.

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the student, "why were
↓ ↓ ↓
Ob. Q. wd. S. Past
you absent yesterday ?" (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro. Ext. wd.

442. (2) My sister said
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V.
that they would contact
↓ ↓ ↓
Connective $Pro._1$ S. Future
me as soon as they finish the
↓ ↓
$Pro._2$ $Pro._3$
job. (I.S.)
My sister said, "They
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. $Pro._1$
will contact you as soon as
↓ ↓
S. Future $Pro._2$
they finish the job. (D.S.)
↓
$Pro._3$

443. (2) Sheela told me she
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Pro.
that could come
↓ ↓
Connective S. Past
that night. (I.S.)
↓
Ext. wd.
Sheela reassured me, "I
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Pro.
can come tonight." (D.S.)
↓ ↓
S.Pr. Ext. wd.

444. (2) I told you that
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Connective
I could not be blamed
↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. S. Past S. Past
for that.
↓
Ext. wd.
I said to you, "I
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Pro.
cannot be blamed for
↓ ↓
S. Present S. Present
that.
↓
Ext. wd.

445. (4) The father asked the son
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob.
why he did not start
↓ ↓ ↓
Q. wd. Pro. S. Past
preparing for the examination
that month. (I.S.)
↓
Ext. wd.
The father said to the son,
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob.
"why do you not start
↓ ↓
Q. wd. S. Pr.
preparing for the examination this month." ? (D.S.)
↓
Ext. wd.

446. (3) He asked how a Zebra
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Q. wd. Ob.
could talk. (I.S.)
↓
S. Past
He said, "How can
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Q. wd. S. Pr.
a Zebra talk ?" (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Ob. S. Pr.

447. (2) My mother asked me
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob.
what I had eaten
↓ ↓ ↓
Q. wd. Pro. Past Per.
the previous night. (I.S.)
↓
Ext. wd.
"What did you eat
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Q. wd. S. Past Pro. S. Past
last night ?" asked
↓ ↓
Ext. wd. Rep. V.

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my mother. (D.S.)
↓
Sub.

448. (3) "Which chair am I
↓ ↓ ↓
Q.wd S. Pr. Pro.
to sit on ?" asks he. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
S. Pr. Rep. V. Sub.
He asks which chair he
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Q.wd. Pro.
is to sit on. (I.S.)
↓
S. Pr.
when the Rep. V. is in S. Pre., the Tense in the Rep. Sp. does not change.

449. (4) The boss requested
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V.
for the latest reports. (I.S.)
The boss said, "Please give me
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V.
the latest reports." (D.S.)
In order to change an Imperative Sent. into a to-Inf. or any other Prep. is used.
This sentence can be changed as follows also :
I The boss requested me to give him the latest reports.

450. (3) They suggested me
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob.
to take those books
↓ ↓
to-Inf. Ext.wd.
upstairs. (I.S.)
They said to me, "Bring
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Inf.
these books upstairs." (D.S.)
↓
Ext. wd.

451. (1) She said that
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Connective
she had been in that
↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Past Per. Ext. wd.
school since 1998. (I.S.)
She said, "I've been in
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro. Pr. Per.
this school since 1998. (D.S.)
↓
Ext. wd.

452. (1) I asked the stranger
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V.
if he was
↓ ↓ ↓
Connective Pro.$_1$ S. Past
the same person I
↓
Pro.$_2$
had met in the park. (I.S.)
↓
Past Per.
"Are you the same person
↓ ↓
S. Pr. pro.$_1$
I met in the park ?"
↓ ↓
Pro.$_2$ S. Past
I asked. (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V.

453. (3) He said, "Alas! I
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ext.wd. Pro.$_1$
am perished by the people
↓
S. Pr.
I have made" (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro.$_2$ Pr. Per.
He exclaimed with regret
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V.
that he was perished
↓ ↓ ↓
Connective Pro.$_1$ Past Per.
by the people he
↓
Pro.$_2$
had made. (I.S.)
↓
Past Per.

454. (2) The matron informed
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V.
the girls that she
↓ ↓ ↓
Ob. Connnective Pro.$_1$

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always kept a tin of biscuits
↓
S. Past
in her room. (I.S.)
↓
Pro.$_2$
"I always keep a tin of
↓ ↓
Pro.$_1$ S. Pr.
biscuits in my room,
↓
Pro.$_2$
girls." (D.S.)
↓
Ob.

455. (4) The mother advised
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V.
the children not to step
↓ ↓
Ob. to-Inf.
out of the house in the summer season. (I.S.)
Mother said, "Don't step
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Inf.
out of the house in the summer season." (D.S.)
In Imp. Sent. don't (D.S.) changes to not to (I.S.)

456. (1) The teacher said,
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V.
"The burglar had broken
↓
Past Per.
into the office." (D.S.)
The teacher said
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V.
that the burglar had broken
↓ ↓
Connective Past Per.
into the office. (I.S.)

457. (3) "Ajay, I will return
↓ ↓ ↓
Ob. Pro.$_1$ S.Fut.
the book to you tomorrow,"
↓ ↓
Pro.$_2$ Ext. wd.
said Salim. (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Rep. V. Sub.

Salim told Ajay
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Ob.
that he would return
↓ ↓ ↓
Connective Pro.$_1$ S. Fut.
the book to him the next day. (I.S.)

458. (1) He said that
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Connective
he couldn't stand on
↓ ↓
Pro.$_1$ S. Past
his head because he was
↓ ↓ ↓
Pro.$_2$ Pro.$_3$ S. Past
not well. (I.S.)
"I can't stand on my
↓ ↓ ↓
Pro.$_1$ S. Pr. Pro.$_2$
head because I am
↓ ↓
Pro.$_3$ S. Pr.
not well." (D.S.)

459. (3) He said, "when I
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Pro.$_1$
was a boy I could stay up
↓ ↓ ↓
S. Past Pro.$_2$ S. Past
as long as I liked." (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro.$_3$ S. Past
He said that when
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Connective
he was a boy he
↓ ↓ ↓
Pro.$_1$ S. Past Pro.$_1$
was a boy he could stay
↓ ↓ ↓
S. Past Pro.$_2$ S. Past
as long as he liked. (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro.$_3$ S. Past

460. (2) "I know the place well
↓ ↓
Pro.$_1$ S. Pr.
because I used to live here,"
↓ ↓
Pro.$_2$ Ext. wd.

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he explained. (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V.
He explained that
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Connective
he knew the place well
↓ ↓
Pro.$_1$ S. Past
because he used to live
↓
Pro.$_2$
there. (I.S.)
↓
Ext. wd.

461. (4) She said that
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Connective
they had been thinking
↓ ↓
Pro. Past Per. cont.
of selling the house but
had decided not to. (I.S.)
↓
Past Per.
She said," we
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Pro.
were thinking of selling the
↓ ↓
Pro. Past Cont.
house but we had decided
↓
Past Per.
not to." (D.S.)

462. (1) The guide suggested
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V.
that we should
↓ ↓ ↓
Connective Pro. Mod. V.
rest there for a while. (I.S.)
↓
Ext. wd.
The guide suggested,
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V.
"Let's rest here for a
↓ ↓
let us Ext. wd.
↓ ↓
Inf. Pro.
while." (D.S.)
In such sentences Let is replaced by should. Should is used after the Pro..
That is used to join both the parts of the sentence.

463. (3) Bidding his dear friend
↓
Ob.
good-bye, the patriot said
↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V.
that they would meet
↓ ↓ ↓
Connective Pro. S. Fut.
again. (I.S.)
"Good-bye! Dear friend,"
↓
Ob.
said the patroit, "we
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep. V. Sub. Pro.
will meet again." (D.S.)
↓
S. Fut.
when good bye is used in Reported Sp., then said (D.S.) is replaced with bade (I.S.)

464. (1) "I am starting
↓ ↓
Pro. Pr. Cont.
the day after tomorrow,
mother, "he said. (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Ob. Sub. Rep. V.
He told his mother
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Ob.
that he was starting
↓ ↓ ↓
Connective Pro. Past Cont.
in two days' time. (I.S.)

465. (4) He told me
↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Ob.
that my train would leave
↓ ↓ ↓
Connective Pro.$_1$ S. Fut.
if you did not go
↓ ↓
Pro.$_2$ S. Past
that moment. (I.S.)
↓
Ext. wd.

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He told me, "Your train
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Pro.$_1$
will leave if you do
↓ ↓ ↓
S. Fut. Pro.$_2$ S. Pr.
not go at once." (D.S.)
↓
Ext. wd.

466. (4) Rakesh asks Sunita if she can prepare a cup of tea for him. (Indirect)
says ⇒ asks
if ⇒ Conj.
you ⇒ she
me ⇒ him

467. (2) The Prime Minister said at a meeting that there was no need of a working President then. (Indirect)
that ⇒ Conj.
is (S. Pre.) ⇒ was (S. Past)
now ⇒ then

468. (2) He urged them to be quiet and listen to his words. (Indirect)
said ⇒ urged
be quiet ⇒ to be quiet
my ⇒ his
An Imp. Sent. is changed into Indirect Speech by using a to-Inf.

469. (4) Anil said that Ali had deserved the prize. (Indirect)
that ⇒ Conj.
deserved (S. Past) ⇒ had deserved (Past Per.)

470. (4) He prayed that God might bless me. (Indirect)
said to ⇒ prayed
that ⇒ Conj.
may ⇒ might
you ⇒ me

471. (1) I cautioned the old man against sitting on that chair as it was broken. (Indirect)
said to ⇒ cautioned
don't sit ⇒ against sitting
is (S. Pr.) ⇒ was (S. Past)
don't can also be replaced by not to

472. (3) He observed that he was a strange man. (Indirect)
said ⇒ observed
that ⇒ Conj.

473. (4) he said that he was coming the next day. (Indirect)
that ⇒ Conj.
I ⇒ he
am (S. Pr.) ⇒ was (S. Past)
tomorrow ⇒ the next day

474. (3) He says that the sun rises in the east. (Indirect)
that ⇒ Conj.
when the Rep. V. is in S. Pr., the Tense in the Rep. Sp. will remain unchanged.
If the Rep. Sp. is a Universal Truth/Habitual Action, the Tense in the Rep. Sp. remains unchanged.

475. (2) He exclaimed hopefully that they would come. (Indirect)
said (wish) ⇒ exclaimed hopefully
that ⇒ Conj.

476. (1) The teacher told the children that the Sun always sets in the west. (Indirect)
said to ⇒ told

477. (4) The stranger asked the boy if he could tell him the way to Raj Bhawan. (Indirect)
said to ⇒ asked
you ⇒ he
if ⇒ Conj.
me ⇒ him
can ⇒ could

478. (1) The teacher enquired from the students whether the guide had conducted them right upto the top. (Indirect)
asked ⇒ enquired
whether ⇒ Conj.
bring (S. Pr.) ⇒ had conducted (brought) (Past Per.)
you ⇒ them

479. (4) The boy swore that he had not cheated. (Indirect)
said (By God) ⇒ swore
that ⇒ Conj.
I ⇒ he
have not cheated (Pr. Per.) ⇒ had not cheated (Past Per.)

480. (3) Mrs. Lal advised Nina to see a doctor. (Indirect)
said ⇒ advised
Imp. mood is changed into Inf. mood in Indirect Speech by using to

481. (2) She said that her sister had been there ten days before but she was not there then. (Indirect)
that ⇒ Conj.
was (S. Past) ⇒ had been (Past Per.)
here ⇒ there
ago ⇒ before
now ⇒ then

482. (1) He said that he would go however hard it might rain. (Indirect)
that ⇒ Conj.
let it rain ⇒ it might rain
ever so ⇒ however
I ⇒ he
shall ⇒ would

483. (4) The little boy enquired of him who he was and where he had come from. (Indirect)
said – to him ⇒ enquired of him
are ⇒ was
you ⇒ he
have – come (Pr. Per.) ⇒ had come (Past Per.)

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484. (4) The teacher told his students that health is wealth whatever they might say. (Indirect)
said to ⇒ told
that ⇒ Conj.
when it is a Universal Truth, the Tense in the Rep. Sp. remains unchanged.

485. (2) The child exclaimed that it was a beautiful sight. (Indirect)
said ⇒ exclaimed
that ⇒ Conj.
Exclamatory Sent. ⇒ Statement

486. (4) Mohan will say that he wants two persons to assist him. (Indirect)
that ⇒ Conj.
I ⇒ he
want ⇒ wants

487. (1) He asked her why she had given up her job. (Indirect)
said ⇒ asked
did you ⇒ she had
give ⇒ given
your ⇒ her

488. (3) She told me she really wished she had bought that new car. (Indirect)
said ⇒ told
I ⇒ she

489. (1) Ram asked his son if he was really serious about becoming a pilot. (Indirect)
said ⇒ asked
if ⇒ Conj.
are you ⇒ he was

490. (4) Tom said, "The burglar came in through the window." (Indirect)
had come (Past Per.) ⇒ came (S. Past)

491. (3) He glanced at his watch and remarked that he must leave at once. (Indirect)
and by the way ⇒ and remarked
that ⇒ Conj.
I ⇒ he
must be off ⇒ must leave at once

492. (2) He asked Sita when the next train was. (Indirect)
said ⇒ asked
when is the next train ⇒ when the next train was

493. (3) He called him a rogue and accused him of having deceived him. (Indirect)
said ⇒ called
me ⇒ him

494. (3) He told him not to go there. (Indirect)
said to ⇒ told
do not ⇒ not to

495. (4) You warned me of the coming danger. (Indirect)
said to ⇒ warned

496. (1) Rita says, "Kishore sang a song." (Direct)
When the Rep.V. is say/says, the Tense in the Rep.Sp. does not change.

497. (2) my ⇒ his
The boy exclaimed with sorrow that his mother had died. (Indirect)
Alas! ⇒ exclaimed with sorrow

498. (2) The teacher said that the boy might be allowed to go home. (Indirect)
let ⇒ might be allowed + to-Inf.

499. (4) I asked him when he would return. (Indirect)
Interrogative ⇒ Assertive
said to ⇒ asked

500. (1) He ordered his servant to go away at once. (Indirect)
said to ⇒ ordered
When an Imp. Sent. is converted into the Indirect Speech, to-Inf. is used.

501. (2) He thanked him for his kind help. (Indirect)
said to ⇒ thanked
you ⇒ him
your ⇒ his

502. (1) He admitted that he was at fault. (Indirect)
said ⇒ admitted
I am ⇒ he was
that ⇒ conj.

503. (3) I asked him to look at that picture. (Indirect)
said to ⇒ asked
look ⇒ to look
this ⇒ that

504. (2) I said, "I know this man.". (Direct)
that ⇒ this

505. (2) The traveller enquired the little boy whether he could tell him the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he could.
said ⇒ enquired
can ⇒ could
that, whether ⇒ conj.
you ⇒ he
me ⇒ him
I ⇒ he

506. (1) He applauded him saying that he had done well. (Indirect)
Bravo ⇒ applauded
you ⇒ he
have done (Pr.Per.) ⇒ had done (Past Per.)

507. (2) Addressing them as gentlemen, the speaker said that he was going to discuss the food situation in their country. (Indirect)
said ⇒ addressing
our ⇒ their
that ⇒ conj.
I am ⇒ he was

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508. (3) Shanti said that Sita had a fine picture (Indirect)
that ⇒ Conj.
has ⇒ had

509. (2) He requested his friend to lend him his book. (Indirect)
said to ⇒ requested
lend ⇒ to lend
me ⇒ him

510. (2) Mother asked me whether I knew where my sister was. (Indirect)
said to ⇒ asked
whether ⇒ conj.
you ⇒ I
know (S.Pre.) ⇒ knew (S.Past)
your ⇒ my
is ⇒ was

511. (4) The accused begged the magistrate to pardon him that time. (Indirect)
said to ⇒ begged
this ⇒ that

512. (1) He assured him that he was not at fault. (Indirect)
said to ⇒ assured
that ⇒ conj.
you ⇒ him
I ⇒ he
am ⇒ was

513. (3) "I really like this furniture," she said. (Direct)
that ⇒ this
she ⇒ I

514. (2) He said to me, "My father went to Mumbai last week." (Direct)
told ⇒ said to
his ⇒ My
previous ⇒ last

515. (2) She announced, "we have selected Pradeep as our leader." (Direct)
they ⇒ we
had ⇒ have
their ⇒ our
that ⇒ Conj.

516. (4) Ram said that honesty is the best policy. (Indirect)
that ⇒ Conj.
When a sentence is a Universal Truth, the Tense in the Rep. Sp. does not change.

517. (1) She said that Satish had sung. (Indirect)
that ⇒ Conj.
Sang (Past T.) ⇒ had sung (Past Per. T.)

518. (4) I asked him when his school had closed. (Indirect)
said to ⇒ asked
did-close (Past T.) ⇒ had closed (Past Per. T.)

519. (1) The teacher asked what the matter was. (Indirect)
said ⇒ asked
is the matter ⇒ the matter was

520. (1) Said to ⇒ asked
At what time do the counters close? ⇒ at what time the counter closed. (Assertive)

521. (4) said to ⇒ asked
where is the film studio ? ⇒ where the film studio was. (assertive)

522. (1) They told us, "We waited at the station for a long time".

523. (1) The boss requested him to tell him what the old man had said that day.

524. (4) He said that she had been weeping for an hour.

525. (4) The teacher asked the students to tell him what they had learnt from the lectures that week.

526. (4) I told you that he should not be trusted.

527. (1) The clerk asked the visitor if he should ask those people to wait for him.

528. (1) Robin asked Peg if he was listening and advised him not to be thick.

529. (4) Mother said to me, "You should listen to me first and then do anything as you please."

530. (2) He said that they would be using his car for the trip.

531. (2) The wayfarer asked me if I knew the way to the Asiad village.

532. (2) He has just said that his son will be back on Friday.

533. (3) The doctor said to the patients, "Give up smoking."

534. (1) She asked me affectionately what could she do for me.

535. (4) The teacher asked the boys if they could sit still and do their work.

536. (1) Ritu told you that you were looking very pretty.

537. (4) He requested me to be kind and help him.

538. (3) He told Raina that he could not marry her then but he would surely do so the following year.

539. (1) He said to Pawan,"We should have tried harder."

540. (3) They said to me,"We have been befooled by these men."

541. (1) The spectators said to the young athlete,"Bravo! You have broken all records."

542. (1) The master said to the people,"Why do you prevent me from going near the tiger."

543. (3) Mr. Rao said,"Mr. Mehta, I have to go to the town today."

544. (2) He told me to do as I wished, but not to go and ask him for help if I got into difficulties.

545. (2) Your father told me that he should not have given his daughter such a long rope.

546. (2) You said that your parents never liked your accepting any job but you always wanted to stand on your own feet.

547. (4) She says that she keeps at an arm's length all those who try to flatter her.

548. (1) He said that Gandhi ji had faced many awkward stiuations when he was living in South Africa. p p p

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5 FILL IN THE BLANKS

Directions (1-10) : In these questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. Year 1997)

1. The flash of the torch.....a cobra.
   (1) exposed (2) displayed
   (3) disclosed (4) revealed
2. He.....himself a stiff drink before making his statement to the police officer.
   (1) threw (2) poured
   (3) filled (4) sipped
3. It was his.....that led him to penury.
   (1) flamboyance
   (2) arrogance
   (3) extravagance
   (4) ebullience
4. Gita was known to be a.....so nobody entrusted any important work to her.
   (1) joker (2) worker
   (3) shocker (4) shirker
5. The statue was so.....that people stared at it in horror.
   (1) grotesque (2) exquisite
   (3) beatific (4) cumbersome
6. He was caught red-handed and could not.....the charges.
   (1) refute (2) refuse
   (3) rebuke (4) revoke
7. Unhappy about the treatment meted out to her, Shanti..... demanded justice.
   (1) sumptuously
   (2) voraciously
   (3) spasmodically
   (4) vociferously
8. The police sprayed tear gas.....on the protesters.
   (1) indirectly
   (2) intensively
   (3) indifferently
   (4) indiscriminately
9. We are happy to.....the receipt of your order No 4071 dated 13.3.96.
   (1) admit (2) accept
   (3) acknowledge (4) respond
10. All jobs are respectable.....of their nature.
    (1) irrelevant
    (2) immaterial
    (3) irresponsible
    (4) irrespective

Directions (11-20) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 09.09.2001)

11. Nadheeka was musing ..... memories of the past.
    (1) over (2) about
    (3) on (4) from
12. The lame boy tried to climb up the staircase without ..... help.
    (1) little (2) any
    (3) some (4) many
13. Each school has its own set of rules .....all good pupils should follow them.
    (1) but (2) or
    (3) so (4) and
14. On my return from a long holiday, I had to .....with a lot of work.
    (1) catch on (2) catch up
    (3) make up (4) take up
15. Only one of the boys .....not done the home-work given yesterday.
    (1) have (2) has
    (3) can (4) could
16. Hopes of a settlement depends on the .....of the discussion.
    (1) findings
    (2) outcome
    (3) break through
    (4) resolutions
17. We must avail ourselves .....every opportunity that comes .....our way.
    (1) of ; in (2) on ; in
    (3) against ; for (4) to ; to
18. It is time we .....with determination.
    (1) act (2) acted
    (3) have acted (4) will act
19. When the thief entered the house, the inmates ....in the hall.
    (1) were slept
    (2) were sleeping
    (3) slept
    (4) had been sleeping
20. 700 men worked for 10 years to.....the Borobudur temple in Java to its former glory.
    (1) restore (2) give
    (3) create (4) revive

Directions (21-25) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

21. The thief explained how he ..... from the jail.
    (1) escapes
    (2) had escaped
    (3) escaped
    (4) has escaped
22. He held ..... to the books passionately.
    (1) on (2) in
    (3) off (4) away
23. They did not know where they ..... from.
    (1) had come (2) have come
    (3) has come (4) come
24. There is only one member who has not paid his ..... and he has promised to pay before the end of this month.
    (1) remittance (2) honorarium
    (3) subscription (4) allowance
25. He was an ..... swimmer, but was swept away by a strong .....
    (1) eligible; water
    (2) able; stream
    (3) old; river
    (4) expert; current

Directions (26-35) : In these questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 14.12.2003)

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FILL IN THE BLANKS

26. The teacher gives many examples to....the idea contained in the poem.
(1) bring about (2) bring in
(3) bring forth (4) bring out

27. The more electricity you use, ...
(1) your bill will be higher
(2) will your bill be higher
(3) will be higher your bill
(4) the higher your bill will be

28. The rich parents decided to send their two sons to Eton, the stronghold of the.....of the rich.
(1) parents (2) ancestry
(3) pedigree (4) progeny

29. She stood.....the crowd quite amazed.
(1) in (2) within
(3) among (4) into

30. The magnificent.....temple was constructed by the Chinese.
(1) eight-centuries-old
(2) eight-century's-old
(3) old-eight centuries
(4) eight-century-old

31. There were two small rooms in the beach house, ...served as a kitchen.
(1) the smaller of which
(2) the smallest of which
(3) the smaller of them
(4) smallest of that

32. Madhu has not been able to recall where.....
(1) does she live.
(2) she lived.
(3) did she live.
(4) lived the girl.

33. You.....mad if you think I'm going to show my answer-sheet.
(1) are supposed to be
(2) must be
(3) will be
(4) ought to be

34. If I hadn't come along at that moment, Rahim.....the one arrested instead of the real thief.
(1) might been
(2) may have been
(3) can have been
(4) could have been

35. Wheat is not native to India and barley.....
(1) isn't either (2) is either
(3) is neither (4) isn't neither

Directions (36-45) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

36. It'll rain soon, ... ?
(1) won't it (2) bought it
(3) isn't it (4) may it

37. My book is the new one; ..... is the torn one.
(1) your
(2) the book of you
(3) yours
(4) the book your

38. They needn't worry, ...?
(1) isn't it (2) doesn't it
(3) don't it (4) need they

39. He is indifferent ..... praise and blame.
(1) in (2) to
(3) for (4) about

40. King George V's accession ..... the throne was celebrated with great pomp.
(1) for (2) with
(3) against (4) to

41. We are all very indignant ..... the injustice done to him.
(1) for (2) of
(3) to (4) at

42. If she ..... a bird, she would fly.
(1) is (2) are
(3) were (4) was

43. The greater the demand, ... the price.
(1) higher (2) high
(3) the higher (4) the high

44. Since Elizabeth Barrett Browning's father never approved of ..... Robert Browning, the couple eloped to Italy where they lived and wrote.
(1) her to marry
(2) her marrying
(3) she marrying
(4) she to marry

45. Canada does not require that U.S. citizens obtain passports to enter the country, and .....
(1) Mexico does neither
(2) Mexico doesn't either
(3) neither Mexico does
(4) either does Mexico

Directions (46-55) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)

46. A person who _____ on his own effort has the best chance to win.
(1) makes (2) puts
(3) relies (4) runs

47. When he died, Ramanujan _____ behind 3 notebooks.
(1) was leaving (2) had left
(3) left (4) leaves

48. For all his _____, he is a _____.
(1) wealth, miser
(2) health, player
(3) tricks, cheat
(4) stupidity, fool

49. In a classroom students are to be trained to love _____.
(1) each other (2) all others
(3) one another (4) altogether

50. Mr. Obi put his whole life_____ the work.
(1) on (2) in
(3) into (4) upon

51. All decisions, _____, are likely to be taken by consensus.
(1) anyhow (2) forever
(3) somehow (4) however

52. Kumar _____ boy swam across the sea for safety.
(1) a 17-years-old
(2) a 17-year-old
(3) a 17-year-aged
(4) the 17-year-old

53. She is beautiful _____ brave.
(1) but (2) and
(3) yet (4) so

54. Gandhiji will _____ in history as one of the greatest men, that ever lived.
(1) go by (2) go on
(3) go down (4) go through

55. All the applicants _____ and the results will be announced next week.
(1) rank
(2) are to rank
(3) are to be ranked
(4) are ranking

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Directions (56–60) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

56. The speaker did not properly space out his speech, but went on _____ one point only.
(1) stressing (2) avoiding
(3) devoting (4) decrying

57. Tourists always enjoyed _____ the setting Sun in the Darjeeling Hills.
(1) to watch (2) watching
(3) in seeing (4) seeing

58. A _____ of Japanese artists stepped off the coach amidst a warm welcome.
(1) troop (2) troupe
(3) band (4) gang

59. Today students should be reconciled _____ the way things are changing.
(1) with (2) to
(3) for (4) at

60. Ramappa _____ as the mayor of the town and he will assume charge this Friday.
(1) elects (2) elected
(3) is elected (4) is electing

Directions (61–70) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam.11.12.2005)

61. As he proved inefficient the company _____ him.
(1) rejected (2) ejected
(3) evicted (4) expelled

62. Most people are influenced by ____ advertisements and tend to believe the claims made about the product.
(1) colourful (2) aggressive
(3) efficient (4) vigorous

63. The cost of _____ is rising rapidly in this city.
(1) being (2) existing
(3) surviving (4) living

64. The meeting is ____ because the funds have not arrived.
(1) put in (2) put off
(3) put away (4) put out

65. It is _____ if we can organise another exam this month.
(1) doubtful (2) unlikely
(3) impractical (4) unsure

66. She was relieved to hear from the doctor that the tumour was not malignant; it was ____ .
(1) exposed (2) benign
(3) discovered (4) sizeable

67. It took the child a long time to recover _____ the shock.
(1) under (2) from
(3) over (4) about

68. You have all come well prepared. I _____ you to pass this exam.
(1) wish (2) except
(3) hope (4) expect

69. Children enjoy _____ the TV programmes.
(1) to see (2) to watch
(3) to look at (4) watching

70. Just as in a family it is the willing cooperation of its members that ___ happiness and contentment, so is it in the larger family of the nation.
(1) brought (2) will bring
(3) brings (4) bought

Directions (71-80) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

71. The old man could not remember where he ..... his money.
(1) deposits
(2) is depositing
(3) had deposited
(4) will deposit

72. Hamid ..... in Mumbai for three years when his parents came to visit.
(1) has lived
(2) had lived
(3) was living
(4) had been living

73. I have little time, so I can tell you only ..... what he said.
(1) shortly (2) briefly
(3) little of (4) briskly

74. Two years have passed since he ..... here.
(1) has come (2) come
(3) came (4) had come

75. His wife has a twin who resembles her so much that at first he had great trouble telling .....
(1) one from the other.
(2) one from another.
(3) each other.
(4) who is which.

76. At great length, that night they ..... the feasibility of their plans.
(1) discussed about
(2) discussed
(3) discussed regarding
(4) discussed on

77. Will those of you who have objection to this proposal .....put up your hands, please ?
(1) discussed
(2) being discussed
(3) having discussed
(4) discussing

78. She had frequent toothaches. So she decided to .....
(1) remove her teeth
(2) removing her teeth
(3) have her teeth removed
(4) having her teeth removed

79. At one time, Mr. Nigel ..... this supermarket.
(1) was owing (2) used to own
(3) had owned (4) owned

80. He was ..... accept the grudgingly given invitation.
(1) not enough sensible to
(2) sensible enough to
(3) sensible enough not to
(4) sensible enough to not

Directions (81–90) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam.12.11.2006)

81. The little girl was knocked down by a speeding car and she lost her _____ immediately.
(1) conscience
(2) conscientious
(3) conscious
(4) consciousness

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82. They have had to put ____ the football match because of snow.
(1) of (2) off
(3) up (4) on

83. She found a few good cards in a shop and she bought ___ cards last night.
(1) those (2) that
(3) them (4) this

84. Ten miles ___ a long way to walk.
(1) are (2) is
(3) are being (4) are not

85. The mechanic ____ the vehicle since this morning.
(1) repaired
(2) repairing
(3) has been repairing
(4) will be repairing

86. I complimented him ___ his success in the examination.
(1) at (2) on
(3) about (4) for

87. Security arrangements have been tightened up in all ____ areas.
(1) sensible (2) sensual
(3) sensitive (4) sensational

88. The dramatist must cater _____ the taste of the audience.
(1) to (2) over
(3) into (4) for

89. Suitable steps are taken to bring _____ the cost of living.
(1) up (2) over
(3) on (4) down

90. If I had worked hard, I ____ very high marks in the examination.
(1) scored
(2) would score
(3) could score
(4) would have scored

Directions (91-95) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate and suitable word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Section Officer (Com. Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (IInd Sitting)

91. I am satisfied ..... his innocence.
(1) at (2) with
(3) for (4) of

92. People like to work for organisation that takes interest in their personal and ..... growth.
(1) social (2) physical
(3) financial (4) professional

93. Ram, along with the members of the family and that of his friend, ... a movie.
(1) was watching
(2) were watching
(3) have been watching
(4) watch

94. The manager wanted to meet you ..... the theft in the office.
(1) referring to
(2) with regard to
(3) with reference to
(4) in connection with

95. I absolutely refuse to put ..... with that sort of conduct.
(1) up (2) on
(3) off (4) out

Directions (96–105) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.10.12.2006)

96. The boy was _____ of cheating in the examination.
(1) condemned (2) accused
(3) charged (4) punished

97. We have two telephone operators, _____ of them do you want ?
(1) who (2) whom
(3) which (4) what

98. I have no _____ motive in offering this advice.
(1) posterior (2) interior
(3) ulterior (4) exterior

99. _____ politicians are always respected.
(1) Conscious (2) Conscientious
(3) Cautious (4) Carefree

100. We will have to atone _____our misdeeds.
(1) at (2) on
(3) for (4) with

101. I got used _____on the right when I was in the U.S. for two years.
(1) driving (2) to drive
(3) to driving (4) by driving

102. Had you told me earlier I _____the meeting.
(1) had attended
(2) have attended
(3) attended
(4) would have attended

103. The climate is not conducive _____ good health.
(1) with (2) from
(3) in (4) to

104. A dog lives in a _____.
(1) burrow (2) coop
(3) stable (4) kennel

105. Many things have happened _____ I met you last.
(1) before (2) when
(3) from (4) since

Directions (106-115) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

106. If ____ permits, we will go out for a walk.
(1) climate (2) whether
(3) weather (4) whither

107. His persuasive tone was able to tackle the boy whom other teachers had found ____.
(1) peripatetic (2) obdurate
(3) tenacious (4) squeamish

108. I always fall ____ old friends in times of need.
(1) over (2) through
(3) back on (4) off

109. The campers ____ their tents at the base of the mountain.
(1) established (2) grounded
(3) installed (4) pitched

110. The party decided to take the shortest ____ to its destination.
(1) root (2) route
(3) distance (4) direction

111. The manager needs to hold ____ his anger.
(1) on (2) with
(3) down (4) back

112. The girl was very pleased ____ herself.
(1) in (2) on
(3) over (4) with

113. Desire ____ self-expression is one of the basic qualities of man.
(1) for (2) on
(3) by (4) over

114. The farmers suffered because the monsoon did not arrive ____ time.
(1) at (2) by
(3) on (4) after

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115. The bride settled ____ very well in the new environment.
(1) on (2) down
(3) up (4) off

Directions (116-125) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word. Four alternatives and suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternatives out of the four.
(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.10.12.2006)

116. Are you really desirous _____ visiting Japan ?
(1) of (2) in
(3) to (4) about

117. When Indians from the south move north, they find certain aspects of life quite ____ from their own.
(1) strange (2) separate
(3) different (4) divergent

118. The sky is overcast, we _____ the storm will soon burst.
(1) expect (2) hope
(3) trust (4) suspect

119. Population increase ____ with depletion of foreign reserves has led to great daily hardships.
(1) joined (2) mixed
(3) added (4) coupled

120. The National Anthem is _____ at every official function.
(1) uttered (2) sung
(3) whispered (4) chanted

121. The doctor took out his _____ to examine the patient.
(1) horoscope (2) microscope
(3) telescope (4) stethoscope

122. The candidate's exposition was ____ for its brevity and clarity.
(1) complimentary
(2) conspicuous
(3) incomprehensible
(4) remarkable

123. The new India that Nehru led called itself a Sovereign _____ Democratic Republic.
(1) capitalist (2) revisionist
(3) populist (4) Socialist

124. _____ you work hard, you won't be able to clear even the preliminaries.
(1) If (2) Until
(3) Unless (4) Lest

125. Last year our company made a ____ of several lakhs of rupees.
(1) profit (2) gain
(3) rise (4) raise

Directions (126–135) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four alternative.
(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 30.11.2008)

126. The food that an average Indian eats has been found to be deficient _____ vitamins and proteins.
(1) of (2) from
(3) with (4) in

127. The patient is _____ of stomach ache.
(1) suffering
(2) experiencing
(3) complaining
(4) afflicting

128. A good teacher should _____ responses from the students.
(1) elicit (2) provoke
(3) command (4) infer

129. Had he taken his degree five years ago he _____ got a promotion by now.
(1) might (2) would have
(3) will be (4) was

130. There will be a rush for seats when the train _____.
(1) will arrive (2) arrived
(3) is arriving (4) arrives

131. He drove the car very fast, ____.
(1) did he ? (2) does he ?
(3) didn't he ? (4) was he ?

132. He _____ wants to succeed in life must be prepared to work hard.
(1) whoever (2) whom
(3) who (4) whose

133. It is time you _____ home.
(1) go (2) went
(3) come (4) reach

134. _____ a walk in the morning will improve your health.
(1) Going to (2) Go to
(3) Go for (4) Going for

135. Government must _____ the rise in prices.
(1) cheque (2) check
(3) cease (4) seize

Directions (136–145) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with the appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam.14.12.2008)

136. When I was speaking to Rani over the phone suddenly we were ____.
(1) hung up (2) run out
(3) broken down (4) cut off

137. The farmer had ____ land and many servants.
(1) very little (2) some
(3) a lot of (4) many

138. The tribes lived ____ customs different from anything the English had ever seen.
(1) on (2) by
(3) off (4) with

139. The criminal together with his associates ____ arrested.
(1) are (2) was
(3) were (4) have

140. By the time I reach America, it ___ morning.
(1) is (2) would be
(3) must be (4) was

141. When he got married he ____ a life insurance policy.
(1) took up (2) took out
(3) took in (4) took over

142. In the last few days, ____ to help him ?
(1) anything has been done
(2) is anything done
(3) something is done
(4) has anything been done

143. While picking a rose she _____ her hand on a thorn.
(1) stung (2) scratched
(3) cut (4) damaged

144. The child did not approve ____ the father's plan.
(1) to (2) by
(3) of (4) with

145. None of the food was wasted, _____
(1) wasn't ? (2) was it ?
(3) weren't ? (4) were it ?

Directions (146-155) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four alternatives.
(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam.29.03.2009)

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146. We warned her ------ the danger.
(1) from (2) about
(3) against (4) of

147. We all laughed ------- the affair.
(1) over (2) about
(3) for (4) on

148. The chairman, as well as the members, ____ to blame for this misfortune.
(1) are (2) were
(3) is (4) has

149. The streets are lighted ------- electricity.
(1) with (2) by
(3) on (4) in

150. Homoeopathic treatment, they say, cuts ------- the need for operation and risk from surgery.
(1) off (2) out
(3) down (4) away

151. My friends fail to see why I should ride the ------- horse just because I have won a prize!
(1) great (2) good
(3) big (4) high

152. By ------- united struggle, we may achieve success.
(1) a (2) an
(3) the
(4) None of the above

153. She feared that she _____.
(1) will fail (2) may fail
(3) might fail (4) would fail

154. He is the most generous man, I ------ him for a long time.
(1) knew (2) have known
(3) know (4) had known

155. The sudden change in his behaviour came as a surprise to me, I began __
(1) to cut a sorry figure
(2) to smell a rat
(3) to turn a new leaf
(4) to blow hot and cold

Directions (156 -160) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (First Sitting)

156. The hotel was not too expensive, _____
(1) was it ? (2) wasn't it ?
(3) is it ? (4) isn't it ?

157. Like humans, zoo animals also must have a dentist _____ their teeth.
(1) to fill (2) filled
(3) filling (4) to be filled

158. It was very kind of you to do the washing-up, but you ____ it.
(1) didn't have to do
(2) hadn't to do
(3) mightn't have done
(4) mustn't have done

159. He went ____ the sea alone.
(1) in (2) to
(3) into (4) on

160. The _____ of our civilization from an agricultural society to today's complex industrial world was accompanied by war.
(1) adjustment
(2) migration
(3) route
(4) metamorphosis

Directions (161-165) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.16.05.2010 (IInd Sitting)

161. The court _____ cognizance of the criminal's words.
(1) took (2) made
(3) gave (4) allowed

162. _____ wins this civil war there will be little rejoicing at the victory.
(1) Whichever (2) Whoever
(3) Whatever (4) Wherever

163. As he got older his belief in these principles did not _____.
(1) wither (2) shake
(3) waver (4) dither

164. Everyone in this world is accountable to God _____ his actions.
(1) about (2) for
(3) to (4) over

165. Your father used to be the principal of this college, ____ ?
(1) did he ? (2) does he ?
(3) didn't he ? (4) doesn't he ?

Directions (166-170) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-I)

166. A wise man profits ..... the mistakes of others.
(1) through (2) from
(3) with (4) by

167. My friend has written a ..... account of his journey to the Mars.
(1) factitious (2) factional
(3) fictional (4) factual

168. Speed is ..... essence.
(1) in (2) for
(3) about (4) of

169. I was washing my face as the insect ..... quietly into the bedroom.
(1) crept
(2) creeps
(3) was creeping
(4) has crept

170. During the recent floods two-thirds of our city ..... in ruins.
(1) are (2) were
(3) is (4) was

Directions (171–175) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-I)

171. I have _____ Lakshmi for the past twelve years.
(1) know (2) knew
(3) known (4) knows

172. He did not qualify _____ the job.
(1) for (2) to
(3) against (4) with

173. _____ the last ten years we have been victims of abuse.
(1) From (2) For
(3) Before (4) Since

174. The strike has been called ___.
(1) of (2) at
(3) off (4) up

175. He is always angry _____ his children.
(1) with (2) on
(3) over (4) at

Directions (176-180) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question, Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam.12.09.2010)

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176. The chairperson brushed _____ my suggestion.
(1) out (2) over
(3) aside (4) about

177. She politely asked him _____.
(1) to leave her hand
(2) to give up her hand
(3) to release her hand
(4) to let her hand go

178. Unhygienic surroundings _____ health problems.
(1) give rise to
(2) bring into being
(3) call for
(4) set in

179. The engineers _____ this bridge since last year.
(1) have repaired
(2) had repaired
(3) have been repairing
(4) are repairing

180. There are some people who doubt the _____ of anything they see in a newspaper.
(1) credulity (2) possibility
(3) veracity (4) existence

Directions (181 – 185) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam.12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

181. He travelled all _____ the world when he was eighty years old.
(1) in (2) over
(3) with (4) of

182. Dr. Sharma concluded his speech _____ stressing the Buddha's teachings of the importance of charity.
(1) by (2) with
(3) at (4) in

183. Shivaji Maharaj fought _____ every kind of aggression.
(1) against (2) to
(3) with (4) at

184. Don't depend _____ others; you must stand on your own feet.
(1) upon (2) on
(3) to (4) for

185. Our life promises a lot _____ pleasure and we must learn to enjoy it.
(1) with (2) for
(3) of (4) at

Directions (186–190) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (Ist Sitting)

186. The building is not safe and must be _____ down.
(1) pull (2) pulling
(3) pulled (4) pulls

187. There is something wonderful _____ him.
(1) of (2) about
(3) for (4) inside

188. The song in the play cannot be deleted as it is _____ to the story.
(1) intervened (2) innate
(3) exacting (4) integral

189. She remained a _____ all her life.
(1) spinster (2) bachelor
(3) unmarried (4) single

190. Do not stay in the grasslands after dark, as some animals become _____ when they see humans.
(1) provoked (2) alerted
(3) aggressive (4) threatened

Directions (191–195) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (Ist Sitting)

191. The company let me ____ time off work.
(1) take (2) taking
(3) to take (4) took

192. I assume ____ with me.
(1) everyone agreeing
(2) that everyone agrees
(3) everyone to agree
(4) that everyone to agree

193. _____ the rain forests is very important, if we do not want the flora and fauna found there to become extinct.
(1) Reserving (2) Destroying
(3) Preserving (4) Maintaining

194. If I had helped him, he _____.
(1) will not be drowned
(2) would not be drowned
(3) will not have been drowned
(4) would not have been drowned

195. When will you hand ____ your assignment ?
(1) in (2) back
(3) down (4) into

Directions (196-200) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alter native out of the four.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (Ist Sitting)

196. The housewife _____ the cakes burning, and ran to switch off the oven.
(1) smell (2) smells
(3) smelt (4) smelling

197. _____ an old legend, King Shirham lived in India.
(1) In the event of
(2) Due to
(3) According to
(4) In reference to

198. _____ you leave now, you will be late.
(1) Until (2) Till
(3) Unless (4) Although

199. The _____ were arrested for illegally hunting the bears.
(1) poachers (2) rangers
(3) soldiers (4) villagers

200. If you had followed the rules, you _____ disqualified.
(1) will not be
(2) would not be
(3) will not have been
(4) would not have been

Directions (201 – 205) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate words. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (IInd Sitting)

201. _____ your instructions, we have closed your bank account.
(1) In lieu of
(2) With regard to
(3) In accordance with
(4) On account of

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202. _____ she is clever, she often makes mistakes.
(1) Despite (2) Since
(3) Although (4) Yet

203. Do you prefer _____ or traditional art forms ?
(1) archaic
(2) contemporary
(3) foreign
(4) simultaneous

204. The farmers _____ their farms, if they had known that a thunderstorm was approaching.
(1) will leave
(2) would leave
(3) will have left
(4) would have left

205. The Paralympics is a competition for the ____.
(1) disadvantaged
(2) discouraged
(3) disabled
(4) despised

Directions (206 – 210) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & ntelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I)

206. She made her stepson her ____ to her large fortune.
(1) hare (2) heir
(3) hair (4) here

207. The stewardess showed the passenger _____
(1) when to start travelling
(2) where to land the plane
(3) how to fasten the seat belt
(4) how to judge the altitude of the plane

208. Many people reported _____a noise in the night.
(1) to hear
(2) having heard
(3) to have heard
(4) been hearing

209. I am exhausted; let's ____ a day.
(1) call it (2) call at
(3) call off (4) call in

210. The worker used _____ to patch up the hole in the wall.
(1) sand (2) cement
(3) soil (4) grass

Directions (211) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 22.01.2012 Paper-I)

211. How did these things come _____ ?
(1) about (2) into
(3) at (4) down

Directions (212–216) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 25.02.2012 (Paper-I) North Zone (Ist Sitting)

212. The news was _____ good to be true.
(1) very (2) too
(3) so (4) as

213. How much longer __ this book ?
(1) you are needing
(2) will you be needing
(3) will you have needed
(4) have you needed

214. _____ you hear the President's speech ?
(1) Have (2) Has
(3) Had (4) Did

215. I _____ to the movie with some friends last night.
(1) have gone (2) went
(3) am gone (4) am going

216. She has only_____friends.
(1) fewer (2) less
(3) more (4) a few

Directions (217-221) : In the following sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with the appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 31.08.2008)

217. If I ____ a doctor, I would serve the poor.
(1) am (2) had been
(3) were (4) was

218. He is weak ___ he does a lot of work.
(1) and (2) yet
(3) because (4) so

219. Mahesh showed an _____ for sports at a very early stage.
(1) attitude (2) aptitude
(3) imagination (4) intuition

220. For_____ sake don't tell it to others.
(1) haven (2) heaven
(3) heavens (4) heaven's

221. Napoleon's army ___ to the Russian soldiers without any fight.
(1) evaded (2) decimated
(3) capitulated (4) cordoned

Directions (222-226) : In the following questions, some of the sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate words. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

222. The work was _____ by the rains.
(1) restricted (2) prevented
(3) hampered (4) obstructed

223. He knows French and German _____ Russian.
(1) beside (2) besides
(3) aside (4) except

224. His reputation has been _____ by his foolish acts.
(1) increased (2) decreased
(3) retrieved (4) tainted

225. Meditation is _____ way to calm your nerves.
(1) a best (2) one of the best
(3) the best (4) an best

226. The Prime Minister of England called _____ the President of America.
(1) in (2) out
(3) on (4) at

Directions (227 – 236) : In the following questions, sentences, are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade'C' & 'D') Exam. 26.09.2010)

227. Many a man _____ imprisoned without trial in Fascist countries.
(1) are (2) were
(3) is (4) have been

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228. The plane will take off when the thunderstorm _____.
(1) stops (2) stopped
(3) would stop (4) will stop

229. When the doctor _____, the patient was already _____.
(1) arrived ; died
(2) arrived ; dead
(3) arrive ; dead
(4) arriving ; dying

230. Age and experience_____ wisdom to man.
(1) bring
(2) have brought
(3) are bringing
(4) brings

231. He drove from Maharashtra _____ Karnataka without stopping to rest.
(1) is (2) to
(3) into (4) towards

232. If you litter, you _____ to pay a fine.
(1) will have (2) would have
(3) will had (4) would had

233. Most animals which are nocturnal have a sharper ____ at night, than in the morning.
(1) vision (2) sight
(3) view (4) eye

234. If I were ____, I wouldn't accept such treatment,
(1) him (2) them
(3) he (4) one

235. I know to ____ you are alluding.
(1) who (2) which
(3) where (4) whom

236. Each man and each woman ____ a vote.
(1) have (2) has
(3) can (4) must

Directions (237 – 241) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)

237. You may bring your dog where _____.
(1) you have to pay
(2) there is no water
(3) pets are allowed
(4) pets can sleep

238. The chef was wondering _____.
(1) when to brush his teeth
(2) what to prepare for the important dinner
(3) how to wash the dishes
(4) when to take the dog for a walk

239. I have brought some books _____, you to examine.
(1) to (2) for
(3) with (4) over

240. The speaker did not properly space out his speech, but went on _____ one point only.
(1) stressing (2) avoiding
(3) devoting (4) decrying

241. The usher showed us _____.
(1) how to take photographs
(2) where to sit
(3) when to comb our hair
(4) how to dance

Directions (242-246) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010 Ist sitting)

242. The explosion that _____ the bus killed twelve people .
(1) wrecked (2) deflated
(3) stalled (4) hindered

243. There was some _____ between the member's version and the committee's version.
(1) discourse (2) discrepancy
(3) certainty (4) recurrence

244. We have talked a lot ; now let us _____ to work.
(1) get down (2) set off
(3) take off (4) sit up

245. The life-guard would not let the children _____ at the deep end of the pool.
(1) swims (2) swim
(3) swam (4) to swim

246. The audience watched the clowns _____ their act.
(1) performs
(2) perform
(3) performed
(4) are performing

Directions (247–251) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 IInd sitting)

247. He was accused of bringing money into the country in _____ of foreign exchange rules.
(1) anticipation
(2) compensation
(3) perpetration
(4) violation

248. One of the players forgot to ___.
(1) turn up for practice
(2) run away from school
(3) buy shoes for the exam
(4) bring his books for the match

249. Today students should be reconciled _____ the way things are changing.
(1) with (2) to
(3) for (4) at

250. The country's economic growth was adversely _____ by political instability.
(1) reflected (2) effected
(3) affected (4) expected

251. The agenda for the meeting is _____ the notice.
(1) forwarded in
(2) subscribed to
(3) enclosed with
(4) delivered as

Directions (252 – 261) : In the following questions, setences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 09.01.2011)

252. We shall go for a picnic if the weather _____ good.
(1) is (2) was
(3) has been (4) had been

253. Mr. and Mrs. Joshi go for a ____ walk just before dinner.
(1) vibrant (2) brisk
(3) vivacious (4) slow

254. _____ weight gain or weight loss is not good for your body.
(1) Explosive (2) Expressive
(3) Extensive (4) Excessive

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255. John must have the ____ to stick to his diet, if he wants to lose weight.
(1) obstinacy (2) determination
(3) decision (4) obligation

256. There was an ____ response for the marathon.
(1) overwhelming
(2) overriding
(3) excessive
(4) extreme

257. Some animals have unique ____ that allow them to survive in extreme weather conditions.
(1) characteristics
(2) problems
(3) feelings
(4) conditions

258. Did the boys turn _____ for football practice?
(1) up (2) on
(3) back (4) in

259. The fireman managed to put _____ the fire.
(1) away (2) down
(3) out (4) off

260. The pupil was asked to write ____ his name on the front page of the exercise book.
(1) back (2) in
(3) down (4) about

261. The teacher found many mistakes in my composition, when she went _____ it.
(1) into (2) about
(3) for (4) through

Directions (262 – 266) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)

262. We must _____ help to the people hit by the cyclone.
(1) contribute (2) summon
(3) impart (4) render

263. The metals and minerals sector_____ currently highly volatile.
(1) are (2) is
(3) was (4) were

264. We should not mix with those people who have an_____ reputation.
(1) unsavoury (2) unsteady
(3) unsafe (4) unsanctified

265. It was said of Akbar that he rarely _____ more than three hours a day.
(1) sleeps (2) is sleeping
(3) had slept (4) slept

266. As the bare mountains turned green, the people found _____ looking forward to spring.
(1) they (2) them
(3) their (4) themselves

Directions (267-271) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)

267. The sparrows took no ____ the bread.
(1) notice of (2) notice about
(3) notice from (4) notice to

268. He shows great ability ____ Mathematics.
(1) at (2) for
(3) about (4) in

269. There ____ any message from my teacher since she moved to London.
(1) isn't (2) wasn't.
(3) hasn't been (4) hadn't been

270. May I give you ____ advice?
(1) an (2) some
(3) little (4) one

271. She has been supporting her family ____ her husband's death.
(1) on (2) at
(3) from (4) since

Directions (272–276) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
(SSC CISF Constable (GD) Exam. 05.06.2011)

272. The telephone kept _____ ringing, but no one attended.
(1) off (2) on
(3) up (4) up with

273. She is sad, because her father turned _____ her request.
(1) up (2) off
(3) out (4) down

274. You should not confide _____ a stranger.
(1) in (2) to
(3) with (4) by

275. Poets have compared this world _____ a stage.
(1) with (2) to
(3) by (4) on

276. I prevailed _____ him to contest the election.
(1) on (2) off
(3) over (4) of

Directions (277 – 281) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam.16.10.2011)

277.The government must _____ all resources of energy.
(1) collect (2) gather
(3) muster (4) harness

278. A.R. Rahman ____ the music for Commonwealth Games 2010.
(1) sang (2) made
(3) composed (4) produced

279. Appearances are _____.
(1) deceptive (2) deception
(3) deceptively (4) deceive

280. Girls generally ____ in their mother.
(1) confide (2) confident
(3) confidential (4) confidence

281. Children below the age of fourteen should be _____ sent to school.
(1) compel
(2) compulsory
(3) compulsively
(4) compulsorily

Directions (282-286) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (North Zone)

282. The headmaster congratulated Rajan ____ getting the merit scholarship.
(1) for (2) about
(3) with (4) on

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283. Smallpox has been eradicated ____ India.
(1) in (2) from
(3) within (4) out of

284. The police offered a ____ for information about the stolen money.
(1) reward (2) award
(3) profit (4) prize

285. There is no possibility of _____ coming late.
(1) they (2) their
(3) them (4) theirs

286. His friend ____ unexpectedly.
(1) returned to (2) come back
(3) turned up (4) get down

Directions (287–291) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (North Zone)

287. Have you got any idea as to what has happened to Akila ? I haven't seen her _____.
(1) lately (2) later on
(3) late (4) later

288. I _____ hard to establish the validity of the theory since morning.
(1) have been trying
(2) had tried
(3) tried (4) am trying

289. _____ of defence personnel would be given transfers to their place of choice.
(1) Friends (2) Wives
(3) Husbands (4) Spouses

290. Sachin was standing ____ me.
(1) aside (2) next
(3) beside (4) besides

291. My sister and _____ are pleased to accept your invitation.
(1) I (2) me
(3) myself (4) I myself

Directions (292-296) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

292. For a child, a blow _____ self-esteem is a terrible thing.
(1) of (2) with
(3) to (4) on

293. The Greenland ice sheet is _____ at the rate of about 12 cubic miles a year.
(1) smelting (2) condensing
(3) melting (4) freezing

294. The Principal called _____ an explanation from the clerks.
(1) on (2) out
(3) for (4) in

295. The _____ crowd gave the victorious team a tumultuous welcome.
(1) jubilant (2) troublesome
(3) noisy (4) arrogant

296. It is our duty to get ____ the truth.
(1) to (2) over
(3) into (4) at

Directions (297 – 301) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alter natives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alter native out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

297. A thorough search of the aircraft was carried _____ in the airport.
(1) out (2) off
(3) on (4) along

298. Discrimination _____ any form should be avoided.
(1) of (2) by
(3) from (4) in

299. My friend's father died _____ cancer.
(1) by (2) of
(3) from (4) with

300. I can't make both ends _____ on my small salary.
(1) meet (2) unite
(3) join (4) touch

301. His manners____him.
(1) speak of (2) speak out
(3) speak up (4) speak for

Directions (302-306) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone)

302. The aim of education is to _____ the best in students.
(1) bring on (2) bring in
(3) bring about (4) bring out

303. I have known him _____ a long time.
(1) since (2) for
(3) before (4) from

304. I wish I _____ her to clean the room.
(1) have asking
(2) have asked
(3) asked
(4) had asked

305. He always takes full _____of the mistakes made by his friends.
(1) benefit (2) advantage
(3) profit (4) use

306. He drained what was left _____ his drink.
(1) from (2) in
(3) of (4) off

Directions (307 – 311) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (Delhi Zone)

307. Our teacher___several points before the exams.
(1) cleared off (2) cleared away
(3) cleared up (4) cleared out

308. Let me give you ___.
(1) an advise
(2) any advice
(3) some advice
(4) some advises

309. The cart was driven ___ bullocks.
(1) with (2) off
(3) to (4) by

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310. Simon ___ very polite at the moment, because he wants to make a good impression.
(1) was being (2) has been
(3) is behaving (4) is being.

311. If I don't ____advantage of this platform, then how dare I be a film maker ?
(1) make (2) take
(3) bring (4) find

Directions (312–316) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alter natives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alter native out of the four as your answer.

312. The old gentleman _____ to be a very good friend of my grand father.
(1) turned in (2) turned over
(3) turned out (4) turned up

313. It's a _____, that young people are inspired by celebrities.
(1) lie (2) myth
(3) bluff (4) mistake

314. Had I saved money, I _____ a new car.
(1) will purchase
(2) would purchase
(3) would have purchased
(4) purchased

315. He decided to ____ for his matric examination in order to get a higher score.
(1) redo (2) reappear
(3) rewrite (4) remake

316. The police pushed the people back to make _____ for Prime Minister's car to pass.
(1) passage (2) way
(3) place (4) area

Directions (317-321) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

317. The Chairman is ill and we'll have to _____ the meeting for a few days.
(1) put on (2) put of
(3) put away (4) put off

318. He told me that he _____the movie.
(1) is finished (2) was finished
(3) had finished (4) not finished

319. I do my work _____ carefully to make mistakes.
(1) so (2) very
(3) too (4) more

320. The cat and the dog have a _____ enemy in the rat.
(1) same (2) common
(3) mutual (4) similar

321. He is very good _____ making stories.
(1) in (2) about
(3) at (4) for

Directions (322–326) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.1912 (Ist Sitting)

322. That farmer may be old but he is _____.
(1) less energetic
(2) more energetic
(3) most energetic
(4) energetic

323. The monitor takes care _____the class _____ the absence of the teacher.
(1) in; at (2) of; in
(3) during; in (4) of; for

324. When he saw the fish swimming _____ the river, he was extremely happy.
(1) on (2) besides
(3) in (4) at

325. The railway coaches_____by the Integral Coach Factory, Chennai.
(1) is manufactured
(2) are manufactured
(3) are manufacture
(4) is being manufactured

326. The truck was _____ when the bus rammed into it.
(1) stationery (2) machinary
(3) machinery (4) stationary

Directions (327–332) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.1912 (IInd Sitting)

327. I haven't _____ butter but I have a lot of bread.
(1) a lot of (2) little
(3) much (4) some

328. People from _____ and near came to see the final match of the tournament yesterday.
(1) distance (2) long
(3) above (4) far

329. The student _____ book I still have, can take it from me.
(1) that (2) whose
(3) which (4) his

330. Corruption should be _____ out with the utmost vigour.
(1) talked (2) left
(3) rooted (4) brought

331. Books are a great source _____ happiness.
(1) of (2) for
(3) into (4) with

332. He spoke _____ his travels.
(1) of (2) on
(3) about (4) along

Directions (333–337) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam.16.09.2012)

333. Man is essentially a _____ animal and tends to associate with others.
(1) sentimental (2) gregarious
(3) selfish (4) perverse

334. Why do we always have to submit _____ his authority ?
(1) under (2) with
(3) for (4) to

335. The master assured her _____ success in the examination.
(1) of (2) in
(3) for (4) with

336. The child was so spoiled by her indulgent parents that she became _____ when she did not receive all of their attention.
(1) sullen (2) elated
(3) discreet (4) suspicious

337. His directions to the driver were _____ , and helped him to reach on time.
(1) expletive (2) implicate
(3) explicit (4) implicit

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Directions (338–342) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 04.08.2011 Paper-II)

338. My windows look _____the garden.
(1) up on (2) out on
(3) in (4) at

339. I have made a rough_____of the report.
(1) drapht (2) draught
(3) drought (4) draft

340. The reward was not commensurate _____the work done by us.
(1) for (2) on
(3) with (4) upon

341. I don't care_____ the expense; I want the party to be a real success.
(1) of (2) with
(3) about (4) at

342. Vinay does not play cricket, and _____does Yeshwant.
(1) so (2) also
(3) either (4) neither

Directions (343 – 348) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II)

343. The department head insisted that he ____ absolute authority to regulate office work.
(1) gives
(2) is given
(3) would give
(4) would be given

344. Vinod, two of ___ brothers attend primary school, wishes to be a school teacher after his graduation from the University.
(1) whom (2) them
(3) whose (4) which

345. The deadline was near by, so Mrs. Sweth had her students____ their essays.
(1) complete (2) to complete
(3) completing (4) completed

346. Our new digital photo-print machine, the manual ____ is lost awaits to be set up properly.
(1) of what (2) where
(3) by whom (4) of which

347. Ramu is in the habit of revising just once, but Suresh never understands a subject ____ he revises it for at least three times.
(1) in case (2) thus
(3) although (4) unless

348. He was sorry __ late last night.
(1) about coming
(2) to come
(3) to coming
(4) from coming

Directions (349–353) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (Ist Sitting))

349. Our rich culture inspires us to take _____ in our heritage.
(1) prided (2) proudly
(3) pride (4) proud

350. The car broke down and we ___ get a taxi.
(1) were to (2) are to
(3) had to (3) have to

351. He said I ____ use his car whenever I wanted.
(1) could (2) can
(3) will (4) would

352. He will not work ___ he is compelled.
(1) till (2) if
(3) after (4) unless

353. The teacher said disappointedly, "There is ____ in my class who can solve this problem."
(1) anybody (2) somebody
(3) everybody (4) nobody

Directions (354–358) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting))

354. While he was working at the construction site, the block of wood suddenly_____ his right shoulder.
(1) was hitted (2) was hit
(3) had hitted (4) hit

355. The _____ in the region has been pleasant recently.
(1) climate (2) weather
(3) whether (4) season

356. _____ following all the instructions closely, he missed out an important guideline.
(1) Instead of (2) Although
(3) In spite of (4) Otherwise

357. He was junior_____ me in college and we have been friends since then.
(1) with (2) than
(3) from (4) to

358. I visit Shimla frequently; however, I have never _____ Kufri.
(1) went to (2) visited to
(3) been too (4) been to

Directions (359–363) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting)

359. She is _____ girls I know.
(1) from the best
(2) the most best
(3) the best
(4) one of the best

360. I have never seen _____ animal before.
(1) any larger (2) as large
(3) such a large (4) so large

361. He said to me, "You are ____ ".
(1) fooling (2) a fool
(3) a foolish (4) fool

362. I _____ your house yesterday.
(1) past by (2) passing by
(3) pasting by (4) passed by

363. In the tragic incident, none of the 145 passengers _____
(1) could survived
(2) survive
(3) survived
(4) is surviving

Directions (364-368) : In each of the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

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364. They live___ the fifth floor.
(1) in (2) to
(3) on (4) at

365. America was _____ by Columbus.
(1) discovered (2) found
(3) invented (4) reached

366. Will you please _____ me a book?
(1) borrow (2) lend
(3) have to borrow
(4) have to lend

367. My cousin will arrive _____ Sunday.
(1) in (2) at
(3) the (4) on

368. The boys went inside _____ room.
(1) of the (2) the
(3) to the (4) of

Directions (369-373) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

369. I asked him for some paper, but he _____ .
(1) had not (2) has not
(3) had none (4) has none

370. I want _____ me the truth.
(1) to tell
(2) you at once tell
(3) that you tell
(4) you to tell

371. Does he resemble _____ ?
(1) to his father
(2) as his father
(3) his father
(4) of his father

372. They attacked _____ .
(1) the enemy
(2) against the enemy
(3) on the enemy
(4) to the enemy

373. My younger brother is good _____ Mathematics
(1) at (2) into
(3) on (4) with

Directions (374–378) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

374. He _____ his living by hard work.
(1) earns (2) wins
(3) creates (4) ables

375. Bread is usually made _____ wheat.
(1) of (2) from
(3) with (4) by

376. Did the child _____ from the chair?
(1) fell (2) fallen
(3) falling (4) fall

377. Do you _____ to see my collections?
(1) cared (2) like
(3) want (4) got

378. After initial setback, all _____ programmes were successful due to the initiative of the new dynamic team.
(1) consequent
(2) subsequently
(3) consequently
(4) subsequent

Directions (379–393) : In the following question, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting)

379. Many women in developing countries experience a cycle of poor health that _____ before they are born.
(1) originates (2) derives
(3) begins (4) establishes

380. It is difficult_____affection on her.
(1) showering (2) to shower
(3) shower (4) of showering

381. Our ancestors had immense difficulty _____procuring books.
(1) for (2) of
(3) in (4) on

382. I asked him if I _____ borrow his car for a day.
(1) will (2) could
(3) can (4) should

383. Work hard so that you_____
(1) shall get good marks
(2) will get good marks
(3) may get good marks
(4) should get good marks

Directions (384-388) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 11.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

384. They have lost___of their contacts.
(1) little (2) much
(3) many (4) small

385. I praise_____honesty of this boy.
(1) a (2) an
(3) the (4) your

386. Three _____ four make seven.
(1) with (2) into
(3) in (4) and

387. The officer _____ the car to speak to the driver.
(1) stops (2) has stopped
(3) stopped (4) had stopped

388. I have to recite Tagore's sonnet, I will be the ____ one to do so in my school.
(1) earliest (2) initial
(3) solitary (4) only

Directions (389–393) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

389. There were _____ participants at the conference than we had expected, so we had trouble seating them.
(1) much more (2) many more
(3) so many (4) too many

390. Men _____ are thinkers look for facts.
(1) who (2) that
(3) which (4) those

391. Asha and Rima could not get admission in the college _____ they had already managed to get a passing score in the official exam.
(1) even though (2) now that
(3) therefore (4) whether

392. The principal congratulated him _____ passing the final exam.
(1) in (2) of
(3) on (4) with

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393. Thank you very much _____ your suggestions.
(1) on (2) with
(3) about (4) for

Directions (394-398) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, Ist Sitting)

394. Let us quickly _____.
(1) muddle (2) huddle
(3) hurdle (4) puddle

395. Rajesh's car wasn't _____ Ramesh's, so we were too exhausted by the time we reached home..
(1) such comfortable
(2) as comfortable as
(3) comfortable enough
(4) so comfortable that

396. I don't suppose that Pramod will be elected _____ how hard he struggles as he is not completely supported by the committee.
(1) although (2) seeing as
(3) no matter (4) however

397. Regular exercise is conducive _____ health.
(1) in (2) to
(3) for (4) of

398. Can you please _____ my web site just before I publish it ?
(1) find out (2) go through
(3) set out (4) look up

Directions (399–408) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, Ist Sitting : Patna)

399. The teacher let us _____.
(1) to go early
(2) to leave early
(3) go early
(4) early to go

400. Jane is annoyed _____.
(1) on me (2) with me
(3) against me (4) over me

401. I am not angry ____ you, Paul.
(1) at (2) on
(3) with (4) against

402. _____ Australian and _____ European are there among the tourists.
(1) An, an (2) The, the
(3) An, a (4) A, an

403. I have been looking for an apartment and I finally found the _____ one.
(1) good (2) airy
(3) cheap (4) perfect

404. The youth should believe _____ God.
(1) upon (2) in
(3) on (4) of

405. He was born_____India.
(1) off (2) in
(3) of (4) through

406. The convict tried his level best to justify himself but the judge looked _____ him and found him guilty.
(1) around (2) at
(3) through (4) to

407. His opponents launched a political _____ against him.
(1) regimen (2) remission
(3) regale (4) tirade

408. What an _____ story! I am not _____ enough yet to believe it.
(1) incredible/credulous
(2) incredulous/credible
(3) increditable/believable
(4) unbelievable/creditable

Directions (409-418) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

409. My father is very _____ to me, we play football every evening.
(1) friendly (2) friends
(3) friend-like (4) friendship

410. A technology - starved customer would only be _____ to be presented with a new product.
(1) thriving (2) declarative
(3) irritable (4) thrilled

411. Neither Shyam_____Rohit came to the school today.
(1) but (2) or
(3) nor (4) and

412. He is getting married _____ Maya.
(1) only (2) by
(3) with (4) to

413. Medical doctors should try to_____ as many patients as possible.
(1) heel (2) heal
(3) kill (4) hale

414. Can you tell the difference ____ butter and Margarine.
(1) over (2) with
(3) between (4) among

415. I'm not very good _____ repairing things.
(1) at (2) for
(3) in (4) about

416. Will all of you _____ up for prayer?
(1) raise (2) rise
(3) raze (4) race

417. The art of cooking _____ in ancient India.
(1) is perfected
(2) will perfect
(3) perfected
(4) was perfected

418. A number of refugees _____ been turned back at the border.
(1) are (2) has
(3) is (4) have

Directions (419-428) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

419. The new government took _____ last year.
(1) after (2) over
(3) upon (4) out

420. Mohan's career has taken some _____ twists and turns.
(1) interesting (2) interactive
(3) intuitive (4) incentive

421. Sheila gained an advantage _____ me.
(1) from (2) on
(3) over (4) upon

422. She was remarkably _____ in singing and dancing.
(1) conducive
(2) fluctuating
(3) cooperative
(4) accomplished

423. It is raining _____. Do not go out.
(1) fast (2) soundly
(3) strongly (4) heavily

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424. When she retired, she handed _____ the charge to the' Vice-President.
(1) out (2) across
(3) off (4) over

425. Statistics _____ always my worst subject.
(1) were (2) is
(3) have (4) are

426. The bus ____ fifty passengers fell ____ the river.
(1) for; upon (2) over; on
(3) of; at (4) with; into

427. Take this medicine regularly and you will get rid _____ this disease.
(1) from (2) of
(3) over (4) at

428. She tries to adjust _____ her relations.
(1) at (2) so
(3) with (4) for

Directions (429–438) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, IInd Sitting)

429. My tennis player is a _____; she will not play mixed doubles in shorts or a tennis skirt; she is overly concerned about being proper or modest.
(1) admonish (2) prude
(3) rude (4) loyal

430. Sometimes it is good to ____ your soul in front of your friends.
(1) bear (2) bare
(3) beer (4) bar

431. If you are worried about the problem, you should do something _____ it.
(1) against (2) with
(3) for (4) about

432. This is entirely_____you and me.
(1) between (2) from
(3) among (4) amidst

433. The mother parted _____ her married daughter in sorrow.
(1) for (2) off
(3) away (4) from

434. This movie is directed by Steven Spielberg, _____ ?
(1) hasn't he (2) hasn't it
(3) isn't it (4) isn't he

435. _____ can be no excuses this time, students !
(1) They're (2) They
(3) Their (4) There

436. Tables are usually made _____wood.
(1) from (2) of
(3) with (4) by

437. All of them are surprised _____ her rudeness.
(1) with (2) upon
(3) at (4) on

438. When Wilbur Wright tried to sell his flying machine to the U.S. Government, the officials in charge were _____.
(1) highly misunderstood
(2) grudging sceptical
(3) grudgingly unhappy
(4) highly sceptical

Directions (439-448) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

439. What would you have done if you_____ the train ?
(1) have missed (2) had missed
(3) missed (4) missing

440. I stayed in Mumbai ____ eight years.
(1) for (2) since
(3) through (4) around

441. If I _____ her address, I would have called on her.
(1) will have (2) had known
(3) can have (4) shall have

442. Balu ___ in several other States when he decided to work in Kolkata.
(1) had worked
(2) worked
(3) had been working
(4) working

443. The degree will be awarded during the annual ____.
(1) conference (2) convention
(3) convolution (4) convocation

444. She slipped and ___ her ankle.
(1) broken (2) sprained
(3) massaged (4) hurted

445. Mussoorie, the Queen of hills in India. offers many ____.
(1) entertainments
(2) sights
(3) attractions
(4) tourists

446. The boys ____ whom I was playing are all my good friends.
(1) with (2) to
(3) of (4) by

447. Parveen and Neelima could not enroll in the college _____ they had already managed to get a passing score in the official exam.
(1) therefore (2) even though
(3) hence (4) moreover

448. The gypsies do not live _____ at a particular place.
(1) broadly (2) willingly
(3) permanently (4) voluntarily

Directions (449-458) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

449. Go home immediately ___ your mother is looking for you.
(1) after (2) so that
(3) because (4) but

450. He was slow as usual. Even a snail would have seemed ___.
(1) fastest (2) faster
(3) too fast (4) not fast

451. The father seems relieved as he has married ___ both of his daughters.
(1) of (2) off
(3) to (4) away

452. Mohan, have you ever ___ before? It's my first time in a plane and I am a little nervous.
(1) fled (2) flowed
(3) flown (4) flying

453. They have already completed the job, ___?
(1) isn't it (2) has they
(3) haven't they (4) won't they

454. The whole class sympathised ___ the peon.
(1) at (2) for
(3) with (4) towards

455. Your tie does not go well ___ your shirt.
(1) above (2) with
(3) for (4) over

456. I am grateful ___ him.
(1) with (2) in
(3) for (4) to

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457. The subordinate made a ___ remark against his boss that cost his job.
(1) derogatory
B) complimentary
(3) oblique
(4) conscientious

458. He ___ before the court that he was innocent of the crime.
(1) denied (2) denounced
(3) demanded (4) declared

Directions (459-463) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

459. We ..... respect our parents and teachers.
(1) may have to (2) will
(3) shall (4) ought to

460. Let us sit down ..... the shade of a tree for sometime.
(1) inside (2) below
(3) in (4) beneath

461. You are fortunate ..... having an intelligent and obedient son.
(1) to (2) for
(3) of (4) in

462. Mother had prepared 20 biscuits, Raj ate all of them. Therefore, mother called him a .....
(1) digester (2) goader
(3) needy (4) glutton

463. We are highly disappointed ..... the exam results.
(1) about (2) from
(3) in (4) with

Directions (464-468) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, Ist Sitting)

464. What _____ ? It _____wonderful.
(1) is cooking, smell
(2) is cooking, smelled
(3) are you cooking, smelt
(4) are you cooking, smells

465. We had _____ money left, so we went out for a meal. We decided to abandon our trip as we had ____ money left.
(1) a little, a little
(2) little, a little
(3) a few, few
(4) a little, little

466. Please write to me _____ this address.
(1) upon (2) at
(3) to (1) on

467. I hate him for the simple reason that he keeps singing his own praises continually talking about himself. He is an irritating _____. He is a real _____ because for anything he does he always expects something in return, a selfish person indeed.
(1) poser, misanthrope
(2) poser, egotist
(3) egoist misanthrope
(4) egotist, egoist

468. On Tuesday it's the carnival, _____ everybody gets dressed up in a fancy costume. So we will meet at John's house, _____ is about a couple of kilometres away.
(1) which, where
(2) where, when
(3) when, where
(4) when, which

Directions (469-473) : In the following questions, each sentence is given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IInd Sitting)

469. Student-parking should be _____; students should not be charged to buy parking stickers.
(1) fined (2) free
(3) costly (4) cheap

470. If you have roses growing in your garden, you can make a lovely ____ of flowers at home.
(1) bouqutte (2) bucquete
(3) bouquete (4) bouquet

471. The _____ of the middle school is a woman of ____.
(1) principles, principal
(2) principals, principal
(3) principal, principles
(4) principle, principals

472. With the changing times, most of the students have become business-like they are _____ and want to take only those courses which they find rewarding.
(1) idealistic (2) pragmatic
(3) enthusiastic (4) partial

473. 1. John's at ____ institute studying French.
2. They're building _____ school at the end of our street.
3. Do they live in ____ United Kingdom or somewhere else ?
(1) a, the, an (2) the, a, an
(3) an, a, the (4) the, an, a

Directions (474-478) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

474. _____ the people looked well enough, but when one looked more closely one saw that their faces were filled with despair.
(1) At first looking
(2) At first observation
(3) On first sight
(4) At first sight

475. He was assured by his friends _____ every type of help, in an emergency.
(1) by (2) of
(3) with (4) about

476. The work ____, he left his office.
(1) having completed
(2) having been completed
(3) on being finished
(4) having been over

477. Our monthly expenditure ____ by five hundred rupees when we decided to buy milk from the milkman.
(1) shot up (2) got up
(3) lifted up (4) grew up

478. He was not a man _____ intelligence.
(1) lacking of (2) devoid of
(3) absent of (4) empty of

Directions (479-483) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

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479. Google is one of the most popular search engines, it is _____ by the Internet users.
(1) utilized
(2) effected
(3) examined
(4) flabbergasted

480. Raj was tired of Puja's _____ approach, so he asked her to make her final decision by that evening.
(1) silly-willy (2) dilly-daily
(3) wasting (4) dilly-nally.

481. Ria is _____at speaking languages. It is difficult to _____ only one puppy for animal shelter.
(1) adept, adapt (2) adapt, adapt
(3) adept, adopt (4) adapt, adopt

482. School days are considered to be the best years of your life. When my____ year in school began, I began to think of those past enjoyable days and of my future also.
(1) penultimate (2) absolute
(3) integral (4) termination

483. Being _____, the judge gave a favourable verdict.
(1) sagacious (2) pugnacious
(3) malicious (4) tenacious

Directions (484-487) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013, Ist Sitting)

484. Throughout his career, his performance has fairly been ____.
(1) consistence
(2) consistent (3) consisting
(4) constituted

485. I convey my thanks _____ the members of the club.
(1) for (2) of
(3) to (4) about

486. The government _____ on this issue.
(1) is divided (2) are divided
(3) is being divided
(4) divided

487. The student is yet to_____ his home task.
(1) completion (2) compete
(3) complete (4) continue

Directions (488 – 491) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)

488. Arun has _____ his work.
(1) completely (2) completing
(3) complete (4) completed

489. Rather than _____ others, why don't you look for your own mistakes ?
(1) helping (2) pointing
(3) blaming (4) watching

490. We have been living in this house _____ 1965.
(1) when (2) for
(3) before (4) since

491. Since Amit was an _____ photographer, he did not charge any money for taking our picture.
(1) amateur (2) professional
(3) useless (4) unknown

Directions (492-496) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

492. There is a ..... amount of fatty acids and carbohydrates in some of the imported chocolates.
(1) neglecting (2) negligent
(3) negligible (4) neglected

493. I'm not so successful..... she is.
(1) then (2) as
(3) like (4) than

494. Many Tamil-speaking Sri Lankans ..... from the island to escape the military and its atrocities.
(1) flown (2) flee
(3) fled (4) flew

495. ..... the new Safari Storme, Mahindra has more leverage in increasing the sales.
(1) With (2) At
(3) On (4) In

496. The passenger car sales showed a decline ..... 7% to 5.6%.
(1) from (2) for
(3) of (4) to

Directions (497-501) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

497. His words were hardly .... with that screaming and shouting in the market.
(1) legible (2) eligible
(3) intelligible
(4) None of these

498. He was...angry to speak to me.
(1) so (2) too
(3) that (4) such

499. I wish I ..... a pen.
(1) were (2) am
(3) was (4) be

500. Look after your health ..... you should repent later on.
(1) as (2) because
(3) till (4) lest

501. Every year millions of tourists ..... the Anna Centenary Library in Chennai.
(1) visiting (2) visit
(3) are visiting (4) visited

Directions (502-506) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

502. All is not well..... the automobile sector.
(1) down (2) in
(3) to (4) of

503. Many premier educational institutions come forward to have a ..... with flourishing industries.
(1) tie-up (2) tie-in
(3) tie-on (4) tie-down

504. He slipped ..... his old ways and started drinking again.
(1) off (2) by
(3) in (4) into

505. They reached the railway station before the train ..... .
(1) had been left (2) left
(3) was leaving (4) had left

506. The Information and Communication Technology has ..... age and employs very highly paid technocrats.
(1) come upon (2) come out of
(3) come through (4) come of

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Directions (507-511) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

507. There are not solitary, free-living creatures ; every form of life is _____ other forms.
(1) dependent on
(2) parallel to
(3) overshadowed by
(4) segregated from

508. I'll take _____ now as I have another appointment some where else.
(1) departure
(2) my leave
(3) permission
(4) leave from work

509. A garden knife is _____ used for right pruning.
(1) generally
(2) compulsorily
(3) systematically
(4) daily

510. Serious threat to our ecology and environment can be _____ with organic cultivation.
(1) hastened (2) impeded
(3) aggravated (4) combated

511. 'My India' by Corbett deals _____ the author's familiarity with and love of India.
(1) in (2) of
(3) at (4) with

Directions (512-516) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

512. Students of St. Xavier's _____ all the prizes.
(1) bear of (2) bore away
(3) bore on (4) bear on

513. With danger _____ the door, you cannot sit idle.
(1) at (2) in
(3) of (4) near

514. My servant _____ with all my money.
(1) have escaped
(2) was run away
(3) has run off
(4) running away

515. The driver was _____ injured; he died within an hour.
(1) significantly (2) fatally
(3) fatefully (4) vitally

516. Lata Mangeshkar was _____ with a natural talent for music.
(1) given (2) found
(3) endowed (4) entrusted

Directions (517-521) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

517. The deceased left _____ him two young children.
(1) for (2) with
(3) by (4) behind

518. The statue _____ a global symbol of freedom.
(1) stands to
(2) stands for
(3) stands as
(4) stands against

519. A child is the future of a family _____ nation.
(1) as a
(2) like a
(3) as well as of a
(4) just as

520. The human mind seems to have built-in _____ against original thought.
(1) ideas (2) interests
(3) safeguards (4) prejudices

521. If strict security measures were taken, the tragedy might have been_____.
(1) averted (2) removed
(3) controlled (4) restrained

Directions (522-526) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)

522. Slow and steady____the race.
(1) is winning (2) wins
(3) will win (4) win

523. Night came on and the room _____ dark.
(1) is growing (2) has grown
(3) grew (4) will grow

524. Only patience and fortitude carried him____the crisis.
(1) over (2) about
(3) out (4) through

525. Octopuses are mostly shy and ____ harmless to human beings.
(1) generally (2) mainly
(3) completely (4) rarely

526. Come what____, I shall adhere to my principles.
(1) can (2) may
(3) might (4) will

Directions (527–531) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

527. The Prime Minister insisted _____ fuel prices in the Cabinet meeting.
(1) to raise (2) on raising
(3) in raising (4) at raising

528. The _____ of puppies is fond of milk.
(1) gang (2) litter
(3) group (4) litre

529. He _____ his father.
(1) takes back (2) takes after
(3) takes off (4) takes out

530. Guard _____ spelling mistakes.
(1) against (2) after
(3) above (4) at

531. Make hay while the sun _____.
(1) shines (2) is shining
(3) was shining
(4) has been shining

Directions (532–536) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

532. Internet cafe owners fear that a police crackdown may cause ____ damage to their business.
(1) irreparable (2) eternal
(3) untold (4) reparable

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533. We heard that the Richards _____ their house recently.
(1) will shift (2) are shifting
(3) had shifted (4) have shifted

534. The more he remonstrated _____ the referee the worse the situation became.
(1) with (2) for
(3) at (4) to

535. Our teacher encouraged _____ setting the poem to music.
(1) he (2) he's
(3) his (4) him

536. He would not have been successful in the project but _____ my help.
(1) for (2) off
(3) of (4) with

Directions (537–546) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

537. Though this blanket is not made of wool, it has a _____ texture.
(1) wool (2) woollen
(3) woolly (4) woolish

538. None of the guests ate much at the party because the food looked _____.
(1) unapproachable
(2) unauthorized
(3) unceremonious
(4) unappetizing

539. Trust _____ God and do the right.
(1) in (2) with
(3) at (4) by

540. The accused was _____as the counsel could not produce a witness.
(1) let out (2) let off
(3) let on (4) let aside

541. _____ thousand species of butterflies have been identified.
(1) As many as (2) As many
(3) As much as (4) Much as

542. He _____ his mistake.
(1) understood (2) solved
(3) finished (4) realised

543. You will not be allowed to enter _____ you have an entry pass.
(1) if (2) unless
(3) when (4) but

544. It has been years since I last _____ him.
(1) had met (2) met
(3) meet (4) have met

545. These murals are typical _____ Tamil Nadu.
(1) for (2) on
(3) with (4) of

546. The flight will land _____ six this evening.
(1) in (2) on
(3) at (4) upon

Directions (547–556) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)

547. Do not laugh _____ other's mistakes.
(1) at (2) for
(3) against (4) about

548. He could not cope _____ the heavy workload.
(1) in with (2) up with
(3) up (4) with

549. The garbage has been disposed_____.
(1) off (2) of
(3) with (4) out

550. She_____college late that day.
(1) was reaching (2) reaching
(3) is reached (4) reached

551. The Sun _____ brightly.
(1) shone (2) shining
(3) shine (4) is shine

552. Lokesh was busy when we ____ to see him.
(1) go (2) went
(3) gone (4) goes

553. The date of the function _____ not been decided yet.
(1) have (2) has
(3) was (4) is

554. India was a prosperous country _____the reign of King Ashoka.
(1) between (2) from
(3) while (4) during

555. Lemons are sold _____ the dozen in the market.
(1) in (2) at
(3) for (4) by

556. The Supreme Court has _____ tourism in the core area of the forest.
(1) propagated
(2) encapsulated
(3) forced
(4) prohibited

Directions (557-566) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate words). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IInd Sitting)

557. He does not _____ any fixed principle.
(1) go through (2) go about
(3) go with (4) go upon

558. My finger is still _____ where I caught it in the door yesterday.
(1) broken (2) wounded
(3) bruised (4) injured.

559. A trader was _____ at the city airport early on Thursday for carrying gold jewellery worth over ₹ 1 crore.
(1) hindered (2) detained
(3) retained (4) blocked

560. A book's a book _____ there is nothing in it.
(1) because (2) unless
(3) till (4) although

561. _____ knocking at the gate, he demanded admission.
(1) Cruelly (2) Kindly
(3) Speedily (4) Loudly

562. I _____ the job if you had paid me enough.
(1) would have done
(2) had done
(3) will do
(4) would do

563. As soon as he got the telegram, he _____ in a taxi.
(1) would have left
(2) left
(3) had left
(4) has left

564. We had difficulty _____ finding a parking place.
(1) at (2) about
(3) in (4) for

565. The peasant rebellion was _____ with a high hand by the Emperor.
(1) put off (2) put away
(3) put back (4) put down

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566. That car is throwing _____ a lot of smoke.
(1) out (2) up
(3) away (4) in

Directions (567-571) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam–2013, 27.04.2014)

567. Leila said the new restaurant was nothing to write about. She thought it was _____.
(1) just average
(2) really terrible
(3) splendid (4) excellent

568. My Nigerian friend, Fela is having trouble finding work here in London, but he says if push comes to shove he can always_____.
(1) go to jail
(2) win the lottery
(3) end of the journey that is life
(4) go back to Nigeria

569. If you say to someone "You're so full of yourself " they'll probably feel_____.
(1) upset (2) pleased
(3) calm (4) proud

570. The archer missed the _____ by an inch.
(1) score (2) point
(3) blow (4) aim

571. Bob and Jane decided to tie the knot because
(1) they loved one another
(2) they needed to save money
(3) they wanted to make a long rope
(4) it had come undone

Directions (572-576) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of-the four as your answer
(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam–2013, 27.04.2014)

572. She heard the_____ of the hinges.
(1) rattling (2) rustling
(3) crashing (4) creaking

573. The sound effects _____ by the recording director.
(1) are provided
(2) being provide
(3) been provided
(4) provided

574. The _____ of cotton is very heavy.
(1) bald (2) bail
(3) bale (47) band

575. The principal has given his _____ to the match.
(1) except (2) ascent
(3) refuse (4) assent

576. The hunter killed two _____ for dinner.
(1) flour (2) fowl
(3) foul (4) fool

Directions (577–581) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.
(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

577. China is a big country, in area it is bigger than any other country_____Russia.
(1) accept (2) except
(3) expect (4) access

578. The masks worn by the men helped them _____ their identity.
(1) conceal (2) congeal
(3) masquerade (4) cheat

579. On the _____occasion of Laxmi Puja the Mathurs bought a new car.
(1) officious (2) auspicious
(3) fortuitous (4) prosperous

580. Precautions are to be taken with any one who seems ____
(1) contagious (2) infectious
(3) diseased (4) defiled

581. The treasure was hidden _____ a big shore.
(1) on (2) underneath
(3) toward (4) off

Directions (582-586) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.
(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

582. The traveller told us an _____ story.
(1) impractical (2) incredible
(3) inaudible (4) ineffable

583. France _____ a large part of its electricity from nuclear power.
(1) emits (2) makes
(3) generates (4) uses

584. I have been fortunate to find a _____ of people who I can call true friends.
(1) pocketful (2) handful
(3) bagful (4) mindful

585. The three brothers formed a little ____ within the family.
(1) clique (2) camp
(3) coterie (4) band

586. A grand temple complex that _____ the bygone era.
(1) invokes (2) evokes
(3) provokes (4) revokes

Directions (587-591) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, Ist Sitting)

587. James Watt _____ the steam engine.
(1) invented (2) discovered
(3) founded (4) find

588. After saying that Beverly made too many mistakes, Bob added insult to injury by saying _____.
(1) they were small mistakes
(2) she worked very slowly
(3) her work was excellent
(4) work at a remarkable pace

589. Losing that job was a blessing in disguise because she _____.
(1) got a much better job
(2) lost her house
(3) unemployed for years
(4) was able to shop

590. All teachers agree that Paresh is the _____ intelligent boy in his class.
(1) more (2) most
(3) very (4) only

591. The State is home to several destinations of _____ beauty.
(1) paralleled (2) unparalleled
(3) inequal (4) equal

Directions (592-596) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question, Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.
(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, IInd Sitting)

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592. I can _____ him without qualifications.
(1) recommend
(2) commend
(3) praise (4) suggest

593. She let her horse _____ in the field.
(1) loosen (2) loose
(3) loosely (4) lose

594. It is hoped that a _____ will be reached in the meeting.
(1) statement
(2) comparison
(3) compromise
(4) compression

595. We are fortunate to have extremely _____ and visionary leaders.
(1) competitive (2) complex
(3) complaisant (4) competent

596. Some people regard the world as an _____.
(1) imitation (2) allusion
(3) illusion (4) elision

Directions (597-601) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014, Ist Sitting)

597. When she parted ____ her parents, her eyes were full of tears.
(1) from (2) away
(3) off (4) with

598. He went ____ to oblige his superior.
(1) on his way
(2) out of his way
(3) in his way
(4) with his way

599. During a period of protracted illness, the sick can become infirm, _____ both the strength to work and many of the specific skills that were once possessed.
(1) regaining (2) denying
(3) pursuing (4) losing

600. The members of the religious sect ostracized the _____ who had abandoned their faith.
(1) coward (2) litigant
(3) recreant (4) suppliant

601. Would you mind _____ the suitcase, Sir ?
(1) open (2) opening
(3) to open (4) opened

Directions (602-606) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.
(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

602. He was _____about whether to do it or not.
(1) ambiguous (2) ambivalent
(3) ambidextrous (4) uncertain

603. The minister ____ on the petition before it was taken up for discussion.
(1) could sign (2) signed
(3) had signed (4) must sign

604. The foolish crows ____ to sing.
(1) crow (2) jump
(3) tried (4) try

605. Truculent in defending their individual rights of sovereignty under the Articles of Confederation, the newly formed states ____ constantly.
(1) apologized (2) digressed
(3) conferred (4) squabbled

606. His conduct is bad, and his honesty is not ____ suspicion.
(1) before (2) beyond
(3) under (4) in

Directions (607-611) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

607. Her true feelings manifested themselves in her sarcastic remarks, only then was her _____ revealed.
(1) sarcasm (2) charm
(3) sweetness (4) bitterness

608. The book provides an overview of European wines that should prove inviting to both the virtual.....and the experienced connoisseur.
(1) zealot (2) glutton
(3) prodigal (4) novice

609. The sun is shining brightly, please_____the light.
(1) take off (2) put on
(3) put off (4) put out

610. This practice was brought .....to prevent certain abuses.
(1) down (2) off
(3) about (4) in

611. This package was supposed _____ yesterday.
(1) to be delivering
(2) to be delivered
(3) to have been delivered
(4) to deliver

Directions (612 – 616) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.
(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

612. This man was an accomplice _____ the thief.
(1) of (2) in
(3) with (4) from

613. The sick units are detached _____ the main group of companies.
(1) off (2) from
(3) with (4) by

614. Let me congratulate you____ your success.
(1) at (2) for
(3) with (4) on

615. She had always hoped that her daughter would become_____ doctor.
(1) an (2) the
(3) a
(4) None of the above

616. Due to heavy rains, water had_____ in the low lying areas.
(1) gathered (2) stagnated
(3) assembled (4) entered

Directions (617-621) : In each of the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.
(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IInd Sitting)

617. Many people who _____ practising photography as a hobby turn it eventually into a livelihood.
(1) resume (2) prefer
(3) imply (4) start

618. She is _____ of lizards.
(1) fearful (2) frightened
(3) afraid (4) terrified

619. His path was beset _____ difficulties.
(1) by (2) with
(3) of (4) from

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620. The plan is worth considering, think it _____ carefully.
(1) of (2) on
(3) off (4) over

621. The priest was innocent _____ he could not prove it.
(1) and (2) but
(3) for (4) so

Directions (622 – 626) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)

622. A group of agitators _____ the mob to break down the Vice-Chancellor's door.
(1) wished (2) excited
(3) threatened (4) incited

623. Turn the lights _____ before you go to bed.
(1) on (2) off
(3) out (4) down

624. There is no ____ evidence to support your assertion.
(1) facile (2) fictitious
(3) facetious (4) factual

625. Throw a stone _____ the fierce dog
(1) at (2) upon
(3) on (4) above

626. Is not learning superior ___ wealth ?
(1) than (2) from
(3) by (4) to

Directions (627–631) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

627. I think I am _____ young to get married.
(1) much (2) too
(3) more (4) very

628. The pilot was not feeling so well before he _____ in his helicopter.
(1) took away (2) took over
(3) took off (4) took up

629. I need to buy _____.
(1) a bread
(2) a loaf of bread
(3) a loaf bread
(4) breads

630. Medical science has _____ almost everything except death.
(1) surrendered (2) conquered
(3) controlled (4) crushed

631. To try to solve a problem without enquiring into the problem is like taking a course of treatment without _____ the disease.
(1) curing (2) prescribing
(3) diagnosing (4) operating

Directions (632–636) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

632. Students are not prepared _____ that kind of question.
(1) to (2) with
(3) for (4) on

633. Communism and Socialism have always _____ the sermons of economic equality.
(1) said (2) instructed
(3) preached (4) obeyed

634. Robert _____ Ali of his support.
(1) assure (2) ensured
(3) insured (4) assured

635. The students are told to ____ these words in the dictionary.
(1) look down (2) look up
(3) look into (4) look after

636. Rama took his _____ for the wrong done to him.
(1) avenge (2) vengeance
(3) revenge (4) ravage

Directions (637-641) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

637. Only the brave deserve the _____ .
(1) fare (2) flare
(3) flair (4) fair

638. You cannot lose what you _____ had.
(1) once (2) always
(3) never (4) have

639. We should go _____ doing more good than harm.
(1) on (2) above
(3) about (4) to

640. When we got home last evening, we found that the guest _____.
(1) have arrived (2) has arriving
(3) is arriving (4) had arrived

641. Neo-colonialism is _____ that persists even after the demise of the formal colonization all over the so called Third-world.
(1) a monster (2) a devil
(3) a satan (4) an imp

Directions (642–646) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

642. The plane was ____ five hours late.
(1) evenly (2) almost
(3) keeping (4) allmost

643. His ____ tastes and habits explain why he is always in debt.
(1) thrifty (2) extravagant
(3) moderate (4) judicious

644. We offer ____ to all who ask.
(1) councillor (2) council
(3) counsellor (4) counsel

645. His and her talents are _____.
(1) complementary
(2) complimentary
(3) complementing
(4) complicating

646. The two families have been engaged in a bitter ____ for the past two decades.
(1) feud (2) argument
(3) quarrel (4) fight

Directions (647-651) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014 (TF No. 482 RN 5)

647. We always _____ your team at cricket.
(1) overcome (2) beat
(3) defeat (4) conquer

648. The recent _____ in the size of the army is alarming.
(1) built-up (2) built-in
(3) build-up (4) build-on

649. Please _____ that the lights are switched off at night.
(1) insure (2) assure
(3) ensure (4) censure

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650. A well-read man is quick to catch literary _____.
(1) allusions (2) illusions
(3) delusions (4) diversions

651. A dog is a _____ animal.
(1) quadruped (2) quartet
(3) quadruple (4) quadrangle

Directions (652-656) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014 TF No. 022 MH 3)

652. The student was punished for his _____
(1) impudence (2) prudence
(3) modesty (4) clemency

653. My father was too ____ to push the heavy door.
(1) faint (2) feeble
(3) fragile (4) faltering

654. The flood damaged the books so much that it was impossible to ____ them.
(1) retrieve (2) retrace
(3) retract (4) retreat

655. His bungalow went through a make ____ .
(1) up (2) out
(3) over (4) for

656. This auspicious beginning ____ well for a successful completion of our project.
(1) attunes (2) argues
(3) augurs (4) answers

Directions (657–661) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014 , Ist Sitting TF No. 333 LO 2)

657. She was aware of what was going _____ her father's mind.
(1) through (2) on
(3) in (4) by

658. Most parents _____ love and affection on their children.
(1) pour (2) pore
(3) poor (4) pool

659. Then railway trains _____ the most popular and the cheapest means of transport.
(1) become (2) became
(3) becomes (4) becoming

660. If left unattended, even a small cut can turn into a ____.
(1) soar (2) sour
(3) sore (4) ore

661. My neighbour is very _____ for he believes that nothing good will happen to him.
(1) reasonable
(2) forward–looking
(3) pessimistic
(4) optimistic

Directions (662–666) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)

662. She dwells too much _____ her past.
(1) from (2) on
(3) in (4) of

663. There were no buses yesterday because of the strike, and so I _____ walk to college.
(1) should (2) have to
(3) had to (4) will have to

664. A wiseman _____ not pretend _____ know everything.
(1) did, to (2) may in
(3) does, or (4) does, to

665. _____ the flight times before you book the tickets.
(1) Check (2) Control
(3) Inform (4) Prove

666. I'm very pleased with my new secretary. Her work is of a high _____.
(1) condition (2) degree
(3) capacity (4) standard

Directions (667–671) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015 Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

667. I saw a _____of cattle grazing in the meadow.
(1) herd (2) bunch
(3) group (4) litter

668. Our flight was _____ from Jaipur to Agra airport.
(1) shifted (2) diverted
(3) reverted (4) deflected

669. In these days of inflation we all have to _____ our belts.
(1) shorten (2) strengthen
(3) tighten (4) lesson

670. He made a powerful _____ in the region, and people felt he would make a good leader in the days to come.
(1) impression (2) discursive
(3) marked (4) interest

671. The father _____ the throne for his son.
(1) reverted (2) relished
(3) relinquished
(4) revived

Directions (672–676) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

672. The ___ of the 'Chief' was ___ upon him.
(1) name, dismissed
(2) title, imposed
(3) appointment, thrown
(4) title, bestowed

673. There were so many ____ points in his speech that the audience ___ to get the message.
(1) superficial, listened
(2) interesting, tried
(3) irrelevant, failed
(4) relevant, hastened

674. She was so ____ that she was ___ by all.
(1) stupid, admired
(2) proud, respected
(3) excellent, warned
(4) talented, praised

675. He was so ____ at his job that he was asked to give a ____ to the visitors.
(1) accurate, display
(2) agile, demolition
(3) able, disclosure
(4) adept, demonstration

676. The little boy ran _____ fast that he was ___ for breath.
(1) too, fighting
(2) so, gasping
(3) very, struggling
(4) so, inhailing

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Directions (677–681) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 IInd Sitting)

677. It was once _____ that being overweight was healthy _____ now-a-days few people subscribe to this viewpoint.
(1) believed; but
(2) rumoured; so
(3) speculated; and
(4) joked; because

678. The application is _____ as some details are _____.
(1) rejected; missing
(2) refused; lacking
(3) reverted; few
(4) returned; unfinished

679. He was not _____ to sell the property unless he got a more _____ price.
(1) prepared; realistic
(2) sure; true
(3) ready; correct
(4) decide; actual

680. The _____ you have charged for the hotel room is _____.
(1) charges; mighty
(2) price; costly
(3) rent; rich
(4) tariff; exorbitant

681. The _____ of the English language by a host of new words would _____ the old generation aghast.
(1) introduction; surprise
(2) invasion; leave
(3) entry ; shock
(4) attack; delight

Directions (682-686) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

682. He went there _____.
(1) on foot
(2) walking on foot
(3) by foot
(4) with foot

683. After your long illness I am happy to see you _____.
(1) up and round
(2) up and about
(3) by and by
(4) up and down

684. You must _____ your career with all seriousness.
(1) pursue (2) follow
(3) complete (4) direct

685. Making pies and cakes _____ Mrs. Reddy's speciality.
(1) has (2) are
(3) were (4) is

686. The deserted garden was infested _____ weeds.
(1) with (2) for
(3) into (4) on

Directions (687–691) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

687. She pipped her rival_____the gold medal
(1) with (2) for
(3) to (4) near

688. Work should be guided by some _____ desire of altruism and _____.
(1) genuine ; philanthropy
(2) false ; honesty
(3) shallow ; ability
(4) good ; liberty

689. Ships are _____ by giant engines.
(1) dragged (2) sailed
(3) pulled (4) driven

690. Krisda's stories _____ me very strangely.
(1) effected (2) affected
(3) changed (4) afflicted

691. By morning, the fury of the floods _____.
(1) ebbed (2) receded
(3) retired (4) abated

Directions (692–696) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

692. The police fired on the mob when they _____
(1) turned violent
(2) fizzled out
(3) became abusive
(4) turned noisy

693. He has the full facts _____ but is deliberately hiding them.
(1) up his sleeve
(2) under his sleeves
(3) upon his sleeves
(4) in his sleeves

694. The appearance of the city _____ day by day.
(1) changed
(2) is changing
(3) had changed
(4) could change

695. When the morning _____ the murder was discovered.
(1) arrived (2) came
(3) occurred (4) happened

696. The smell of the Sea called _____ memories of her childhood.
(1) for (2) back
(3) up (4) on

Directions (697–701) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

697. He will impart no information _____ anyone.
(1) from (2) for
(3) with (4) to

698. The United Kingdom ___ England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
(1) comprises of (2) comprises
(3) combines (4) consists

699. Jim suffered a ___ of fortune.
(1) reversal (2) reverse
(3) revert (4) regress

700. He was ____ by nature and so avoided all company.
(1) anti–social (2) timid
(3) gregarious (4) cordial

701. Jyoti refused to be _____ by her long illness.
(1) dispersed (2) dispensed
(3) dispatched (4) dispirited

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Directions (702–706) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

702. The new discovery is _____ phenomenal.
(1) novelly (2) indeed
(3) always (4) beautifully

703. Over the months he _____ that he was not a good driver.
(1) was forced to the conclusion
(2) came to the conclusion
(3) was drawn to the conclusion
(4) jumped to the conclusion

704. This is a _____ story.
(1) make off (2) made off
(3) made up (4) make up

705. Cowards die many times _____ their death.
(1) after (2) before
(3) about (4) for

706. We should _____ the rules.
(1) cope with (2) conduce to
(3) side with (4) comply with

Directions (707–711) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

707. The crop will fail, _____ it rains this week.
(1) unless (2) until
(3) till (4) when

708. "She decided to _____ as the competition was quite stiff."
(1) stand out (2) leave
(3) get out (4) stand down

709. If she were selected, she ____ a good secretary.
(1) would make
(2) will make
(3) can make
(4) would have made

710. He worked ____ of his ability.
(1) at the best
(2) with the best
(3) in the best
(4) to the best

711. The Chief Minister asked her officers to ___ the process of procuring food for the poor from the market.
(1) speed up (2) expedite
(3) hasten (4) do fast

Directions (712–715) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, Ist Sitting)

712. Your _____ nature will aid you in attaining success in every venture you undertake.
(1) rotund
(2) persevering
(3) lackadaisical
(4) catalytic

713. This is our house and that is _____.
(1) theirs (2) their
(3) them (4) their's

714. The publisher is bringing _____ a revised edition of this book.
(1) round (2) out
(3) about (4) up

715. She had to _____ illness in order to avoid going to the party meeting.
(1) feint (2) feign
(3) faint (4) fain

Directions (716 – 719) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, IInd Sitting)

716. We get milk from the _____.
(1) dairy (2) daily
(3) daisy (4) diary

717. A man from our village has been nominated _____ the ruling party's candidate for the post.
(1) to (2) as
(3) in (4) for

718. He has been staying in Delhi _____ a long time.
(1) for (2) since
(3) from (4) till

719. Jones is a member of our _____
(1) coup (2) council
(3) counter (4) counsel

Directions (720–724) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an apropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

720. The noise of the drum beats _____ and frightened the tiger.
(1) persisted (2) perplexed
(3) prevented (4) pertained

721. If you do well in this exam next year then my efforts _____ successful.
(1) have been
(2) would have been
(3) will be
(4) has been

722. We _____ not hurry, we have got plenty of time.
(1) must (2) would
(3) need (4) should

723. He set up institutions of international _____.
(1) renown (2) repute
(3) reputation (4) famous

724. Masked men _____ a security van on the motorway.
(1) held out (2) held forth
(3) held up (4) held on

Directions (725–728) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

725. The cold breath of autumn had ___ the ivy leaves from the vine and the branches remained almost bare.
(1) stricken (2) strike
(3) struck (4) striking

726. You take a decision. The ball is in ____ now.
(1) your court (2) your net
(3) your pocket (4) your garden

727. He is a man of ___simplicity.
(1) childlike (2) childless
(3) child (4) childish

728. We can ____ right and wrong.
(1) distinguish by
(2) distinguish from
(3) distinguish between
(4) distinguished for

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Directions (729–732) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

729. All of us are devoted _____ one another.
(1) for (2) of
(3) at (4) to

730. _____ is the way to the zoo?
(1) What (2) Which
(3) Where (4) When

731. He agreed ____ my business proposal.
(1) at (2) for
(3) on (4) to

732. This area suffers from _____.
(1) drought (2) droaghts
(3) draughts (4) drafts

Directions (733-736) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

733. All orders must _____ the rules.
(1) conforms with
(2) conform to
(3) conforms to
(4) conforming with

734. She failed to _____ to her name.
(1) rise up (2) line up
(3) shine up (4) keep up

735. As the doctor _____ into the room, the nurse handed him the temperature chart of the patient.
(1) is coming (2) came
(3) was coming (4) comes

736. The economic _____ has affected our sales tremendously.
(1) touchdown (2) showdown
(3) slowdown (4) crackdown

Directions (737–740) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

737. Ten dollars ____ too much to pay.
(1) are (2) is
(3) could (4) were

738. I have no _____ office work.
(1) experience to
(2) experience in
(3) experience on
(4) experience of

739. Solar panels are used to _____ Satellites.
(1) powerful (2) power
(3) powerless (4) powers

740. His words were _____ for the occasion.
(1) appropriately (2) suit
(3) appropriate (4) suitably

Directions (741–744) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

741. Have you ever ____ the wolf cry ?
(1) heard (2) hear out
(3) hear (4) heard of

742. Afreen _____ that the weather was very pleasant that day.
(1) remarked (2) announced
(3) argued (4) suggested

743. Mrs. Hall was prepared to excuse the scientist's strange habits and _____ temper.
(1) irate (2) irritation
(3) irritable (4) irritate

744. This house _____ ten rooms.
(1) consists by (2) consisted with
(3) consists of (4) consist of

Directions (745-748) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

745. The speeding car _____ a man this morning.
(1) knocked down
(2) pushed out
(3) hit about
(4) hit out

746. Politics is the last _____ of scoundrels.
(1) resort (2) retort
(3) report (4) result

747. Take care ____ your health.
(1) of (2) about
(3) over (4) for

748. The terrorists made a vain attempt to _____ the bridge.
(1) blow over (2) blow up
(3) blow out (4) blow down

Directions (749–753) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

749. One who tries may fail but one who does not try never _____.
(1) succeeds (2) success
(3) prosper (4) gain

750. The lady _____ to be a close relative of ours.
(1) turned out (2) turned in
(3) turned up (4) turned about

751. We all have _____ the widowed girl.
(1) sympathy at
(2) sympathy for
(3) sympathy with
(4) sympathy of

752. They organized an event last month in _____ with another company.
(1) competition (2) collaboration
(3) connection (4) regulation

753. He _____ to help me and called me a fool.
(1) refused (2) denied
(3) offered (4) thought

Directions (754–758) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

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756. We all have _____ the widowed girl.

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(1) sympathy at
(2) sympathy for
(3) sympathy with
(4) sympathy of

757. They organized an event last month in _____ with another company.
(1) competition
(2) collaboration
(3) connection
(4) regulation

758. He _____ to help me and called me a fool.
(1) refused (2) denied
(3) offered (4) thought

Directions (759 – 763) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 Ist sitting TF No. 3148585)

759. Some verbs need a _____ to convey the full meaning.
(1) complimentary
(2) complement
(3) component
(4) compliment

760. His profession is teaching but his _____ is photography.
(1) vacation (2) vocation
(3) vocative (4) avocation

761. The demonstration passed off without any _____.
(1) coincidence (2) accident
(3) incident (4) incidence

762. As the driver swerved violently at the turning, the wheel came off, as it was already _____.
(1) lose (2) lost
(3) loose (4) loss

763. He quarrelled with his boss, _____ of the consequences.
(1) confident (2) devoid
(3) heedless (4) weary

Directions (764–768) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 IInd sitting)

764. The Press is supposed to be a means of _____ between the government and the _____.
(1) communication; people
(2) help; society
(3) confrontation; terrorists
(4) propaganda; private sector

765. I _____ him for the post _____ he was very active.
(1) acknowledged; and
(2) admitted; but
(3) commended; even though
(4) recommended; because

766. The man was absorbed _____ his work.
(1) at (2) into
(3) with (4) in

767. You friends think you are conceited because you seem to _____ them.
(1) emulate (2) penalize
(3) patronize (4) cheat

768. He reads _____ that are _____ to his profession.
(1) weeklies ; appropriate
(2) papers; apparent
(3) periodicals; pertinent
(4) magazines; acceptable

Direction (769) : A sentence is given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate words. Four alternatives are suggested. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

769. Mr. Naimi, the chief secretary, was unceremoniously _____after party's ____ defeat in general elections.
(1) exiled, predictable
(2) ousted, disastrous
(3) recommended, unexpected
(4) honoured, stupendous

Directions (770–771) : A sentence is given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate words. Four alternatives are suggested. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

770. The king plans to move the kingdom away from ____ domestic energy consumption, a change that will allow the Saudis to ___ oil exports in the years to come.
(1) extravagant; decrease
(2) wasteful; increase
(3) unnecessary: minimize
(4) substantial; moderate

771. I ___ his contribution to my book_____ it was substantial.
(1) admitted; although
(2) confessed to; but
(3) debunked; and
(4) acknowledged; because

Direction (772) : A sentence is given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate words. Four alternatives are suggested. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

772. He is _____ rich, yet he _____ about high taxes.
(1) obscenely; whines
(2) very; is careless
(3) newly; is calm
(4) not; worries

Directions (773) : A sentence is given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

773. A BBC reporter was ____ for what North Korea deemed a disrespectful portrayal of the country and its leader.
(1) welcomed (2) recognized
(3) celebrated (4) expelled

Directions : (774-779) : The following sentence is given with a blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

774. The minister has been _____ to the victims.
(1) selfish (2) liberal
(3) generous (4) rich

775. The members could not arrive at a _____ regarding the issue.
(1) judgement (2) action
(3) policy (4) consensus

776. As the weekend finally rolled around, the people were also too happy to laugh out the ___ away.
(1) memories (2) joys
(3) cares (4) struggles

777. The mission of this institution is to ____ young minds to explore their ability.
(1) catalyse (2) cackle
(3) circulate (4) combat

778. I am _____ on leave from tomorrow.
(1) escaping (2) running
(3) prospecting (4) proceeding

779. Losing a child is most people's worst _____.

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(1) nightmare (2) night school
(3) pride (4) pleasantry

Directions : (780-781) : The following sentence is given with a blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 06.06.2016 1st sitting)

780. The burglar was _____ when he broke into the house and found himself surrounded by police officers.
(1) flabbergasted
(2) unimpressed
(3) bored
(4) unruffled

781. Appropriate manners are from society's _____ behaviour.
(1) system (2) style
(3) cannons (4) shrewd

Directions : (782-784) : The following sentence is given with a blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

782. I appreciate my neighbour's _____ as she explained the reason for selling her house.
(1) candid (2) candour
(3) care (4) capacity

783. I was happy to receive my father's _____ books.
(1) dog face (2) dogleg
(3) dogging (4) dog-eared

784. ____ minds see new angles to everyday things.
(1) Dull (2) Creative
(3) Difficult (4) Realistic

Directions (785-789) : In the following question, a sentence given with a blank has to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

785. He had wonderful gifts of____, and spoke to the birds.
(1) uptight (2) folly
(3) insight (4) dullness

786. Rahul was surprised to see a ____smile on Tarun's face.
(1) ugly (2) symbolic
(3) opaque (4) genuine

787. He completed all projects on time except for two of them, which he found too difficult to _____ .
(1) embrace
(2) comprehend
(3) acknowledge
(4) discern

788. The mother looked _____ as her child began to walk much before the month prescribed by the doctors.
(1) astonishingly (2) predictably
(3) irately (4) menacingly

789. She was so _____ in her manner that he was mesmerised by her.
(1) deferential
(2) disputatious
(3) impertinent
(4) insolent

Directions (790–794) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

790. The specialist _____ you want to meet is available only on Thursdays.
(1) whom (2) whose
(3) who (4) which

791. Do not look _____ on women.
(1) down (2) right
(3) left (4) up

792. I ____ him on this point.
(1) agreeing with
(2) agreed with
(3) admitted to
(4) agree to

793. The stranger ____in through the window last night.
(1) creep (2) crept
(3) creeping (4) creeps

794. They _____ living here since 2000.
(1) have been (2) are
(3) will be (4) are still

Directions (795–797) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

795. What a _____ holiday!
(1) momentous
(2) memorable
(3) momentary
(4) immortal

796. Many important projects have reached the final stage of ___.
(1) accomplishment
(2) initiation
(3) resolution
(4) implementation

797. _____ you live long!
(1) Might (2) May
(3) Shall (4) Should

Directions (798–801) : In each of these questions, a sentence is given with a blank to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

798. The waiter hasn't brought the coffee _____ I've been here for an hour.
(1) still (2) yet
(3) up (4) till

799. I always fall _____ old friends in times of need.
(1) over (2) through
(3) back on (4) off

800. A person came in with a baby who, she said, _____ a safety pin.
(1) swallowed
(2) just swallowed
(3) had just swallowed
(4) was just swallowing

801. The farmers suffered because the monsoon did not arrive _____ time.
(1) at (2) by
(3) on (4) after

Directions (802-804) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

802. The passengers were afraid but the captain _____ them that there was no danger.
(1) suggested (2) pleaded
(3) advise (4) assured

803. I insisted _____ his leaving the place.
(1) on (2) about
(3) in (4) with

804. Please don't _____ me when I'm speaking.

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(1) interrupted (2) interrupts
(3) interrupt
(4) interrupting

Directions (805-807) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

805. The clock has _____ for want of winding.
(1) run down (2) run short
(3) run past (4) run up

806. Few people know that flowers use textures to _____ different kinds of insects.
(1) signal (2) feel
(3) attract (4) distract

807. They abandoned their comrades _____ the wolves.
(1) by (2) between
(3) on (4) among

Directions (808–810) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

808. What good fortune! I found the very thing I was _____!
(1) looking in
(2) looking to
(3) looking besides
(4) looking for

809. The swimmer _____ his clothes and jumped into the river.
(1) took off (2) took of
(3) took out (4) took down

810. I will _____ to Singapore next month.
(1) be travelling (2) be travel
(3) travels (4) am travelled

Directions (811–813) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blank are to be filled with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

811. See me tomorrow without ____.
(1) fails (2) failure
(3) fail (4) failing

812. Radium _____ rays that blind the eyes.
(1) gives away (2) gives over
(3) gives up (4) gives off

813. You will have to work _____ you are in the office.
(1) as long as (2) as good as
(3) as far as (4) so far as

Directions (814–816) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

814. He is _____ connected.
(1) respectively (2) respective
(3) respectably (4) respectable

815. After retirement Surti lived _____ Australia.
(1) in (2) at
(3) over in (4) over at

816. He _____ the low pay.
(1) moan at
(2) complain about
(3) grumbled at
(4) ran after

Directions (817–819) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

817. After a noisy and tumultuous supper, we _____ for the day.
(1) retirement (2) retiring
(3) retired (4) retire

818. The villager cried _____ his voice for help.
(1) on the top of
(2) in the top of
(3) from the top of
(4) at the top of

819. Simon teaches children _____ water colour painting.
(1) the art on (2) the art in
(3) the art by (4) the art of

Directions (820–822) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

820. Light is _____ than sound.
(1) faster (2) more faster
(3) sounder (4) lighter

821. The man _____ for the purpose never did what was expected of him.
(1) supplied (2) favoured
(3) employed (4) cited

822. There was a serious _____ between the two brothers.
(1) altercation (2) alteration
(3) aberration (4) alliteration

Directions (823–825) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

823. The ship with its crew _____ gone to the bottom of the sea.
(1) has (2) have
(3) are (4) none

824. The peon respectfully asked if he _____ go there.
(1) may (2) might
(3) can (4) will

825. I know _____ certain that he has gone to England.
(1) with (2) of
(3) by (4) for

Directions (826–828) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

826. Never give your friends _____ .
(1) the cold arm
(2) the cold elbow
(3) the cold shoulder
(4) the cold hand

827. My mother upset the kettle of boiling water and _____ her hand.
(1) scalded (2) scolded
(3) scorched (4) wounded

828. His writings are ____ mistakes.
(1) brooded with (2) burst into
(3) replete with (4) boasted of

Directions (829–832) : In the following questions, fill in the blank(s) with suitable word(s) out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

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829. Sid and Harsh are _____ unable to complete the task.
(1) neither (2) either
(3) each (4) both

830. The examinee could guess _____the answer correctly.
(1) at (2) about
(3) through (4) to

831. Be _____ and always look to the comfort of others.
(1) considerate (2) cautious
(3) considerable (4) consider

832. As usual, a lot of people were _____ in the king's darbar.
(1) their (2) possess
(3) past (4) present

Directions (833–835) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

833. Children must be _____ to their parents.
(1) obedient (2) obeying
(3) obey (4) obeyed

834. Every minister is _____ to the Parliament.
(1) responsive
(2) response
(3) responsibility
(4) responsible

835. She had a _____ talk with her friend.
(1) hard to hard
(2) heart to heart
(3) hard to heart
(4) heart to hard

Directions (836–838) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 03.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

836. The police is ___ on his activities.
(1) keeping an eye
(2) keeping watchful eyes
(3) keeping both eyes
(4) keeping one eye

837. Are you _____ stamp collecting?
(1) interested by
(2) interested in
(3) interested at
(4) interested about

838. Your report _____ my statement.
(1) conforms (2) conforming
(3) confirms (4) comforting

Directions (839–841) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 04.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

839. Everything _____ carefully checked.
(1) has been (2) have been
(3) are being (4) is been

840. I've _____ finished painting the house.
(1) about (2) nearing
(3) towards (4) almost

841. She _____ made him angry.
(1) have absolutely
(2) has certainly
(3) have certainly
(4) has absolutely

Directions (842-844) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.09.2016 (Ist Sitting)

842. Naresh made a fortune _____ buying and selling used cars.
(1) at (2) by
(3) in (4) on

843. She has finished writing the article, _____
(1) has she ? (2) isn't it ?
(3) hasn't she ? (4) is it ?

844. An animal species becomes _____ when its last existing member dies.
(1) exist (2) existing
(3) extinct (4) extract

Directions (845-847) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 07.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

845. We can _____ see anything in the dim light.
(1) badly (2) scarcely
(3) fairly (4) rather

846. Few countries can _____ India in variety, colour and the richness of dance forms.
(1) compare (2) rival
(3) perform (4) prevail

847. The scheme allows students from different countries to communicate _____.
(1) each other
(2) with each others
(3) themselves
(4) with one another

Directions (848–850) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 08.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

848. The starving man _____ able to walk.
(1) can barely (2) were barely
(3) are barely (4) was barely

849. The new railway counter at Dwarka should _____ all travellers.
(1) benefit (2) reward
(3) reserve (4) provide

850. My younger brother _____ my grandfather.
(1) looks on (2) looks after
(3) looks to (4) looks of

Directions (851–853) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 09.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

851. We acted on a _____ impulse.
(1) momentary (2) momentous
(3) memorable (4) meritorious

852. Do your best and we'll back you _____ .
(1) on (2) in
(3) out (4) up

853. Sanjay _____ his mother in the morning everyday.
(1) calls in (2) calls up
(3) calls off (4) calls down

Directions (854–856) : The sentences given with blank are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 10.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

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854. Since last year his condition has been _____
(1) deteriorate.
(2) deteriorating.
(3) severely deteriorated.
(4) deterioratingly.

855. Most children remain _____ school between the ages of seven and ten.
(1) in (2) under
(3) at (4) inside

856. The quake also _____ mudslides on the outskirts of the city.
(1) tempered (2) tampered
(3) erupted (4) triggered

Directions (857–859) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

857. You are _____ common sense.
(1) lacking of (2) devoid in
(3) devoid of (4) dull on

858. He ran so fast _____ .
(1) that he fell
(2) so he fell
(3) he fell
(4) that he is falling

859. The doctor has been _____ to attend to an urgent case.
(1) called (2) called in
(3) called by (4) call over

Directions (860–864) : In each of the following questions, a sentence given with blanks is to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for the question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

860. With the amount of conflicts in the world, a Third World War is _____
(1) emanate (2) emanant
(3) eminent (4) imminent

861. The traditional way of saying that you feel fine is to say that you are _____.
(1) alright (2) all correct
(3) all good (4) all right

862. The army has been _____ to be ready to control the floods.
(1) alerted (2) warned
(3) awakened (4) wanted

863. The relation between the Indian P.M. and the U.S. President is perfectly _____ .
(1) excellent (2) smooth
(3) informed (4) cordial

864. Never _____ met any girl so beautiful.
(1) have I (2) I have
(3) I had (4) did I

Directions (865–869) : In each of the following questions, senetence given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for the question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 01.12.2016)

865. ___ man standing in that corner is a police man in plain clothes.
(1) Some (2) Any
(3) A (4) The

866. Eight cylinder engines are _____ that use great amount of petrol.
(1) conveyances
(2) devices
(3) instruments
(4) apparatus

867. He would always be late with submission because he would _____ whatever he was supposed to do.
(1) prevaricate
(2) procrastinate
(3) interrogate
(4) discriminate

868. He talked on and on _____.
(1) ad infinitum
(2) voraciously
(3) hesitatingly
(4) ad interim

869. The order is _____ and you must abide by it, as there is not even the slightest chance of its being modified or withdrawn.
(1) irretrievable
(2) irreparable
(3) irrevocable
(4) irreconcilable

Directions (870–874) : In the following questions, complete each sentence using the most appropriate word from the options given.

(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)

870. The battalion operating from the mountain was able to _____ three enemy divisions.
(1) tie up (2) tie down
(3) tie on (4) tie with

871. Once he has signed the agreement, he won't be able to _____.
(1) back up (2) back in
(3) back it (4) back out

872. The passengers were afraid, but the captain _____ them that there was no danger.
(1) promised (2) advised
(3) assured (4) counselled

873. I haven't seen you _____ a week.
(1) within (2) since
(3) for (4) from

874. She _____ a brief appearance at the end of the party.
(1) put on (2) put in
(3) put across (4) put up

Directions (875–877) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

875. One of the reasons the impressionists caused such a scandal was _____ their colours were too bright.
(1) because of which
(2) due to
(3) because
(4) of

876. She must sometimes _____ to run away.
(1) has wanted
(2) have wanted
(3) having want
(4) has want

877. The bank decided to _____ them the money as they were reliable clients.
(1) let (2) lend
(3) borrow (4) lease

Directions (878-880) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative .

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

878. The aim of a Peace Council is _____ rather than cure.
(1) salvation
(2) preservation
(3) maintenance
(4) cultivation

879. He gives everyone _____ the class opportunities for practice.
(1) at (2) in
(3) of (4) on

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880. Harish soon gained _____ in English.
(1) provincialism
(2) proficiency
(3) efficiency
(4) eminency

Directions (881-883) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative and choose the option corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

881. By a single mean act, he _____ out all his good deeds.
(1) wiped (2) whipped
(3) worked (4) whisked

882. I was conscious _____ a break in my voice.
(1) to (2) of
(3) over (4) for

883. The young woman broke _____ on hearing the news of her husband's death.
(1) up (2) down
(3) off (4) in

Directions (884-886) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

884. Do not _____ your own personal views upon the reader.
(1) expose (2) interpose
(3) express (4) impose

885. This school isn't _____ from the last one.
(1) more different
(2) any different
(3) difference
(4) any difference

886. I have decided _____ my course of action.
(1) upon (2) with
(3) for (4) of

Directions (887-889) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

887. She _____ him angrily because he made the floor dirty with his muddy shoes.
(1) scold (2) scolds
(3) scolded (4) scolding

888. He walked along the road wondering what _____ happened and where all the people had gone.
(1) had (2) has
(3) have (4) it

889. The criminal was _____ lest he should escape.
(1) fetid (2) fettered
(3) fettled (4) feted

Directions (890-892) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

890. Legislation was passed to punish brokers who _____ their client's funds.
(1) devastate (2) devour
(3) defalcate (4) dawdle

891. His father was _____ the same business.
(1) managing over
(2) engaged in
(3) endowed with
(4) enlisted in

892. It is due to this lethargy that the plan fell _____
(1) off (2) out
(3) through (4) away

Directions (893–895) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 03.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

893. He has no recommendations; he will _____ get the job.
(1) however (2) whatsoever
(3) whereas (4) whatever

894. Leaves _____ in autumn.
(1) fall down (2) fall of
(3) fall on (4) fall off

895. Each time he tried to climb the tree, he failed to do _____ .
(1) thus (2) then
(3) so (4) this

Directions (896–898) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

896. The man was _____ his deafness.
(1) rewarded for
(2) cured of
(3) convicted by
(4) saved at

897. He is the talk _____
(1) of the town
(2) for the town
(3) about the town
(4) over the town

898. I _____ very much like to see my old classmates.
(1) can (2) should
(3) would (4) might

Directions (899–901) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 04.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

899. A partial victory is sometimes all we can hope to _____.
(1) gain (2) lose
(3) suffer (4) reward

900. My father has been advised to _____ his smoking.
(1) cut down (2) cut off
(3) cut into (4) cut in

901. I had not expected to meet him; it was quite an _____ meeting.
(1) organised (2) unique
(3) accidental (4) intentional

Directions (902–904) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

902. Pour the juice _____ the glass.
(1) in (2) into
(3) onto (4) on

903. I have been _____ this problem since noon.
(1) working into
(2) working on
(3) working for
(4) with after

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904. Sushma has a deep _____ for drunkards.
(1) hatred (2) hate
(3) hated (4) hating

Directions (905–907) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

905. One should always set _____ some money for emergency.
(1) aside (2) on
(3) by (4) out

906. The train is expected to arrive in a few minutes ____ platform six.
(1) in (2) above
(3) near (4) on

907. I haven't had _____ opportunity to study during the day.
(1) very (2) many
(3) much (4) more

Directions (908–910) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

908. Nothing is impossible _____ him.
(1) in (2) about
(3) for (4) on

909. My relations _____ him are not friendly.
(1) between (2) with
(3) to (4) for

910. George _____ to this country a year ago.
(1) was coming (2) came
(3) is coming (4) comes

Directions (911–913) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

911. I cannot conceive of _____ accepting the post.
(1) he (2) his
(3) him (4) he'll

912. The maestro's son has no taste _____ music.
(1) about (2) with
(3) in (4) to

913. Rita promised to come but she never turned _____ .
(1) in (2) out
(3) down (4) up

Directions (914–916) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

914. I waited _____ the train arrived.
(1) as (2) until
(3) since (4) after

915. He loves you _____ than me.
(1) closer (2) nearer
(3) higher (4) more

916. The squadron leader ordered his men to _____ immediately.
(1) fall in (2) fall out
(3) fall off (4) fall on

Directions (917-919) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

917. Due to heavy rains, the match was called _____.
(1) of (2) off
(3) down (4) out

918. The Management gave us permission to _____ with the new curriculum.
(1) go fixed (2) go about
(3) go ahead (4) go around

919. Mount Everest has earned the _____ distinction of being the world's highest garbage dump.
(1) marked (2) disgusting
(3) dubious (4) dismal

Directions (920–922) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

920. I like _____ in the sun.
(1) laying (2) lay
(3) lie (4) lying

921. Please do not _____ an offer made by the Chairman.
(1) deny (2) refuse
(3) refrain (4) refuge

922. The clerk asked for my _____.
(1) determination
(2) destiny
(3) destination
(4) designation

Directions (923–925) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

923. The director congratulated Mr. Varma _____ his success.
(1) on (2) for
(3) at (4) about

924. The boys were _____ to hear that we were going to build a bridge.
(1) delight (2) delights
(3) delighted (4) delighting

925. The revolting players and the game's administrators held _____ discussions to resolve the payment dispute.
(1) unnecessary
(2) obligatory
(3) preliminary
(4) silent

Directions (926–928) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

926. This is the wrong _____ to this question.
(1) saying (2) style
(3) reaction (4) answer

927. The resort is _____ the lake.
(1) from (2) has
(3) besides (4) beside

928. The life of a mosquito is _____, but very active.
(1) long (2) passive
(3) brief (4) important

Directions (929–931) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

929. The king was moved with _____ for the beggar.
(1) pity (2) piety
(3) pithy (4) privy

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930. A big dictionary _____ the table near the door.
(1) are on (2) is over
(3) is on (4) is up

931. Mr. Sen is absent today. He _____ sick.
(1) has to be
(2) could have been
(3) might be
(4) must have been

Directions (932–934) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

932. I hope you know that, once you have signed the contract, you will not be able to _____ .
(1) back in (2) back out
(3) back up (4) back at

933. Your opening paragraph should _____ the reader's attention.
(1) attest (2) address
(3) attract (4) affect

934. When I visited him last evening we talked the matter _____.
(1) through (2) away
(3) off (4) over

Directions (935–937) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

935. The President will finally have a national memorial _____ his honour.
(1) at (2) upon
(3) in (4) on

936. Cultural _____ is very important in international business.
(1) sensibility (2) sensitivity
(3) smartness (4) susceptibility

937. We should first collect the funds and then _____ action.
(1) plunge into (2) plunge onto
(3) plunge at (4) plunge in

Directions (938-940) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

938. It is _____ university of excellence.
(1) a (2) an
(3) also (4) one

939. They have not had much time for social activities and I have not _____ .
(1) done so (2) either
(3) also (4) gone

940. Food was packed, and they _____, a merry, delighted party.
(1) went off (2) start off
(3) cut off (4) set off

Directions (941-943) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)

941. Hard working people always succeed ..... whatever they do.
(1) over (2) on
(3) with (4) in

942. I must..... my deficiency in English.
(1) make out (2) makeup
(3) make after
(4) make beyond

943. He waited with ..... breath for the door to open.
(1) baited (2) bated
(3) beaten (4) bitten

Directions (944-950) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.10.2016 (IInd sitting)

944. Virginia Woolf's novels continue to receive rave .....
(1) purviews (2) feedback
(3) reviews (4) previews

945. His ..... gambling will ruin him.
(1) passion in
(2) passion for
(3) passion with
(4) passion of

946. Fortune ..... him very often, such was his ill luck.
(1) grinned at (2) imposed on
(3) eluded (4) grasped at

947. In the following question, the sentence is given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Select the correct alternative out of the four.
The department has _____ a complaint against Mr. Bakshi.
(1) expressed (2) registered
(3) informed (4) noted

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

948. In the following question, the sentence is given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Select the correct alternative out of the four.
He has a _____ interest in studying human psychology.
(1) deep (2) wide
(3) vast (4) heavy

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

949. In the following question, the sentence is given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Select the correct alternative out of the four.
I ____ to return by the 3rd of the month.
(1) strategize (2) program
(3) plan (4) project

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

950. In the following question, the sentence is given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Select the correct alternative out of the four.
His success is worthy of ___.
(1) copying (2) aping
(3) simulation (4) emulation

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

Directions (951–955) : In each of the following questions, a sentence is given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for the question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

951. The gate _____ by the watchman on duty.
(1) opened
(2) was opened
(3) were opened
(4) was opening

952. The king was _____ while he was addressing his subjects.
(1) murdered
(2) executed
(3) assassinated
(4) exterminated

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953. Her parents will never give their _____ to such an unsuitable match.
(1) acquiescence
(2) consent
(3) agreement
(4) willingness

954. The authorities would not _____ to the strikers' demands.
(1) accept (2) accede
(3) accession (4) access

955. They are so _____, they could not put up a tent properly, while camping.
(1) red (2) white
(3) blue (4) green

Directions (956-965) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 30.04.2017 (Ist Sitting)

956. The river abounds _____ fish and crocodiles.
(1) with (2) of
(3) at (4) on

957. The auditor was asked to _____ the accounts.
(1) count (2) check
(3) spot (4) cheque

958. Every student had to abide _____ the rules and regulations of the hostel.
(1) in (2) by
(3) against (4) with

959. Coventry is _____ Birmingham.
(1) nearby (2) next
(3) beside (4) near

960. The err is _____, to forgive divine.
(1) human (2) natural
(3) kindness (4) humane

961. The village is _____ Sheffield (in England). It's only six miles away.
(1) by (2) near
(3) before (4) along

962. Karen sat at the table _____ a newspaper.
(1) writing (2) fidgeting
(3) looking (4) reading

963. Two _____ were sent to garrison the town.
(1) armies (2) regimes
(3) troops (4) regiments

964. The Ambassador was better _____ than the other delegates.
(1) thoughtful
(2) presentable
(3) bred (4) prepared

965. He aimed the blow _____ my left eye
(1) in (2) at
(3) from (4) to

ANSWERS

1. (4)	2. (2)	3. (3)	4. (4)
5. (1)	6. (1)	7. (4)	8. (4)
9. (3)	10. (4)	11. (1)	12. (2)
13. (4)	14. (2)	15. (2)	16. (2)
17. (1)	18. (2)	19. (2)	20. (1)
21. (2)	22. (1)	23. (1)	24. (3)
25. (4)	26. (4)	27. (4)	28. (4)
29. (1)	30. (4)	31. (3)	32. (2)
33. (2)	34. (4)	35. (1)	36. (1)
37. (3)	38. (4)	39. (2)	40. (4)
41. (4)	42. (3)	43. (3)	44. (2)
45. (2)	46. (3)	47. (2)	48. (1)
49. (3)	50. (2)	51. (4)	52. (2)
53. (2)	54. (3)	55. (3)	56. (1)
57. (2)	58. (2)	59. (1)	60. (3)
61. (4)	62. (1)	63. (4)	64. (2)
65. (1)	66. (2)	67. (2)	68. (4)
69. (4)	70. (3)	71. (3)	72. (4)
73. (2)	74. (3)	75. (4)	76. (2)
77. (2)	78. (3)	79. (4)	80. (3)
81. (4)	82. (2)	83. (1)	84. (2)
85. (3)	86. (2)	87. (3)	88. (4)
89. (4)	90. (4)	91. (2)	92. (4)
93. (1)	94. (4)	95. (1)	96. (2)
97. (3)	98. (3)	99. (2)	100. (3)
101. (3)	102. (4)	103. (4)	104. (4)
105. (4)	106. (3)	107. (2)	108. (3)
109. (4)	110. (2)	111. (4)	112. (4)
113. (1)	114. (3)	115. (2)	116. (1)
117. (3)	118. (1)	119. (4)	120. (2)
121. (4)	122. (4)	123. (4)	124. (3)
125. (1)	126. (4)	127. (3)	128. (1)
129. (2)	130. (4)	131. (3)	132. (3)
133. (2)	134. (4)	135. (2)	136. (4)
137. (3)	138. (2)	139. (2)	140. (2)
141. (2)	142. (4)	143. (2)	144. (3)
145. (2)	146. (3)	147. (2)	148. (3)
149. (2)	150. (3)	151. (4)	152. (1)
153. (3)	154. (2)	155. (2)	156. (1)
157. (1)	158. (4)	159. (2)	160. (4)
161. (1)	162. (2)	163. (1)	164. (2)
165. (3)	166. (2)	167. (4)	168. (4)
169. (1)	170. (4)	171. (3)	172. (1)
173. (2)	174. (3)	175. (1)	176. (3)
177. (1)	178. (1)	179. (3)	180. (3)
181. (2)	182. (1)	183. (1)	184. (2)
185. (3)	186. (3)	187. (2)	188. (4)
189. (1)	190. (3)	191. (1)	192. (2)
193. (3)	194. (4)	195. (1)	196. (3)
197. (3)	198. (3)	199. (1)	200. (4)
201. (3)	202. (3)	203. (2)	204. (4)
205. (3)	206. (2)	207. (3)	208. (3)
209. (1)	210. (2)	211. (1)	212. (2)
213. (2)	214. (4)	215. (2)	216. (4)
217. (3)	218. (2)	219. (2)	220. (4)
221. (3)	222. (3)	223. (2)	224. (4)
225. (3)	226. (3)	227. (3)	228. (1)
229. (2)	230. (4)	231. (2)	232. (1)
233. (1)	234. (3)	235. (4)	236. (2)
237. (3)	238. (2)	239. (2)	240. (1)
241. (2)	242. (1)	243. (2)	244. (1)
245. (2)	246. (2)	247. (4)	248. (1)
249. (1)	250. (3)	251. (3)	252. (1)
253. (2)	254. (4)	255. (2)	256. (1)
257. (1)	258. (1)	259. (3)	260. (3)
261. (4)	262. (4)	263. (2)	264. (1)
265. (4)	266. (4)	267. (1)	268. (4)
269. (3)	270. (2)	271. (4)	272. (2)
273. (4)	274. (2)	275. (2)	276. (1)
277. (4)	278. (3)	279. (1)	280. (1)
281. (4)	282. (4)	283. (2)	284. (1)
285. (2)	286. (3)	287. (1)	288. (1)
289. (4)	290. (3)	291 (1)	292. (3)
293. (3)	294. (3)	295. (1)	296. (4)
297. (1)	298. (4)	299. (2)	300. (1)
301. (1)	302. (4)	303. (2)	304. (4)
305. (2)	306. (3)	307. (3)	308. (3)
309. (4)	310. (4)	311. (2)	312. (3)
313. (2)	314. (3)	315. (2)	316. (2)
317. (4)	318. (3)	319. (3)	320. (2)
321. (3)	322. (4)	323. (2)	324. (3)
325. (2)	326. (4)	327. (3)	328. (4)
329. (2)	330. (3)	331. (1)	332. (1)
333. (2)	334. (4)	335. (1)	336. (1)
337. (3)	338. (2)	339. (4)	340. (3)
341. (3)	342. (4)	343. (4)	344. (3)
345. (1)	346. (4)	347. (4)	348. (1)
349. (3)	350. (3)	351. (1)	352. (4)
353. (4)	354. (4)	355. (2)	356. (3)
357. (4)	358. (4)	359. (4)	360. (3)

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361. (2)	362. (4)	363. (3)	364. (3)
365. (1)	366. (2)	367. (4)	368. (2)
369. (3)	370. (4)	371. (3)	372. (1)
373. (1)	374. (1)	375. (2)	376. (4)
377. (3)	378. (4)	379. (3)	380. (2)
381. (3)	382. (2)	383. (3)	384. (3)
385. (3)	386. (4)	387. (3)	388. (4)
389. (2)	390. (1)	391. (1)	392. (3)
393. (4)	394. (2)	395. (2)	396. (3)
397. (2)	398. (2)	399. (3)	400. (2)
401. (3)	402. (3)	403. (4)	404. (2)
405. (2)	406. (2)	407. (4)	408. (1)
409. (1)	410. (4)	411. (3)	412. (4)
413. (2)	414. (3)	415. (1)	416. (2)
417. (4)	418. (4)	419. (2)	420. (1)
421. (3)	422. (4)	423. (4)	424. (4)
425. (2)	426. (4)	427. (2)	428. (3)
429. (2)	430. (2)	431. (3)	432. (1)
433. (4)	434. (3)	435. (4)	436. (2)
437. (3)	438. (4)	439. (2)	440. (1)
441. (2)	442. (1)	443. (4)	444. (2)
445. (3)	446. (1)	447. (1)	448. (3)
449. (3)	450. (2)	451. (2)	452. (3)
453. (3)	454. (3)	455. (2)	456. (4)
457. (1)	458. (4)	459. (4)	460. (3)
461. (4)	462. (4)	463. (4)	464. (4)
465. (4)	466. (2)	467. (4)	468. (4)
469. (2)	470. (4)	471. (3)	472. (2)
473. (3)	474. (4)	475. (2)	476. (2)
477. (1)	478. (2)	479. (1)	480. (2)
481. (3)	482. (1)	483. (1)	484. (2)
485. (3)	486. (1)	487. (3)	488. (4)
489. (3)	490. (4)	491. (1)	492. (3)
493. (2)	494. (3)	495. (1)	496. (1)
497. (4)	498. (2)	499. (1)	500. (4)
501. (2)	502. (4)	503. (1)	504. (4)
505. (4)	506. (4)	507. (1)	508. (2)
509. (1)	510. (4)	511. (4)	512. (2)
513. (1)	514. (3)	515. (2)	516. (3)
517. (4)	518. (3)	519. (3)	520. (4)
521. (1)	522. (2)	523. (3)	524. (4)
525. (1)	526. (2)	527. (2)	528. (2)
529. (2)	530. (1)	531. (1)	532. (1)
533. (3)	534. (1)	535. (3)	536. (1)
537. (3)	538. (4)	539. (1)	540. (2)
541. (1)	542. (4)	543. (2)	544. (2)
545. (4)	546. (3)	547. (1)	548. (4)
549. (2)	550. (4)	551. (1)	552. (2)
553. (2)	554. (4)	555. (4)	556. (4)
557. (3)	558. (3)	559. (2)	560. (4)
561. (4)	562. (1)	563. (2)	564. (3)

565. (4)	566. (1)	567. (1)	568. (4)
569. (1)	570. (4)	571. (1)	572. (4)
573. (1)	574. (3)	575. (4)	576. (2)
577. (2)	578. (1)	579. (2)	580. (3)
581. (2)	582. (2)	583. (3)	584. (2)
585. (3)	586. (2)	587. (1)	588. (2)
589. (1)	590. (2)	591. (2)	592. (1)
593. (2)	594. (3)	595. (4)	596. (3)
597. (1)	598. (2)	599. (4)	600. (3)
601. (2)	602. (4)	603. (3)	604. (4)
605. (4)	606. (2)	607. (4)	608. (4)
609. (4)	610. (4)	611. (2)	612. (3)
613. (2)	614. (4)	615. (3)	616. (2)
617. (4)	618. (3)	619. (1)	620. (4)
621. (2)	622. (4)	623. (2)	624. (4)
625. (1)	626. (4)	627. (2)	628. (3)
629. (2)	630. (2)	631. (3)	632. (3)
633. (3)	634. (4)	635. (2)	636. (3)
637. (4)	638. (3)	639. (3)	640. (4)
641. (1)	642. (2)	643. (2)	644. (4)
645. (1)	646. (1)	647. (2)	648. (3)
649. (3)	650. (1)	651. (1)	652. (1)
653. (2)	654. (1)	655. (3)	656. (3)
657. (1)	658. (1)	659. (1)	660. (3)
661. (3)	662. (2)	663. (3)	664. (4)
665. (1)	666. (4)	667. (1)	668. (2)
669. (3)	670. (1)	671. (3)	672. (4)
673. (3)	674. (4)	675. (4)	676. (2)
677. (1)	678. (1)	679. (1)	680. (4)
681. (2)	682. (1)	683. (2)	684. (1)
685. (4)	686. (1)	687. (2)	688. (1)
689. (4)	690. (2)	691. (4)	692. (1)
693. (1)	694. (2)	695. (2)	696. (3)
697. (4)	698. (2)	699. (1)	700. (2)
701. (4)	702. (2)	703. (2)	704. (3)
705. (2)	706. (4)	707. (1)	708. (4)
709. (1)	710. (4)	711. (1)	712. (2)
713. (1)	714. (2)	715. (2)	716. (1)
717. (2)	718. (1)	719. (2)	720. (2)
721. (3)	722. (3)	723. (2)	724. (3)
725. (*)	726. (1)	727. (1)	728. (3)
729. (4)	730. (2)	731. (4)	732. (1)
733. (2)	734. (4)	735. (2)	736. (3)
737. (2)	738. (4)	739. (2)	740. (3)
741. (1)	742. (1)	743. (3)	744. (3)
745. (1)	746. (1)	747. (1)	748. (2)
749. (1)	750. (1)	751. (2)	752. (2)
753. (1)	754. (1)	755. (1)	756. (2)
757. (2)	758. (1)	759. (2)	760. (2)
761. (3)	762. (3)	763. (3)	764. (1)

765. (4)	766. (4)	767. (1)	768. (3)
769. (2)	770. (2)	771. (4)	772. (1)
773. (4)	774. (3)	775. (4)	776. (3)
777. (1)	778. (4)	779. (1)	780. (1)
781. (3)	782. (2)	783. (4)	784. (2)
785. (3)	786. (4)	787. (2)	788. (1)
789. (1)	790. (1)	791. (1)	792. (2)
793. (2)	794. (1)	795. (2)	796. (4)
797. (2)	798. (2)	799. (3)	800. (3)
801. (3)	802. (4)	803. (1)	804. (3)
805. (1)	806. (3)	807. (4)	808. (4)
809. (1)	810. (1)	811. (3)	812. (4)
813. (1)	814. (3)	815. (1)	816. (3)
817. (3)	818. (4)	819. (4)	820. (1)
821. (3)	822. (1)	823. (1)	824. (2)
825. (4)	826. (3)	827. (1)	828. (3)
829. (4)	830. (1)	831. (1)	832. (4)
833. (1)	834. (4)	835. (2)	836. (1)
837. (2)	838. (3)	839. (1)	840. (4)
841. (2)	842. (2)	843. (3)	844. (3)
845. (2)	846. (2)	847. (4)	848. (4)
849. (1)	850. (2)	851. (1)	852. (4)
853. (2)	854. (2)	855. (3)	856. (3)
857. (3)	858. (1)	859. (2)	860. (4)
861. (4)	862. (1)	863. (4)	864. (1)
865. (4)	866. (2)	867. (2)	868. (1)
869. (3)	870. (2)	871. (4)	872. (3)
873. (3)	874. (2)	875. (3)	876. (2)
877. (2)	878. (2)	879. (2)	880. (2)
881. (1)	882. (2)	883. (2)	884. (4)
885. (2)	886. (1)	887. (3)	888. (1)
889. (2)	890. (3)	891. (2)	892. (3)
893. (1)	894. (4)	895. (3)	896. (2)
897. (1)	898. (3)	899. (1)	900. (1)
901. (3)	902. (2)	903. (2)	904. (1)
905. (1)	906. (4)	907. (3)	908. (3)
909. (2)	910. (2)	911. (2)	912. (3)
913. (4)	914. (2)	915. (4)	916. (1)
917. (2)	918. (3)	919. (3)	920. (4)
921. (2)	922. (4)	923. (1)	924. (3)
925. (3)	926. (4)	927. (4)	928. (3)
929. (1)	930. (3)	931. (3)	932. (2)
933. (3)	934. (4)	935. (3)	936. (2)
937. (1)	938. (1)	939. (2)	940. (4)
941. (4)	942. (2)	943. (2)	944. (3)
945. (2)	946. (3)	947. (2)	948. (1)
949. (3)	950. (4)	951. (2)	952. (3)
953. (3)	954. (2)	955. (4)	956. (1)
957. (2)	958. (3)	959. (4)	960. (4)
961. (2)	962. (4)	963. (4)	964. (4)
965. (2)			

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EXPLANATIONS

1. (4) revealed (Verb) : caused to be seen ; shown
   exposed (Verb) : made visible
   Here, revealed is the right usage.
2. (2) poured (Verb) : served a drink
   Here, poured is the right usage.
3. (3) extravagance (Noun) : the habit of spending more money than you can afford or than is necessary
   penury (Noun) : poverty
   flamboyance (Noun) : showiness
   arrogance (Noun) : overbearing pride
   ebullience (Noun) : the quality of being full of confidence, energy and good humour
   Here, extravagance is the right usage.
4. (4) shirker (Noun) : a person who avoids doing something he should do, especially because he is too lazy
   Here, shirker is the right usage.
5. (1) grotesque (Adj.) : extremely ugly in a strange way that is often frightening
   exquisite (Adj.) : extremely beautiful or carefully made
   beatific (Adj.) : showing great joy and peace
   cumbersome (Adj.) : large and heavy
   Here, grotesque is the right usage.
6. (1) refute (Verb) : to prove that something is wrong
   rebuke (Verb) : to speak in an angry and critical way
   revoke (Verb) : to cancel something officially so that it may no longer be valid.
   Here, refute is the right usage.
7. (4) vociferously (Adv.) : in a loud and confident manner
   meted out (Phr.V) : gave a punishment
   voraciously (Adv.) : in a way that involves eating or wanting a large amount of food
   spasmodically (Adv.) : not regularly or continuously
   Here, vociferously is the right usage.
8. (4) indiscriminately (Adv.) : without thinking about the results of the action, especially when this causes people to be harmed
   Here, indiscriminately is the right usage.
9. (3) acknowledge (Verb) : to tell somebody that you have received something that he sent to you
   accept (Verb) : to take willingly
   Here, acknowledge is the right usage.
10. (4) irrespective of (Prep.) : without considering something or being influenced by it ; regardless of
    Here, irrespective is the right usage.
11. (1) muse over (Verb) : to think carefully about something for a time, ignoring what is happening around you
    Here, musing is the right usage.
12. (2) any (Det.) : used with Uncountable Plural Nouns in Negative Sentences
    Here, any is the right usage.
13. (4) and (Conj.) : used for joining words or a group of words or independent clauses without a contrast
    Here, and is the right usage.
14. (2) catch up (Verb) : to reach the same level or standard as somebody who is ahead of you
    Here, catch up is the right usage.
15. (2) Only one of the boys (Subject) is Singular. It will agree with a Singular Verb. So, has will be used
    Here, has is the right usage.
16. (2) outcome (Noun) : the result or effect of an action or event.
    Here, outcome is the right usage.
17. (1) avail (Verb) : to make use
    avail goes with Prep. of
    avail of : to make use of
    Here, of ; in - is the right usage.
18. (2) This structure uses a Past Tense form to talk about the Present or Future. So, acted is the right usage.
19. (2) The action is showing a Past Progressive Tense. So, were sleeping is the right usage.
20. (1) restore (Verb) : to bring back to former position, place or condition
    revive (Verb) : to make something start being used or done again
    Here, restore is the right usage.
21. (2) The sentence is in Indirect Speech showing Past time. So, Past Perfect Tense will be used.
    Here, had escaped is the right usage.
22. (1) hold on to something (Idiom) : to maintain a grip on something
    Here, on is the right usage.
23. (1) The sentence is in Indirect Speech showing Past Time. So, Past Perfect Tense will be used
    Here, had come is the right usage.
24. (3) remittance (Noun) : payment made for something
    honorarium (Noun) : a payment made for somebody's professional services
    subscription (Noun) : a fee that you pay regularly to belong to or support an organisation
    allowance (Noun) : an amount of money that is given to someone regularly
    Here, subscription is the right usage.
25. (4) expert ; current is the right usage
26. (4) bring out (Phr.V.) : to lay stress; to make something clear
    bring about (Phr. V.) : to cause to take place
    bring in (Phr.V.) : introduce ; include
    bring forth (Phr.V.) : to give birth to; to bear (fruit)
    Here, bring out is the right usage.
27. (4) The structure of such sentences is as follows :
    the + comparative _____ + the + comparative.
    Here, the higher your bill will be is the right usage.
28. (4) progeny (Noun) : a person's children ; the young of animals and plants
    ancestry (Noun) : family background
    pedigree (Noun) : family background

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Here, progeny is the right usage.

29. (1) in (Prep.) is used for indicating a location or place
Here, in is the right usage.

30. (4) The adjective with two words joined by the hyphen is called a Compound Adjective.
When we have a Compound Adjective using numbers + a time period, the word referring to a time period is in Singular form and is joined to the number with a hyphen.
Here, eight-century-old is the right usage.

31. (3) As there is comparison between two, Comp. Deg. will be used.
Here, the smaller of them is the right usage.

32. (2) In Indirect speech, a question becomes an Assertive Sentence.
Here, she lived is the right usage.

33. (2) must be (Aux.V.) : used for showing that you are very surprised at what somebody has just said
supposed to be (Idiom) : expected or intended to do something
Here, must be is the right usage.

34. (4) The sentence is a Conditional Sentence with if-clause at the beginning.
Its formation will be as follows :
if-clause (Past Perfect), Main Clause (could + have + Past + Participle)
Here, could have been is the right usage.

35. (1) either (Adverb) : used for indicating a similarity or link with a statement just made ; likewise; also used after negative clauses
Here, isn't either is the right usage.

36. (1) In a positive statement, the question tag is negative. The sentence is in Simple Future Tense
Here, won't it is the right usage.

37. (3) yours (Pronoun) ⇒ of or belonging to you.
It is the second person Possessive Pronoun replacing your + Noun.
Here, yours is the right usage.

38. (4) In a negative sentence, the question tag is positive.
Here, need they is the right usage.

39. (2) indifferent (Adjective) : uninterested
It agrees with Prep.-to
Here, to is the right usage.

40. (4) accession (Noun) : the attainment of a dignity or rank
It agrees with Prep.-to
Here, to is the right usage.

41. (4) indignant (Adjective) ⇒ feeling or showing anger at something unjust or wrong.
It agrees with at (Prep.)
Here, at is the right usage.

42. (3) The sentence is in Subjunctive Mood beginning with the if-clause.
The Verb will be in Past Tense and Plural
Here, were is the right usage.

43. (3) The structure of the sentence is as follows :
the + comparative.... + the + comparative
Here, the higher is the right usage.

44. (2) When a Noun precedes (comes before) a Gerund, that Noun takes a possessive form.
In this case, possessive form for Elizabeth Barrett is her.
Here, her marrying is the right usage.

45. (2) not ____ either is used after a negative sentence
Here, Mexico doesn't either is the right usage.

46. (3) rely on (Phr. V.): to depend on
Here, relies is the right usage.

47. (2) The sentence is in Indirect speech showing Past time. So, Past Perfect Tense will be used
Here, had left is the right usage.

48. (1) for all (Idioms) ⇒ despite; in spite of
Here, wealth, miser is the right usage.

49. (3) one another (Pro.) : used when you are saying that each member of a group does something to or for the other people in the group
one another and each other are Reciprocal Pronouns.
Bob and Tom were quarrelling with each other.
The three winners congratulated one another.
Here, one another is the right usage.

50. (2) put something in something (Idiom) ⇒ to spend a lot of time or make a lot of effort doing something.
Here, in is the right usage.

51. (4) however (Adjective) : in whatever way
Here, however is the right usage.

52. (2) Singular form is used with Compound Adjectives using numbers and hyphen.
Here, a 17-year-old is the right usage.

53. (2) and (Conj.) : also ; in addition to.
Here, and is the right usage.

54. (3) go down (Phr. V.) : to fall to the ground ; to become lower ; to be written in something ; to be recorded or remembered in something
go by (Phr. V.) : (of time) to pass; to be guided by something; to form an opinion from something
go on (Phr. V.) : (of time) to pass; continues without changing ; continue speaking, often a short pause
go through (Phr. V.) : to look at or examine something carefully; to experience or suffer something
Here, go down is the right usage.

55. (3) are to be ranked is the right usage.
The sentence is in Passive Voice

56. (1) stress (Verb) : to emphasize a fact, an idea, etc.
Here, stressing is the right usage.

57. (2) watching is the Direct Object of the Verb-enjoy
Here, watching is the right usage.

58. (2) troupe (Noun) : a group of actors, singers, etc. who work together
troop (Noun) : group of soldiers
band (Noun) : a small group of musicians who play popular music together, often with a singer or singers

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gang (Noun) : a group of trouble-makers, criminals, prisoners, etc.
Here, troupe is the right usage.

59. (1) with (Prep.) is used with reconcile
reconcile (Verb) : to make oneself or another no longer opposed
Here, with is the right usage.

60. (3) Here, is elected is the right usage.

61. (4) expelled (Verb) : forced to leave an organisation
rejected (Verb) : refused to accept (an application for a job)
evicted (Verb) : put out (a tenant) from a property by legal process
Here, expelled is the right usage.

62. (1) Here, colourful is the right usage.

63. (4) Here, living is the right usage.

64. (2) put off (Phr. V.) : to delay ; postpone
put in (Phr. V.) : to make a formal offer of ; to introduce (in a conversation)
put away (Phr. V.) : to discard
put out (Phr. V.) : to extinguish
Here, put off is the right usage.

65. (1) doubtful (Adj.) : undecided ; suspicious ; unsure ; uncertain
unlikely (Adj.) : not likely; not likely to occur (happen)
unsure (Adj.) : uncertain of the facts
When if is used in a sentence, we will use doubtful.
Here, doubtful is the right usage.

66. (2) benign (Adj.) : harmless ; not dangerous to life
malignant (Adj.) : dangerous to life ; harmful
Here, benign is the right usage.

67. (2) recover (Verb) : to regain after illness, a setback or a shock, etc.
recover agrees with Prep.-from
Here, from is the right usage.

68. (4) expect (Verb) : to look forward to the probable occurrence
wish (Verb) : to want or desire
hope (Verb) : to wish for a particular event that one considers possible
Hope can be used in the Passive in the form it is hoped that...
Here, expect is the right usage.

69. (4) watching is the Direct Object of the Verb-enjoy.
Here, watching is the right usage.

70. (3) When Singular Subjects are antecedents of that, the sentence takes a Singular Verb.
willing cooperation is a Singular Subject.
Here, brings is the right usage.

71. (3) The sentence is in Indirect Speech Past time. So, Past Perfect Tense will be used.
Here, had deposited is the right usage.

72. (4) The sentence expresses a longer action in the Past (Hamid, living) before another action (came to visit).
So, Past Perfect Continuous Tense had been living is the right usage.

73. (2) $\frac{\text{shortly (Adv.)}}{\text{briefly (Adv.)}}$: in a few words
Use briefly to say that something lasts or is done for a short time or told in a few words.
shortly is an old-fashioned use.
Here, briefly is the right usage.

74. (3) since is followed by a Verb in the Past Tense
Here, came is the right usage.

75. (4) who is which is used for talking about distinguishing one person or thing from another.
Here, who is which is the right usage.

76. (2) Simple Past Tense will be used
Here, discussed is the right usage.

77. (2) being is the Present Participle of the Verb-to be. So, being discussed is the right usage.

78. (3) The sentence is showing Past time. So, Past Perfect Tense will be used.
Here, have her tooth removed is the right usage.

79. (4) at one time (Idiom) : at a period or moment in the Past. So, Simple Past Tense-owned is the right usage.

80. (3) enough (Adj.) : used after an Adj. to say that someone has as much of a quality as is needed.
a to-Infinitive is used after enough
grudgingly (Adv.) : unwillingly; reluctantly
Here, sensible enough not to is the right usage.

81. (4) consciousness (Adj.) : the state of being conscious
conscience (Noun) : a sense of right and wrong that urges one to act morally
conscientious (Adj.) : involving or taking great care
conscious (Adj.) : alert and awake
Here, consciousness is the right usage.

82. (2) put off (Phr. V.) : to delay ; postpone
put up (Phr. V.) : to engage in ; to erect
put on (Phr. V.) : to add ; to clothe oneself with
Here, off is the right usage.

83. (1) those (Pro.) is the right usage.

84. (2) Expressions of distance take a Singular Verb.
Here, is is the right usage.

85. (3) An Adverbial Time - marker takes Present Perfect Continuous Tense
Here, has been repairing is the right usage.

86. (2) compliment agrees with Prep.-on.
Here, on is the right usage.

87. (3) sensitive (Adj.) : readily or excessively affected by external influences
Here, sensitive is the right usage.

88. (4) cater for (Phr.V.) : to provide for or care for something
cater (Verb) : to provide what is required or desired ; to attend to the needs of
cater to (Phr. V.) : to provide for something in bad way
Here, for is the right usage.

89. (4) bring down (Phr. V.) : to cause to fall
bring up (Phr. V.) : mention; to introduce into discussion
bring on (Phr. V.) : to cause to appear
Here, down is the right usage.

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90. (4) The situation is unreal and in the Past, Past Perfect-had worked has been used in the Conditional Clause. So, would have + Verb would have scored is the right usage.
91. (2) Satisfy agrees with Prep.-with.
Here, with is the right usage.
92. (4) professional (Adj.) is the right usage.
93. (1) As the Subject (Ram) is Singular, the Verb will also be in Singular
along with (Phr.v.) : together with someone
It modifies the earlier word (Ram) which is Singular
Here, was watching is the right usage.
94. (4) in connection with (Idiom): for reasons connected with somebody or something
with regard to (Idiom) : concerning someone or something
with reference to (Idiom) : used for saying what you are talking or writing about
Here, in connection with is the right usage.
95. (1) put up with (Phr. V.) : to accept somebody or something that is annoying, unpleasant, etc. without complaining ; tolerate
Here, up is the right usage.
96. (2) accused (Verb) : said that somebody has done something wrong
condemned (Verb) : expressed / very strong disapproval of
charged (Verb) : accused of doing something wrong (publicly)
Here, accused is the right usage.
97. (3) which (Pro.) : used in questions for asking somebody to be exact about one or more people or things from a limited number
Here, which is the right usage.
98. (3) ulterior (Adj.) : that somebody keeps hidden and does not admit
posterior (Adj.) : at the back of something
interior (Noun) : the inside part of something
exterior (Noun) : the outside of something
Here, ulterior is the right usage.
99. (2) conscientious (Adj.) : taking care to do things carefully and correctly
Here, conscientious is the right usage.
100. (3) atone (Verb) : to act in a way that shows you are sorry for doing something wrong in the past.
atone takes the Preposition-for
Here, for is the right usage.
101. (3) We use get used to doing to talk about the process of something becoming normal for us. Such expressions are followed by Gerunds
Here, to driving is the right usage.
102. (4) The structure of the sentence is as follows:
Past Perfect (Had — told), ... would have + Past Participle (attended) .....
Here, would have attended is the right usage.
103. (4) conducive (Adj:) : tending to cause or bring something about when it is most positive (placed after the word modified), it is followed by to (Prep.).
Here, to is the right usage.
104. (4) kennel (Noun) : shelter for a dog
burrow (Noun) : house of a rabbit or mole
coop (Noun) : house for poultry
stable (Noun) : house of horses
Here, Kennel is the right usage.
105. (4) since (Conj) : continuously from or starting from the time when
Here, since is the right usage.
106. (3) weather (Noun) : the condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time
climate (Noun) : the regular pattern of weather conditions of a particular place
Here, weather is the right usage.
107. (2) obdurate (Adj:) : refusing to change your mind or your actions in any way; stubborn
peripatetic (Adj:) : going from place to place (in order to work)
tenacious (Adj) : that does not stop holding something or give up something easily; determined
persuasive (Adj) : able to make somebody believe something or do something
Here, obdurate is the right usage.
108. (3) fall back on (Phr. V.) : to go to somebody for support
fall over (Phr. V.) : to suddenly stop standing; to hang down
fall through (Phr. V.) % not to be completed, or not to happen
fall off (Phr. V.) : to decrease in quantity or quality
Here, back on is the right usage.
109. (4) pitch (Verb) % to erect; set up a encamp
grounded (Verb) : to place on the ground
installed (Verb) : to place in position and prepare for use
Here, pitched is the right usage.
110. (2) Here, route (Noun) is the right usage.
111. (4) hold back (Phr. V.) : to retain one's control
hold on (Phr.V.) : to maintain one's grip
hold with (Phr. V.) : to agree with
hold down (Phr. V.) : to limit
Here, back is the right usage.
112. (4) pleased (Verb) agrees with Prep.-with
Here, with is the right usage.
113. (1) desire (Noun) agrees with Prep.-for
Here, for is the right usage.
114. (3) arrive on time : arrive exactly at the correct time
Here, on is the right usage.
115. (2) settle down (Phr. V.) : to start in order to have a quieter way of life
settle on (Phr. V.) : to choose or make a decision about something after thinking about it
Here, down is the right usage.
116. (1) desirous (Adj.) : having a wish for something; wanting something; desirous agrees with Prep.-of
Here, of is the right usage.

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117. (3) different (Adj.) : not the same as somebody
strange (Adj.): unusual
separate (Adj.) : different; not connected (used before Nouns)
divergent (Adj.) : different (of opinions, views, etc.)
Here, different is the right usage.

118. (1) expect (Verb) : to think or believe that something will happen
Here, expect is the right usage.

119. (4) couple with (Phr. V.) : to link one thing, situation, etc. to another
Here, coupled is the right usage.

120. (2) sung is the right usage.

121. (4) stethoscope (Noun) : an instrument used by a doctor for listening to somebody's heart and breathing
horoscope (Noun) : a forecast of a person's future, based on the relative portion of the stars and planets.
microscope (Noun) : an optical instrument used for viewing very small objects.
telescope (Noun) : an optical instrument designed to make distant objects appear nearer.
Here, stethoscope is the right usage.

122. (4) remarkable (Adj.) : unusual or surprising in a way that causes people to take notice ; astonishing
exposition (Noun) : a full explanation of a theory, plan, etc.
brevity (Noun) : the quality of using a few words while speaking or writing
clarity (Noun) : the quality of being expressed clearly
conspicuous (Adj.) : easy to see or notice
incomprehensible (Adj.) : impossible to understand
Here, remarkable is the right usage.

123. (4) Socialist (Noun) : a country governed by a party that believes that everyone has an equal right to a share of a country's wealth and that the government should own and control the main industries
capitalist (Noun) : an investor of capital in business, especially one having a major financial interest in an important enterprise
revisionist (Noun) : a person who wants to change a political system, especially Marxism, because he does not agree with its main ideas or practices
populist (Noun) : a person who believes in or supports a type of politics that claims to represent the opinions and wishes of ordinary people
Sovereign (Adj.) : a country free to govern itself
Democratic (Adj.) : a country controlled by representatives who are elected by the people of a country
Republic (Noun) : a country that is governed by a President and politicians elected by the people
Here, socialist is the right usage.

124. (3) Unless is used instead of if ..... not in Conditional Sentences.
If you do not work hard, you won't be able to clear even the preliminaries
Here, Unless is the right usage.

125. (1) Here, profit (Noun) is the right usage.

126. (4) deficient (Adj.) : not having enough of something, especially, something that is essential
It agrees with in (Prep.)
Here, in is the right usage.

127. (3) complaining → of → He was complaining of a severe headache
The prepositions that the following words take are:
suffering → from → He was suffering from fever.
experiencing → He is experiencing a lean period.
afflicting → His stomach ache was very afflicting.
Here, complaining is the right usage.

128. (1) elicit (Verb) : to get information or reaction from somebody
provoke (Verb) : to cause a particular reaction or have a particular effect
command (Verb) : order
infer (Verb) : to reach an opinion or decide that something is true on the basis of information that is available
Here, elicit is the right usage.

129. (2) The sentence is Conditional, in Past Perfect Tense. In this case the structure will be as follows :
Past Perfect (had-taken) ..... would + have + Past Participle (got) .....
Here, would have is the right usage.

130. (4) In Conditional Sentences, if the Main Clause is in Simple Future Tense, the Conditional Clause will be in Simple Present Tense
Here, arrives is the right usage.

131. (3) The sentence is Affirmative, in Past Tense. So, Negative Tag will be used. As there is no Auxiliary, did will be used.
Here, didn't he ? is the right usage.

132. (3) When the Subject initiates the action, Relative Pronoun-who will be used.
Here, who is the right usage.

133. (2) The structure of the sentence is as follows :
It is time + Past Subjunctive
It is time + Past Subjunctive expresses that something should be done and that it is already a bit late.
Here, went is the right usage.

134. (4) walk is a Noun. So Gerund + for-going for is the right usage.

135. (2) check (Verb) : control
Here, check is the right usage.

136. (4) cut off (Phr. V.) : to interrupt somebody who is speaking on the telephone by breaking the connection
hang up (Adj.) : delayed or detained for a time
Here, cut off is the right usage.

137. (3) Here, a lot of is the right usage.

138. (2) live by (Phr.V.) : to follow a particular belief or set of principles
live on (Phr. V.) : to continue to live; to eat a particular type of food to live; to have enough money for the basic things you need to live

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live with (Phr. V.) : to accept something unpleasant
Here, by is the right usage.

139. (2) When a Singular Noun is connected with another Noun by using with, the Verb is Singular
Here, was is the right usage.

140. (2) The Conditional Clause is in Simple Present Tense. Hence, would be is the right usage.

141. (2) took out (Phr. V.) : obtained an official document or service
took up (Phr. V.) : picked up, began to occupy, gathered from a number of sources
took in (Phr. V.) : allowed somebody to stay in your home
took over (Phr. V.) : replaced something
Here, took out is the right usage.

142. (4) The structure of the sentence is as follows :
In the ..... as + Object (anything) + been + Past Participle (done) ..... ?
Here, has anything been done is the right usage.

143. (2) scratch (Verb) : to cut or damage your skin slightly with something sharp
While is used for saying that two longer actions go on at the same time. So, Simple Past Tense will be used.
Here, scratched is the right usage.

144. (3) approve (Verb) takes Prep. of
Here, of is the right usage.

145. (2) None is the Negative word in this sentence. Hence, the Question Tag will be Positive.
Here, was it ? is the right usage.

146. (3) warned (Verb) takes Prep. against
Here, against is the right usage.

147. (2) laugh about (Idiom) : to chuckle or giggle loudly about someone or something
Here, about is the right usage.

148. (3) If the first Subject is Singular, the Verb will be Singular
Here, is is the right usage.

149. (2) In this sentence, the means or method (electricity) is indicated. So, by is the right usage.

150. (3) cut down (Phr. V.) : to reduce the size, amount or number of something
cut off (Phr. V.) : to interrupt somebody and stop him from speaking; to stop the supply
cut out (Phr. V.) : to stop doing; to block something; to omit
cut away (Phr. V.) : to remove something from something by cutting
Here, down is the right usage.

151. (4) ride the high horse (Idiom) : behave in a way that shows you are better than other people
Here, high is the right usage.

152. (1) a (Indef. Art.) is the right usage. U gives a consonant sound.

153. (3) The structure of the sentence is as follows :
It is possible + that + Pro. + might
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
She feared + that + she + might + Verb
↓
fail.
Here, might fall is the right usage.

154. (2) The structure of the sentence is as follows :
He ....., I have known him
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Aux.V. Main.V.
for a long time. (Present Perfect Tense)
Here, have known is the right usage.

155. (2) to smell a rat (Idiom) : to have suspicion
to cut a sorry figure (Idiom) : to be ashamed
to turn a new leaf (Idiom) : to reform and begin again
to blow hot and cold (Idiom) : to change one's mind
Here, to smell a rat is the right usage.

156. (1) The sentence is Negative. So, the Question Tag will be Positive.
Here, was it ? is the right usage.

157. (1) Here, to fill (Inf. with to) is the right usage.

158. (4) Here, mustn't have done is the right usage.

159. (2) to (Prep.). Is used for indicating the place, person, or thing that someone or something moves toward, or the direction of something
Here, to is the right usage.

160. (4) metamorphosis (Noun) : transformation
Here, metamorphosis is the right usage.

161. (1) cognizance (Noun) : notice.
take cognizance of (Idiom) : to notice or give attention to
Here, of is the right usage.

162. (2) whoever (Pro.) : any person who
Here, whoever is the right usage.

163. (1) wither (Verb) : to become less
waver (Verb) : to become weak or unsteady
dither (Verb) : to hesitate about what to do because you are unable to decide
Here, wither is the right usage.

164. (2) accountable (Adj.) : responsible for your decisions or actions
Here, for is the right usage.

165. (3) didn't is the right Auxiliary to be used with used to.
Here, didn't he ? is the right usage.

166. (2) from (Prep.) is used for expressing that something comes from something else
Here, from is the right usage.

167. (4) factual (Adj.) : based on or containing facts
factitious (Adj.) : not genuine but made to appear to be true
fictional (Adj.) : not real or true; existing only in stories
Here, factual is the right usage.

168. (4) of the essence (Idiom) : necessary and very important
Here, of is the right usage.

169. (1) Simple Past Tense (short action) is used with Past Continuous Tense (long action)
In the following sentence we have two actions :
1. long action → washing my face (Past Continuous Tense)
2. short action → crept (Past Tense)
Here, crept is the right usage.

170. (4) As the Subject (our city) is Singular, Singular Verb-was is the right usage.

171. (3) Present Perfect Tense have known will be used.
Here, known is the right usage.

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172. (1) qualify (Verb) agrees with for (Prep.)
Here, for is the right usage.
173. (2) Here, for (Prep.) is the right usage.
174. (3) call off (Phr. V.) : to cancel something; to decide that something will not happen
Here, off is the right usage.
175. (1) with (Prep.) is the right usage.
176. (3) brush aside (Phr.V.) : to ignore something
Here, aside is the right usage.
177. (1) Here, to leave her hand is the right usage.
178. (1) give rise to (Idiom) : to cause something to happen or exist
Here, given rise to is the right usage.
179. (3) since is used with Present Perfect Continuous Tense
Here, have been repairing is the right usage.
180. (3) veracity (Noun) : the quality of being true ; the habit of speaking the truth
credulity (Noun) : the ability or willingness to believe that something is real or true
possibility (Noun) : the fact that something might exist or happen, but is not certain to
existence (Noun) : the fact of being real or living
Here, veracity is the right usage.
181. (2) over (Prep.) is the right usage.
182. (1) by (Prep.) is the right usage.
183. (1) against (Prep.) is the right usage.
184. (2) on (Prep.) is the right usage.
185. (3) a lot of (Idiom) : a large number or amount of somebody / something
Here, of is the right usage.
186. (3) pull down (Phr. V.) : to destroy
Here, pulled is the right usage.
187. (2) about (Prep.) is the right usage.
188. (4) integral (Adj.) : being an essential part of something
Here, integral is the right usage.
189. (1) spinster (Noun) : a woman who is not married, especially an older woman who is not likely to marry
bachelor (Noun) : a man who has never been married
Here, spinster is the right usage.
190. (3) aggressive (Adj.) : angry, and behaving in a threatening way; ready to attack
Here, aggressive is the right usage.
191. (1) let (Verb) : allow
The sentence structure will be as follows :
The company let me take time off work
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject let object Inf. (without to)
Here, take is the right usage.
192. (2) Here, that everyone agrees is the right usage.
193. (3) preserving (Verb) : saving; conserving
Here, Preserving is the right usage.
194. (4) The sentence is in Past Perfect Tense. The structure will be as follows :
If clause (Past + Perfect) + would + have
↓ ↓
If I had helped him, he would not have + Past + Participle
↓
been drowned.
Here, would not have been drowned is the right usage.
195. (1) hand in (Phr. V.) : to give something to a person in authority
hand back (Phr. V.) : to give or return something to the person who owns it
hand down (Phr. V.) : to give or leave something to somebody who is younger than you
Here, in is the right usage.
196. (3) Here, smelt (Simple Past Tense) is the right usage
197. (3) According to (Prep.) : as stated or reported by somebody / something
Here, According to is the right usage.
198. (3) Unless (Conj.) : is used for talking about a situation that could happen in the future.
Here, Unless is the right usage.
199. (1) poacher (Noun) : person who illegally hunt birds, animals, etc.
ranger (Noun) : person whose job is to take care of a forest, a park, etc.
Here, poachers is the right usage.
200. (4) Past Perfect Tense-would not have been is the right usage.
201. (3) In accordance with (Idiom): to a rule or the way that somebody says that something should be done
In lieu of (Idiom) : instead of
With regard to (Idiom) : concerning somebody or something
On account of (Idiom) : because of
Here, In accordance with is the right usage.
202. (3) Although (Conj.) : though; used for introducing a statement that makes the main statement in a sentence seem surprising
Here, Although is the right usage.
203. (2) contemporary (Adj.) : belonging to the present time.
archaic (Adj.) : old and no longer used.
foreign (Adj.) : in or from a country that is not your own
Here, contemporary is the right usage.
204. (4) Past Perfect Tense-would have left is the right usage.
205. (3) disabled (Adj.) : unable to use a part of your body completely or easily because of a physical illness, an injury, etc.
disadvantaged (Adj.) : not having the things, such as education, or enough money, that people need in order to succeed in life; deprived
discouraged (Adj.) : feeling less confident
despised (Adj.) : to dislike and have no respect for somebody
Paralympics (Noun) : an International Athletic Competition for people who are disabled
Here, disabled is the right usage.
206. (2) heir (Noun) : a person who has the legal right to receive somebody's property, money or title when that person dies
Here, heir is the right usage.
207. (3) stewardess (Noun) : a female flight attendant
Here, how to fasten the seat belt is the right usage.
208. (3) In such sentences, the Perfect Inf. (to have + Past Participle) will be used.
Here, to have heard is the right usage.

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209. (1) call it a day (Idiom) : to decide or agree to stop doing something.
Here, call it is the right usage.

210. (2) cement (Noun) is the right usage.

211. (1) come about (Idiom) : to happen
Here, about is the right usage.

212. (2) too (Adv.) : used before Adjective and Adverbs to say that something is more than is good, necessary, possible, etc.
too + Adj + to (gives a negative sense)
Here, too is the right usage.

213. (2) Future Progressive Tense-will you be needing is the right usage.
It shows a polite enquiry.

214. (4) Did is the right usage.
Structure of an Interrogative Sentence in Past Simple is as follows :
Did + Subject + Verb + Object.

215. (2) Simple Past Tense-went is the right usage.

216. (4) a few (Det. Adj.) : used with Plural Nouns and a Plural Verb to mean a small number; some
Here, a few is the right usage.

217. (3) In Subjunctive Mood, a Singular Subject agrees with a Plural Verb.
Here, were is the right usage.

218. (2) yet (Conj.) : despite what has just been said; nevertheless; in spite of that
Here, yet is the right usage.

219. (2) aptitude (Noun) : a natural ability to do something or to learn something
attitude (Noun) : the way you think and feel about someone or something
Here, aptitude is the right usage.

220. (4) for heaven's sake (Idiom) : used for emphasizing that it is important to do something or when you are annoyed about something
Here, heaven's is the right usage.

221. (3) capitulated (Verb) : agreed to do something that you had been refusing to do for a long time; gave in; yielded
evaded (Verb) : escaped from somebody
Here, capitulated is the right usage.

222. (3) hampered (Verb) : hindered; prevented from doing something; made it difficult for somebody to do something
obstructed (Verb) : blocked a road, an entrance, a passage, etc. so that somebody may not get through, see past, etc.
Here, hampered is the right usage.

223. (2) besides (Prep.) : in addition to
Here, besides is the right usage.

224. (4) tainted (Verb) : damaged or spoilt the quality of something or the opinion that people have of somebody/something
Here, tainted is the right usage.

225. (3) Here, the best is the right usage.

226. (3) call on (Phr. V.) : to invite or ask somebody formally to speak; etc.
Here, on is the right usage.

227. (3) many a (Det.) : a large number of used with a Singular Noun and Verb
Here, is is the right usage.

228. (1) The structure of the sentence is as follows :
The plane will take off when the
↓ ↓
Simple Future Conj.
thunderstorm stops.
↓
Simple Present
Here, stops is the right usage.

229. (2) Here, arrived; dead is the right usage.

230. (4) Age and experience work as a single unit like bread and butter, cup and saucer, etc. Hence, Singular Verb is used with it.
Here, brings is the right usage.

231. (2) When a starting place and a finishing place is mentioned, Prep. from is used for expressing the beginning and to for the end.
Here, to is the right usage.

232. (1) The sentence formation will be as follows :
If + Simple Present, will–future
Here, will have is the right usage.

233. (1) Here, vision is the right usage.

234. (3) Nominative case-he is the right usage.

235. (4) Objective Case-whom is the right usage.

236. (2) Singular Verb is used when two Nouns are joined by and and come after each.
Here, has is the right usage.

237. (3) Here, pets are allowed is the right usage.

238. (2) chef (Noun) : a professional cook in a restaurant
Here, what to prepare for the important dinner is the right usage.

239. (2) Prep.-for is the right usage.

240. (1) stress (Verb) : to emphasize a fact, an idea, etc.
Here, stressing is the right usage.

241. (2) usher (Noun) : a person who shows people where to sit in a church, public hall, etc.
Here, where to sit is the right usage.

242. (1) wreck (Verb) : to damage; to destroy
Here, wrecked is the right usage.

243. (2) discrepancy (Noun) : difference between two or more things that should be the same
Here, discrepancy is the right usage.

244. (1) get down (Phr. V.) : to begin to do something; to give serious attention to something
Here, get down is the right usage.

245. (2) Inf. without to will be used.
Here, swim is the right usage.

246. (2) Inf. without to will be used.
Here, perform is the right usage.

247. (4) violation (Noun) : the act of going against or refusing to obey a law
Here, violation is the right usage.

248. (1) turn up for practice is the right usage.

249. (1) reconcile (Verb) : to make oneself or another no longer opposed
with (Prep.) is used with reconcile
Here, with is the right usage.

250. (3) affect (Verb) : to have an influence on somebody or something
effect (Verb) : to achieve or produce
Here, affected is the right usage.

251. (3) enclosed with : attached with
Here, enclosed with is the right usage.

252. (1) Simple Present Tense-is is the right usage.

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253. (2) brisk (Adj.) : quick
Here, brisk is the right usage.
254. (4) excessive (Adj.) : greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate
Here, excessive is the right usage.
255. (2) determination (Noun) : the quality that makes one to continue trying to do something even when this is difficult
Here, determination is the right usage.
256. (1) overwhelming (Adj.) : very great; so powerful that you cannot resist or decide how to react
Here, over whelming is the right usage.
257. (1) characteristics (Noun) : a typical feature or quality that something or somebody has
Here, characteristics is the right usage.
258. (1) turn up (Phr. V.) : to arrive or show up at an appointed or expected time or place
Here, up is the right usage.
259. (3) put out (Phr. V.) : to extinguish; to stop something from burning
put off (Phr. V.) : postpone
Here, out is the right usage.
260. (3) write down (Phr. V.) : to write something on paper
Here, down is the right usage.
261. (4) go through (Phr. V.) : to look at or examine something carefully; to study or consider something in detail
Here, through is the right usage.
262. (4) render (Verb) : to give help to somebody
Here, render is the right usage.
263. (2) Singular Verb-is is the right usage.
264. (1) unsavoury (Adj.) : unpleasant or offensive; not considered morally acceptable
Here, unsavoury is the right usage.
265. (4) Simple Past Tense-slept is the right usage.
266. (4) themselves the Reflexive form of they will be used. It emphasizes the Plural Subject (the bare mountains)
Here, themselves is the right usage.
267. (1) Here, notice of is the right usage.
take notice of: paying attention to somebody/something
268. (4) ability (Noun) agrees with Prep.-in.
Here, in is the right usage.
269. (3) The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. Hence, hasn't been is the right usage.
270. (2) advice (Uncountable Noun) : suggestion
some is used with an Uncountable Noun
Here, some is the right usage.
271. (4) Point of time is evident. Hence, since is the right usage.
272. (2) keep on (Phr. V.) : to continue
keep off (Phr. V.) : to avoid eating; to avoid mentioning a particular subject
Here, on is the right usage.
273. (4) turn down (Phr. V.) : to refuse to consider an offer, a proposal etc.
turn off (Phr. V.) : to stop listening to
Here, down is the right usage.
274. (2) confide (Verb) : to tell somebody secrets and personal information that you do not want other people to know
confide in/to (Phr. V.) → both can be used.
Here, to is the right usage.
275. (2) compare (Verb) agrees with Prep-to
Here, to is the right usage.
276. (1) prevail on somebody to do something : to persuade somebody to do something
Here, on is the right usage.
277. (4) harness (Verb) : to control and use the force or strength of something to produce power or to achieve something
Here, harness is the right usage.
278. (3) composed (Verb) : wrote music
Here, composed is the right usage.
279. (1) deceptive (Adj.) : misleading
Here, deceptive is the right usage.
280. (1) Here, confide (Verb) is the right usage.
281. (4) Here, compulsorily (Adv.) is the right usage.
282. (4) congratulate (Verb) : agrees with Prep.-on
Here, on is the right usage.
283. (2) eradicate (Verb) : to destroy or get rid of something completely
eradicate agrees with Prep.-from
Here, from is the right usage.
284. (1) reward (Noun) : an amount of money that is offered to somebody for helping the police
Here, reward is the right usage.
285. (2) Possessive Pronoun their will be used with Gerund (coming)
Here, their is the right usage.
286. (3) turned up (Phr. V.) : arrived
Here, turned up is the right usage.
287. (1) lately (Adv.) : in the recent past; recently
Here, lately is the right usage.
288. (1) Present Perfect Continuous Tense (have been trying) is the right usage.
289. (4) spouse (Noun) : a husband or wife
Here, spouses is the right usage.
290. (3) beside (Prep.) : next to; at the side of
Here, beside is the right usage.
291. (1) Nominative Case (I) is the right usage.
292. (3) blow (Noun) : a sudden event which has damaging effects on somebody, causing sadness or disappointment.
blow agrees with to (Prep.)
Here, to is the right usage.
293. (3) melting (Verb) is the right usage.
294. (3) call for (Phr. V.) : ask for
Here, for is the right usage.
295. (1) jubilant (Adjective) : expressing joy
Here, jubiliant is the right usage.
296. (4) get at (Phr. V.) : to learn or find out something
Here, at is the right usage.
297. (1) carry out (Phr. V.) : to do and complete a task
Here, out is the right usage.
298. (4) Prep.-in
Here, in is the right usage.
299. (2) of (Prep.) is used for indicating the reason for something
Here, of is the right usage.
300. (1) meet (Verb) is the right usage.
make both ends meet (Idiom) : to earn enough money to be able to buy the things you need

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301. (1) speak of (Phr. V.) : to be evident that something exists or is present
speak for (Phr. V.) : to state the views or wishes of a person or a group
Here, speak of is the right usage.
302. (4) bring out (Phr. V.) : to make something appear
bring about (Phr. V.) : to make something happen; cause
Here, bring out is the right usage.
303. (2) Here, for (Prep.) is the right usage.
304. (4) Past Perfect Tense (had asked) is the right usage.
305. (2) take advantage of (Idiom) : achieve a selfish goal by exploiting ; profit selfishly by
Here, advantage is the right usage.
306. (3) Here, of (Prep.) is the right usage.
307. (3) clear up (Phr. V.) : to make something more clear; to explain something
Here, cleared up is the right usage.
308. (3) some is used in Positive Sentences
Here, some advice is the right usage.
309. (4) Here, by (Prep.) is the right usage.
310. (4) The sentence expresses a continuous Action in the Present Time. Hence, is being is the right usage.
311. (2) take advantage of (Idiom) : to make use of an opportunity
Here, take is the right usage.
312. (3) turn out to be (Idiom) : to be discovered to be
Here, turned out is the right usage.
313. (2) myth (Noun) : something that many people believe but that does not exist or is false
lie (Noun, Verb) : to say or write something that you know is not true; a statement made by somebody knowing that it is not true
Here, myth is the right usage.
314. (3) The structure of the sentence will be as follows :
Had I saved money, I would have purchased a .....
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Past Perfect Tense would have Past Participle
Here, would have purchased is the right usage.
315. (2) reappear (Verb) : to appear again
Here, reappear is the right usage.
316. (2) make way (Idiom) : to allow somebody/something to pass
Here, way is the right usage.
317. (4) put off (Phr. V.) : postpone; to change something to a later time or date
Here, put off is the right usage.
318. (3) Here, had finished (Past Perfect Tense) is the right usage.
319. (3) too precedes an Adverb (Carefully)
Here, too is the right usage.
320. (2) common (Adj) : shared by or belonging to two or more people or by the people in a group
Here, common is the right usage.
321. (3) good at something : able to do something well
Here, at is the right usage.
322. (4) Here, energetic (Adj) is the right usage.
323. (2) Here, of; in (Prep) is the right usage.
324. (3) Here, in (Prep.) is the right usage.
325. (2) Here, are manufactured Plural–Passive Voice is the right usage.
326. (4) stationery (Noun) : materials (such as paper, pencil, pen, etc.) that are used for writing or typing
stationary (Adj) : not moving; staying in one place or position
Here, stationary is the right usage.
327. (3) much (Det; Pro.) : used with Uncountable Nouns, Questions and Negative Sentences.
Here, much is the right usage.
328. (4) Here, far is the right usage.
329. (2) whose (Det. Pro.) : used for showing which person or thing you are talking about
Here, whose is the right usage.
330. (3) root out (Phr. V.) : to find out the thing that is causing a problem and remove or get rid of it.
Here, rooted is the right usage.
331. (1) Here, of (Prep.) is the right usage.
332. (1) speak of (Phr. V.) : to speak about someone or something
speak about (Phr. V.) : to mention or discuss someone or something
Here, of is the right usage.
333. (2) gregarious (Adj.) : sociable; liking to be with other people
Here, gregarious is the right usage.
334. (4) submit (Verb) agrees with to (Prep.)
Here, to is the right usage.
335. (1) assure (Verb) agrees with of (Prep.)
Here, of is the right usage.
336. (1) sullen (Adj.) : bad – tempered and not speaking
elated (Adj.) : very happy and excited
Here, sullen is the right usage.
337. (3) explicit (Adj.) : clear and easy to understand
expletive (Noue) : a word, especially a rude word, that you use when you are angry, or in pain
implicate (Verb) : to show or suggest
implicit (Adj.) : suggested without being directly expressed.
Here, explicit is the right usage.
338. (2) Here, out on is the right usage.
339. (4) draft (Noun) : a rough written version of something that is not yet in its final form
Here, draft is the right usage.
340. (3) commensurate (Adjective): matching something in size, importance, quality, etc.
Here, with is the right usage.
341. (3) care about (Phr. V.) : to feel that something is important and worth worrying about
Here, about is the right usage.
342. (4) neither (Adv.) : used for showing that a negative statement is also true of somebody/something else
Here, neither is the right usage.
343. (4) Passive Voice will be used. Hence, would be given is the right usage.
344. (3) whose (Det., Pro.) : used for saying which person or thing you mean
Here, whose is the right usage.

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345. (1) Inf. without to-complete is the right usage.
346. (4) of which (Pronoun) : used for being exact about the thing that you mean
Here, of which is the right usage.
347. (4) unless (Conj.) : except under the circumstances that; used for saying that something can only happen or be true in particular circumstances
Here, unless is the right usage.
348. (1) sorry agrees with about (Prep.) and a Gerund.
Here, about coming is the right usage.
349. (3) pride (Noun) : a feeling of pleasure or satisfaction that you get when you or people who are connected with you have done something well or own something that other people admire
Here, pride is the right usage.
350. (3) Here, had to is the right usage.
351. (1) could (Mod. Aux. V.) : used for expressing an ability in the past
Here, could is the right usage.
352. (4) Here, unless (Conj.) is the right usage.
353. (4) nobody (Pro.) : no one; none
Here, nobody is the right usage.
354. (4) hit (Verb) → Past Form → hit
Here, hit is the right usage.
355. (2) weather (Noun) : the condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time, such as temperature, and if there is wind, rain, sun, etc.
climate (Noun) : the regular pattern of weather conditions of a particular place
Here, weather is the right usage.
356. (3) In spite of (Idiom) : despite; without being prevented by; not stopped by
Here, In spite of is the right usage.
357. (4) to (Prep.) is used with junior
Here, to is the right usage.
358. (4) Here, been to is the right usage.
359. (4) Here, one of the best is the right usage.
360. (3) Here, such a large is the right usage.
361. (2) Here, a fool is the right usage.
362. (4) pass by (Phr. V.) : proceed past something
Here, passed by is the right usage.
363. (3) Here, survived (Verb) is the right usage.
364. (3) Here on (Prep.) is the right usage.
365. (1) Here, discovered (Verb) is the right usage.
366. (2) lend (Verb) : to give something or allow someone to use something that belongs to you, which he has to return to you later
Here, lend is the right usage.
367. (4) Here, on (Prep.) is the right usage.
368. (2) Here, the (Def. Art.) is the right usage.
369. (3) none (Pro.) : not any
Here, had none (Simple Past Tense) is the right usage.
370. (4) The structure of the sentence is as follows :
I want you to tell me the truth.
↓ ↓ ↓
Verb Object Inf. Structure .....
Here, you to tell is the right usage.
371. (3) Here, his father is the right usage.
372. (1) Here, the enemy is the right usage.
373. (1) at (Prep.) goes with good (Adj.)
Here, at is the right usage.
374. (1) Here, earns (Verb) is the right usage.
375. (2) Here, from (Prep.) is the right usage.
376. (4) The structure of the sentence is as follows :
Auxiliary Subject Verb
↓ ↓ ↓
Did the child fall
(S. Pr.)
Rest of the sentence
↓
from the chair ?
Here, fall is the right usage.
377. (3) Here, want (Verb) in Simple Present Tense is the right usage.
378. (4) subsequent (Adj.) : happening or coming after something else
consequent (Adjective) : happening as a result of something
Here, subsequent is the right usage.
379. (3) Here, begins is the right usage.
originates (Verb) : to happen or appear for the first time in a particular place or situation
380. (2) Here, to shower (Inf. with to) is the right usage.
381. (3) Here, in (Prep.) is the right usage.
382. (2) to make a polite request could is used
Here, could is the right usage.
383. (3) Here may get good marks is the right usage.
384. (3) many (Adj.) is used with Countable Nouns.
Here, many is the right usage.
385. (3) Here, the (Def. Art.) is the right usage.
386. (4) and (Conj.) : also; in addition to
Here, and is the right usage.
387. (3) Here, stopped (Verb) is the right usage.
388. (4) Here, only (Adv.) is the right usage.
389. (2) Here, many more : an even greater amount
Here, many more is the right usage.
390. (1) Here, who (Rel. Pro.)
Here, who is the right usage.
391. (1) even though (Idiom) : despite the fact or belief that ; no matter whether
Here, even though is the right usage.
392. (3) Here, on (Prep.) is the right usage.
393. (4) Here, for (Prep.) is the right usage.
394. (2) huddle (Verb) : to gather closely together, usually because of cold or fear
muddle (Verb) : to put things in the wrong order or mix them up
Here, huddle is the right usage.
395. (2) Comparison of equality as Adj./Adv. as will be used
Here, as comfortable as is the right usage.
396. (3) no matter how (Idiom) : used for saying that something is always true, whatever the situation is, or that somebody should certainly do something
Here, no matter how is the right usage.
397. (2) conducive (Adj.) : making it easy, possible or likely for something to happen; helpful; favourable
conducive agrees with to (Prep.)
Here, to is the right usage.

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398. (2) go through (Phr. V.) : to look at or examine something carefully; to study or consider something in detail
Here, go through is the right usage.

399. (3) let (Verb) :permission
let is followed by an Object (us) and an Inf. without to (go)
Here, go early is the right usage.

400. (2) annoyed (Verb) agrees with, with Prep.-with.
Here, with me is the right usage.

401. (3) angry (Adj.) takes Prep.- with
Here, with is the right usage.

402. (3) An will be used with Australian (Vowel Sound)
A will be used with European (Consonant Sound)
Here, An/a is the right usage.

403. (4) perfect (Adj.) : having everything that is necessary; complete and without weaknesses

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	(the) best
airy	airier	(the) airiest
cheap	cheap	(the) cheapest
perfect	(more) perfect	(the most) perfect

Here, perfect is the right usage.

404. (2) Here, in (Prep.) is the right usage.

405. (2) Here, in (Prep.) is the right usage.

406. (2) look at (Idiom) : to examine something closely
Here, at is the right usage.

407. (4) tirade (Noun) : a long angry speech criticizing somebody or something or accusing somebody of something
regimen (Noun) : a set of rules about food and exercise of medical treatment that you follow in order to stay healthy or to improve your health
remission (Noun) : a period during which a serious illness improves for a time and the patient seems to get better
Here, tirade is the right usage.

408. (1) incredible (Adj.) : unbelievable
credulous (Adj.) : too ready to believe things and therefore easy to trick
incredulous (Adj.) : not willing or not able to believe something
credible (Adj.) : that can be believed or trusted
creditable (Adj.) : praiseworthy
Here, incredible/credulous is the right usage.

409. (1) Here, friendly (Adjective) : is the right usage.

410. (4) thrilled (Adj.) : very excited and pleased
thriving (Verb) : flourishing; being successful
Here, thrilled is the right usage.

411. (3) Here, nor is the right usage.
Neither ... nor are Correlatives.

412. (4) Here to (Prep.) is the right usage.

413. (2) heal (Verb) : to cure somebody who is ill/sick
Here, heal is the right usage.

414. (3) Here between (Prep.) is the right usage
It is used for referring to two things which are clearly separated.

415. (1) Here, at (Prep.) is the right usage.

416. (2) rise (Verb) : to move up; to stand up; to increase
raise (Verb) : to lift; to become bigger; to develop; to bring about
Here, rise is the right usage.

417. (4) Here, was perfected' (Passsive Voice) is the right usage.

418. (4) The Subject (a number of refugees) $\rightarrow$ Plural
Hence, Verb (have) $\rightarrow$ Plural, is the right usage.

419. (2) take over (Phr. V.) : to begin to have control of something.

420. (1) Here, interesting (Adj.) is the right usage.

421. (3) Here, over (Prep.) is the right usage.

422. (4) accomplished (Adj.) : skilled.
Here, accomplished is the right usage.

423. (4) Here, heavily (Adv.) is the right usage.

424. (4) hand over (Phr. V.) : to give something to someone else.
Here, over is the right usage.

425. (2) Here, is (Singular Verb) is the right usage.

426. (4) Here, with; into (Prep.) is the right usage.

427. (2) get rid of (Idiom) : to remove something that you do not want any longer
Here, of is the right usage.

428. (3) Here, with (Prep.) is the right usage.

429. (2) prude (Noun) : a person who is easily shocked by nude things (connected with sex)
Here, prude is the right usage.

430. (2) bare your soul (Idiom) : to tell somebody your deepest and most private feelings
Here, bare is the right usage.

431. (3) Here, for (Prep.) is the right usage.

432. (1) Here, between (Prep.) is the right usage.
It is used for referring to two things.

433. (4) part from (Idiom) : to leave somebody
part with (Idiom) : to leave something
Here, from is the right usage.

434. (3) Here, isn't it is the right usage.

435. (4) Here, There is the right usage.

436. (2) Here, of (Prep.) is the right usage.

437. (3) Surprise (Verb) agrees with at (Preposition)
Here, at is the right usage.

438. (4) sceptical (Adj.) : having doubts that a claim or statement is true
grudging (Adj.) : given or done unwillingly; reluctant
Here, highly sceptical is the right usage.

439. (2) Here, Past Perfect Tense- had missed is the right usage.

440. (1) Here, for (Prep.) is the right usage.

441. (2) Here, Past Perfect Tense- had known is the right usage.

442. (1) Here, Past Perfect Tense- had worked is the right usage.

443. (4) convocation (Noun) : a ceremony held in a university or college when students receive their degrees
conference (Noun) : a large official meeting, lasting for a few days, where people with the same interests come together to discuss their views
convention (Noun) : a large meeting of the members of a profession, a political party, etc.
convolution (Noun) : a thing that is very complicated
Here, convocation is the right usage.

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444. (2) sprained (Verb) : injured a joint in your body, by suddenly twisting it.
Here, sprained is the right usage.
445. (3) Here, attractions (Noun) is the right usage.
446. (1) Here, with (Prep.) is the right usage.
447. (1) even though (Idiom) : despite the fact or belief that ; no matter whether
Here, even though is the right usage.
448. (3) Here, permanent is the right usage.
gypsy (Noun) : a member of a group of people, originally from Asia, who travel around and do don't live in one place.
449. (3) Here, because (Conj.) is the right usage.
It shows reason.
450. (2) Here, Comp. Deg. (faster) is the right usage.
451. (2) marry off (Phr. V.) : to find a husband or wife for somebody, especially your daughter or son
Here, off is the right usage.
452. (3) Present Past Past Participle
fly flew (have) flown
Here, flown is the right usage.
453. (3) Here, haven't they is the right usage.
454. (3) Here, with (Prep.) is the right usage.
455. (2) Here, with (Prep.) is the right usage.
go with (Phr. V.) : match
456. (4) Here, to (Prep.) is the right usage.
457. (1) derogatory (Adj.) : insulting; expressing a low opinion of somebody or something
Here, derogatory is the right usage.
458. (4) declared (Verb) : to say or state in an official or public way; to say in a strong and confident way
Here, declared is the right usage.
459. (4) ought to (Mod. V.) : used for saying what is the right thing to do
Here, ought to is the right usage.
460. (3) in (Prep.) : at a point within an area or a space
below (Prep.) : at or to a lower level than somebody or something
beneath (Prep.) : in or to a lower position from somebody or something
Here, in is the right usage.
461. (4) fortunate (Adj.) used differently :
- I have been fortunate enough to visit many parts of the world.
- I was fortunate in having a good teacher.
- It was very fortunate for him that I arrived on time.

Here, in is the right usage.
462. (4) glutton (Noun) : a person who eats too much
digester (Noun) : one that digests makes a digest (a piece of writing)
Here, glutton is the right usage.
463. (4) disappointed (Verb) agrees with Prep. with
Here, with is the right usage.
464. (4) The structure of the sentence (Interrogative, Present Continuous) is as follows :
Is/Am/Are + Subject +V-ing?
Here, are you cooking, smells is the right usage.
465. (4) a little (Adv.) : a small amount; some : used with Uncountable Nouns
little (Adj.) : not much
Used with Uncountable Nouns
few (Adj.) : not many
Used with Plural Nouns and a Plural Verb
a few (Adv. Adj) : a small number; some; used with Plural Noun and a Plural Verb
Here, a little, little is the right usage.
466. (2) Here, at (Prep.) is the right usage.
at (Prep.) is used for specific addresses.
467. (4) egotist (Noun) : a selfish, self–centred person
egoist (Noun) : a person who thinks that he or she is better than other people and who thinks and talks too much about himself or herself
poser (Noun) : a difficult question or problem
misanthrope (Noun) : a person who hates and avoids other people
Here, egotist, egoist is the right usage.
468. (4) Here, when; which (Rel. Pro.) is the right usage.
469. (2) free (Adj.) : costing nothing
Here, free is the right usage.
470. (4) bouquet (Noun) : a bunch of flowers arranged in an attractive way
Here, bouquet is the right usage.
471. (3) Principal (Noun) : the person who is in charge of a school, college or a university
principles (Noun) : moral rules or a strong beliefs that influences your actions
Here, Principal, principles is the right usage.
472. (2) pragmatic (Adj.) : solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by having fixed ideas or theories
idealistic (Adj.) : having a strong belief in perfect standards and trying to achieve them, even when this is not realistic
Here, pragmatic is the right usage.
473. (3) Here, an, a, the (Art.) is the right usage.
474. (4) At first sight (Idiom) : immediately; at first glance; when you first begin to consider something; when you see somebody or something for the first time
Here, At first sight is the right usage.
475. (2) Here of (Prep.) is the right usage.
476. (2) having been denotes a completed activity. It shows *y* happened after *x* has happened.
Here, having been completed is the right usage.
477. (1) shot up (Phr. V.) : rose suddenly by a large amount
Here, shot up is the right usage.
478. (2) devoid of (Adj.) : completely lacking in something
Here, devoid of is the right usage.
479. (1) utilised (Verb) : used something, especially for a practical purpose
flabbergasted (Verb) : extremely surprised and/or shocked
Here, utilized is the right usage.
480. (2) dilly–daily (Verb) : to take too long to do something
Here, dilly-daily is the right usage.

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481. (3) adept (Noun) : a person who is good at doing something that is quite difficult
adapt (Verb) : adjust
adopt (Verb) : foster; to take somebody else's child into your family and become its legal parent (s)
Here, adept, adopt is the right usage.

482. (1) penultimate (Adj.) : immediately before the last one; next / second to last
Here, penultimate is the right usage.

483. (1) sagacious (Adj.) : showing good judgement and understanding
pugnacious (Adj.) : having a strong desire to argue or fight with other people
malicious (Adj.) : having or showing hatred and a desire to harm somebody or hurt their feelings.
tenacious (Adj.) : determined continuing to exist
Here, sagacious is the right usage.

484. (2) consistent (Adj.) : always in the same way, or having the same opinions, standards, etc.
Here, consistent is the right usage.

485. (3) convey (Verb) agrees with– to (Prep.)
Here, to is the right usage.

486. (1) is divided (Singular Verb)
divided (Adj.) : split by disagreements or different opinions
Here, government is Singular Subject
Here, is divided is the right usage.

487. (3) Here, complete (Verb) is the right usage.

488. (4) The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense.
Here, completed (Verb) is the right usage.

489. (3) blame (Verb) : to think or say that somebody / something is responsible for something bad
point at somebody (Idiom) : to accuse somebody of doing something
Here, blaming is the right usage.

490. (4) since (Prep.) : used with Present Perfect Tense, *i.e.* from a time in the past until a later past time, or until now
Here, since is the right usage.

491. (1) amateur (Noun) : a person who takes part in any activity for enjoyment, not as a job
professional (Noun) : a person who takes part in any activity as a paid job and not as a hobby
Here, amateur is the right usage.

492. (3) negligible (Adjective) : of very little importance or size and not worth considering ; insignificant
Here, negligible is the right usage.

493. (2) as + Adj. + as is used for comparing things that are equal in some way
Here, as is the right usage.

494. (3) flee (Verb) : to leave a place very quickly, especially because you are afraid of possible danger
flee (S. Pr.) fled (S. Past)
Here, fled is the right usage.

495. (1) with (Prep.) is the right usage.
leverage (Noun) : power to influence people

496. (1) Here, from (Prep.) is the right usage.
It is used for showing the range of something. (from ..... to)

497. (4) legible (Adj.) : clear enough to read
The correct word will be audible (Adj.) : that can be heard clearly

498. (2) Here, too (Adv.) is the right usage.

499. (1) In the Subjunctive Mood, the Verb is always in the Plural, even with a Singular Subject
Here, were is the right usage.

500. (4) lest (Conj.) : in order to prevent something from happening
Here, lest is the right usage.

501. (2) Here, visit (Verb) is the right usage.

502. (4) of (Prep.) : belonging to something ; relating to somebody
Here, of is the right usage.

503. (1) tie-up (Noun) : an agreement between two companies to join together
Here, tie-up is the right usage.

504. (4) slip – into (Verb + Prep.) : to pass into a particular state or situation, especially a difficult or unpleasant one
Here, slipped-into is the right usage.

505. (4) Here, Past Per. Tense- had left is the right usage.

506. (4) come of (Phr. V.) : to emerge successfully
come upon (Phr. V.) : to discover or meet someone or something by accident
come out of (Phr. V.) : to develop from something
come through (Phr. V.) : to arrive by telephone, radio, etc.
Here, come of is the right usage.

507. (1) dependent on (Adj.) : needing somebody / something in order to survive or be successful
Here, dependent is the right usage.

508. (2) Here, my leave is the right usage.
take your leave (Idiom) : to say goodbye

509. (1) generally (Adv.) : by or to most people; in most cases
pruning (Noun) : the activity of cutting off some of the branches from a tree, bush, etc. so that it may grow better and stronger
Here, generally is the right usage.

510. (4) combated (Verb) : stopped something unpleasant or harmful from happening or from getting worse
hastened (Verb) : to make something happen sooner or more quickly
impeded (Verb) : delayed or stopped the progress of something
aggravated (Verb) : made an unpleasant situation worse
Here, combated is the right usage.

511. (4) deal in (Phr. V.) : trade in
deal with (Phr. V.) : to be about
Here, with is the right usage.

512. (2) Here, bore away is the right usage.
bear away (Phr. V.) : bear off; carry away; take away; carry off
bear on (Phr. V.) : to be relevant to or burdensome to

513. (1) at the door : at the front door of a house
Here, at is the right usage.

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514. (3) Here, has run off is the right usage.
run off with something (Idiom) : to steal something and take it away

515. (2) fatally (Adv.) : causing or ending in death
Here, fatally is the right usage.

516. (3) Here, endowed (Verb) is the right usage.
be endowed with something (Phr. V.) : to naturally have a particular feature, quality, etc.

517. (4) leave behind (Phr. V.) : to have family remaining after your death
Here, behind is the right usage.

518. (3) Here, stands as is the right usage.

519. (3) Here, as well as of a is the right usage.

520. (4) prejudices (Noun) : unreasonable dislike of or preferences for a person, group, custom, etc.
Here, prejudices is the right usage.

521. (1) averted (Verb) : turned away; prevented; kept from happening
controlled (Verb) : restrained or managed or kept within certain bounds
restrained (Adj.) : kept under control
Here, averted is the right usage.

522. (2) slow and steady is a Singular Subject. Simple Present Tense is used when we talk about a Universal Truth.
Here, wins is the right usage.

523. (3) Here, grew (Simple Past Tense) is the right usage.

524. (4) carry somebody through (Phr. V.) : to help somebody to survive a difficult period.
Here, through is the right usage.

525. (1) generally (Adv.) : in most cases
rarely (Adv.) : not very often
Here, generally is the right usage.

526. (2) come what may (Idiom) : despite any problems or difficulties you may have
Here, may is the right usage.

527. (2) Here, on raising is the right usage.
insist (Verb) : to demand that something happens or that somebody agrees to do something

528. (2) litter (Noun) : a number of baby animals that one mother gives birth to at the same time.
Here, litter is the right usage.

529. (2) take after (Phr. V.) : to look or behave like an older member of your family, especially your mother or father
Here, takes after is the right usage.

530. (1) Here, against (Prep.) is the right usage.
guard against (Phr. V.) : to take care to avoid something or someone

531. (1) Here, shines is the right usage.

532. (1) irreparable (Adj.) : too bad or too serious to repair or put right
Here, irreparable is the right usage.

533. (3) Here, had shifted is the right usage.

534. (1) Here, with (Prep.) is the right usage.
remonstrate (Verb) : to disagree and argue or complain about something

535. (3) Here, his (Possessive Case) is the right usage.

536. (1) Here, for (Prep.) is the right usage.

537. (3) woolly : covered with wool or with hair-like wool.
woollen : made of wool.
Here, woolly is the right usage.

538. (4) unappetizing : unpleasant to eat.
Here, unappetizing is the right usage.

539. (1) trust (Uncountable N.) agrees with in (Prep.)
we trust (in) somebody/something
Here, in is the right usage.

540. (2) let off (Phr. V.) : to not punish somebody for something they have done wrong
let out (Phr. V.) : to come to an end, so that it may be time for people to leave (classes, movies, meetings, etc.)
let on (Phr. V.) : to tell a secret
Here, let off is the right usage.

541. (1) For Countable Nouns, as many as should be used.
Here, As many as is the right usage.

542. (4) realise : to understand or become aware of a particular fact or situation.
Look at the sentence :
| Only later did she realise her mistake.
Here, realised is the right usage.

543. (2) unless : used to say that something can only happen or be true in a particular situation.
Here, unless is the right usage.

544. (2) If a since Clause implies time, it must contain a Verb in Past Tense.
Here, met is the right usage.

545. (4) Typical agrees with Preposition-of.
Look at the sentence :
| This meal is typical of local cookery.
Here, of is the right usage.

546. (3) at (Prep.) is used for designating specific times.
as in —
The train is due at 12 : 15 P.M.
Here, at is the right usage.

547. (1) laugh at (Phr.V.) : to make somebody/something seem stupid/not serious by making jokes about him/it
Here, at is the right usage.

548. (4) cope with something : to deal successfully with something difficult; manage.
Here, with is the right usage.

549. (2) dispose of somebody/something : to get rid of somebody/something that you do not want.
Here, of is the right usage.

550. (4) The event is of Past time.
Here, Past Simple-reached
Here, reached is the right usage.

551. (1) Shine ⇒ Shone ⇒ Shone
shine : to be bright
Look at the sentence :
| The sun shone brightly in a cloudless sky.
Here, shone is the right usage.

552. (2) Here, went-Simple Past Tense is the right usage.

553. (2) Here, has is the right usage.

554. (4) during : all through a period of time.
Here, during is the right usage.

555. (4) by the dozen : in large quantities
Here, by is the right usage.

556. (4) Here, prohibited is the right usage.
propagated (V.) : to spread an idea, a belief or a piece of information among many people
encapsulated (V.) : to express the most important parts of

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something in a few words/a small space/a single object

557. (3) go with (Phr. V.) : to agree/accept something
go about (Phr. V.) : to continue to do something
go through (Phr.V.) : to look at/examine something carefully
Here, go with is the right usage.

558. (3) bruised (Adj.) : having one/more blue, brown or purple marks on your skin after falling, being hit, etc.
wounded (Adj.) : injured
Here, bruised is the right usage.

559. (2) retained (V.) : to keep something
Here, detained is the right usage.

560. (4) although : used for introducing a statement that makes the main statement in a sentence seem surprising.
Here, although is the right usage.

561. (4) Here, loudly is the right usage.

562. (1) In this case the structure is as follows :
would have + Past Participle (V_3) + if + Past Perfect Tense
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
I would have + done..... + if + ... had paid .....
Here, would have done is the right usage.

563. (2) Here, Past Simple should be used.
Here, left is the right usage.

564. (3) In this case difficulty (N.) agrees with in (Prep.). When there is difficulty with something, with (Prep.) is used.
Look at the sentences :
- I have difficulty with my travel arrangements.
- We had no difficulty in finding his address.

Here, in is the right usage.

565. (4) put down (Phr.V.) : to stop something by force
put off (Phr. V.) : to cancel a meeting/an arrangement that you have made with somebody
put away (Phr. V.) : to send somebody to prison, to a mental hospital, etc.
put back (Phr. V.) : to return something to its usual place or to the place where it was before it was moved
Here, put down is the right usage.

566. (1) throw out : to produce smoke, light, heat etc.
Here, out is the right usage.

567. (1) Here, just average is the right usage.
nothing much to write home about : not especially good; ordinary.

568. (4) when push comes to shove : when there is no other choice; when everything has failed.
Here, go back to Nigeria is the right usage.

569. (1) full of yourself : very proud; thinking only of yourself.
Here, upset is the right usage.

570. (4) aim by an inch is the right usage.

571. (1) tie the knot : to get married.
Here, they loved one another is the right usage.

572. (4) creaking : a sound that is sometimes made by a door when it opens or shuts
crashing : a loud noise made by something falling or breaking.
rattling : a series of short loud sounds eg. rattling cups and saucers in kitchen
rustling : soft rustling of leaves.
Here, creaking is the right usage.

573. (1) The structure of a sentence in Passive Voice and Simple Present Tense is as follows :
Thing receiving action + be + V_3 (Past Participle) + by + thing doing action
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
The sound effects are provided by the recording director
Here, are provided is the right usage.

574. (3) bale : a large amount of a light material pressed tightly together.
Bales of hay/straw/cotton/wool.
Here, bale is the right usage.

575. (4) assent (N.) : official agreement to/approval of something
ascent (N.) : an upward journey
Here, assent is the right usage.

576. (2) fowl (N) : a bird that is kept for its meat and eggs.
foul (Adj) : dirty and smelling bad.
Here, fowl is the right usage.

577. (2) except (Prep.) : apart from
accept (V.) : to agree
expect (V.) : to think/believe that something will happen or that somebody will do something
access (V.) : to reach, enter/use something
Here, except is the right usage.

578. (1) congeal (V.) : to become thick/solid (blood, fat, etc.)
masquerade (V.) : to pretend to be something that you are not
conceal (V.) : to hide something/somebody
Here, conceal is the right usage.

579. (2) Here, auspicious is the right usage.
fficious (Adj.) : self-important
fortuitous (Adj.) : happening by chance, especially a lucky chance that brings a good result

580. (3) Here, diseased is the right usage.
contagious (Adj.) : communicable ; transmissible by direct/indirect contact
infectious (Adj.) : capable of transmitting a disease
defiled (Adj.) : impure

581. (2) underneath : under or below something else especially when it is hidden or covered by thing on top.
Here, underneath is the right usage.

582. (2) incredible (Adj.) : unbelievable
impractical (Adj.) : not practical/workable
inaudible (Adj.) : impossible to hear
ineffable (Adj.) : too great/

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beautiful to describe in words
Here, incredible is the right usage.

583. (3) Here, generates is the right usage.
emits (V.) : to give/send out

584. (2) handful : a small number of people or things.
Here, handful is the right usage.

585. (3) coterie (N.) : a small group of people who have the same interests and do things together but do not like to include others
clique (N.) : a small exclusive group of friends/associates
Here, coterie is the right usage.

586. (2) evokes (V.) : to bring a feeling, a memory/ an image into your mind
invokes (V.) : to call for assistance/support/inspiration
provokes (V.) : to incite anger/ resentment
revokes (V.) : to invalidate/ cause to no longer be in effect
bygone (Adj.) : past
era (N.) : a period of time characterized by particular circumstances, events, or personages
Here, evokes is the right usage.

587. (1) invent : to produce something that has not existed before.
discover : to find something that was hidden.
Here, invented is the right usage.

588. (2) add insult to injury : to make worse.
Here, she worked very slowly is the right usage.

589. (1) Here, got a much better job is the right usage.

590. (2) Here, most is the right usage.

591. (2) Here, unparalleled is the right usage.

592. (1) recommend : to tell somebody that something is good or useful.
Here, recommend is the right usage.

593. (2) lose (V.) : to suffer loss ; to be defeated ; to part with
Here, loose is the right usage.

594. (3) Here, compromise is the right usage.
compression (N.) : the state of being compressed

595. (4) Competent (Adj.) : having enough skill/knowledge to do something
complaisant (Adj.) : polite
Here, competent is the right usage.

596. (3) illusion (N.) : something that seems to exist but in fact does not, or seems to be something that it is not
imitation (N.) : the act, practice, or art of imitating ; mimicry
allusion (N.) : a passing/indirect reference
elision (N.) : omission of a sound that would normally be pronounced in speaking a word
Here, illusion is the right usage.

597. (1) If two people part, they leave each other.
- He has recently parted from his wife (they have started to live apart.).

Here, from (Prep.) is the right usage.

598. (2) Here, out of his way is the right usage.
out of the way (Id.) : inconvenience caused to oneself/take extra trouble to do something beyond what is required

599. (4) Here, losing is the right usage.

600. (3) recreant (Adj.) : not brave; unfaithful/ disloyal to a belief, duty/ cause
ostracized (V.) : to refuse to let somebody be a member of a social group.
abandoned (Adj.) : left and no longer wanted, used or needed
coward (N.) : a person who is not brave/who does not have the courage to do things that other people do not think are difficult
litigant (N.) : a person who is making/defending a claim in court
suppliant (N.) : a person who asks for something in a humble way (from God/ a powerful person)
Here, recreant is the right usage.

601. (2) When a Subject is not mentioned, Verb + ing is used.
Look at the sentence :
Would you mind preparing a cup of tea for me ?
Here, opening is the right usage.

602. (4) Here, uncertain is the right usage.
ambiguous (Adj.) : that can be understood in more than one way ; not clearly stated/defined
ambivalent (Adj.) : having/ showing both good and bad feelings about somebody/something
ambidextrous (Adj.) : able to use the left hand/the right hand equally well

603. (3) For the two events of the past, the event that happens earlier, should be expressed in Past Perfect.
Hence, had signed....is the right usage.

604. (3) Here, tried is the right usage.

605. (4) squabbled (V.) : to argue noisily about something that is not very important
apologized (V.) : to say that you are sorry for doing something wrong/causing a problem
truculent (Adj.) : tending to argue/be bad-tempered ; slightly aggressive
digressed (V.) : to start to talk about something that is not connected with the main point of what you are saying
conferred (V.) : to discuss something with somebody, in order to exchange opinions/ get advice.
Here, squabbled is the right usage.

606. (2) beyond suspicion (Id.) : definitely not guilty of doing anything wrong
above suspicion (Id.) : too good, honest, etc.
to have done something wrong, illegal/dishonest
above/beyond suspicion means the same.
under suspicion (Id.) : suspected of doing, illegal/dishonest
Look at the sentences :
- Nobody who was near the scene of the crime is above suspicion.
- The whole family is currently under suspicion of her murder.
- In this investigation, no one in the company is beyond suspicion.

Here, beyond is the right usage.

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607. (4) Here, bitterness is the right usage.
manifested (V.) : to appear/become noticeable
sarcastic (Adj.) : showing/expressing sarcasm
sarcasm (N.) : a way of using words that are the opposite of what you mean in order to be unpleasant to somebody/to make fun of him
revealed (V.) : to make something known to somebody

608. (4) novice (N.) : a person who is new and has little experience in a skill, job or situation
virtual (Adj.) : almost/very nearly the thing described, so that any slight difference may not be important
connoisseur (N.) : an expert on matters involving the judgement of beauty, quality/skill in art, food/music
zealot (N.) : a person who is extremely enthusiastic about something, especially religion/politics ; fanatic
glutton (N.) : a person who eats too much
prodigal (Adj.) : willing to spend money/waste time, energy/materials ; extravagant
Here, novice is the right usage.

609. (4) put out (Phr. V.) : to stop some-thing from burning/shining
take off (Phr. V.) : to leave a place, especially in a hurry ; to leave the ground and begin to fly (of an aircraft, etc.)
put on (Phr. V.) : to dress yourself in something ; to switch on a piece of equipment
put off (Phr. V.) : to cancel a meeting ; to change something to a later time/date ; postpone; delay
Here, put out is the right usage.

610. (4) bring in (Phr. V.) : to introduce a new law
bring down (Phr. V.) : to reduce something; to make some- body lose power or be defeated
bring off (Phr. V.) : to succeed in doing something difficult
bring about (Phr. V.) : to make something happen
Here, in is the right usage.

611. (2) The sentence is in Passive Voice.
Here, to be delivered is the right usage.

612. (3) accomplice (N.) agrees with with (Prep.) (a person)
accomplice (N.) agrees with in (Prep.) (some crime)
In this case, with (Prep.) is the right usage.

613. (2) detach from : to become/make separated from something.
Here, from (Prep.) is the right usage.

614. (4) congratulate (V.) : agrees with on (Prep.) while expressing one's good wishes in the context of a happy event
congratulate (V.) : agrees with for (Prep.) while expressing praise for someone's achievement.
Look at the sentences :
Congratulations on your promotion !
Congratulations for saving the farm from foreclosure !
Here, on is the right usage.

615. (3) Here, Indef. Art – a is the right usage.

616. (2) stagnated (Adj.) : to be or become stagnant (not moving) ; to stop to run/flow
Here, stagnated is the right usage.

617. (4) start (V.) : to begin doing/using something
resume (V.) : to start again after an interruption
prefer (V.) : to like one thing/person better than another
imply (V.) : to make it seem likely that something is true/exists
Here, start is the right usage.

618. (3) Look at the sentences :
He was fearful of an attack from the terrorists.
He was frightened of walking home alone in the dark.
He was afraid of spiders.
He was terrified of losing you.
Here, afraid is the right usage.

619. (1) beset (V.) : to affect somebody/something in an unpleasant/harmful way ; to stud (as with jewels) ; surround
Look at the sentences :
He has been beset by a lack of self-confidence virtually his entire life.
The gold bracelet was beset with jewels.
Here, by (Prep.) is the right usage.

620. (4) Here, over (Prep.) is the right usage.

621. (2) To show contrast, but is the right usage.

622. (4) incite (V) : to encourage somebody to do something violent, illegal or unpleasant.
Here, incited is the right usage.

623. (2) both turn off and turn out can be used here, as they mean the same. But we cannot turn out when we talk about a tap/a radio.
turn on (Phr. V.) : to attack somebody suddenly and unexpectedly ; to depend on something ; to start the flow of electricity, gas, water, etc. by moving a switch, button, etc.
turn out (Phr. V.) : to stop the flow of electricity, gas, water, etc. by moving a switch, button, etc.
turn down (Phr. V.) : to reduce te noise, heat, etc. produced by a piece of equipment by moving its controls
Here, the most appropriate usage is turn off.

624. (4) Here, factual is the right usage.
facile (Adj.) : produced without effort/careful thought
fictitious (Adj.) : invented by somebody rather than true
facetious (Adj.) : humorous ; amusing

625. (1) Look at the sentences :
Throw it to him → give it to him to catch it.
Throw it at him → hit him
Here, at is the right usage.

626. (4) The Adj. inferior, superior, senior, junior, prior, etc. take the to (Prep.).
Here, to is the right usage.

627. (2) too (Adv.) : used before Adj. and Adv. to say that something is more than is good, necessary, possible, etc.
Here, too is the right usage.

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628. (3) take off (Phr. V.) : to leave the ground and begin to fly (of an aircraft, etc.)
take away (Phr. V.) : to make a feeling, pain, etc. disappear ; take something out (to buy cooked food at a restaurant and carry it away to eat)
take over (Phr. V.) : to replace something/somebody
Here, took off is the right usage.

629. (2) Here, a loaf of bread is the right usage.

630. (2) conquered (V.) : to succeed in dealing with/ controlling something
surrendered (V.) : to admit that you have been defeated and want to stop fighting ; to allow yourself to be caught, taken prisoner, etc.
Here, conquered is the right usage.

631. (3) Here, diagnosing is the right usage.

632. (3) prepared (V.) agrees with for (Prep.)
Here, for is the right usage.

633. (3) Here, preached is the right usage.

634. (4) Here, assured is the right usage.

635. (2) look up (Phr. V.) : to look for information (dictionary/ reference book/computer).
look down on (Phr. V.) : to think that you are better than somebody/something
look into (Phr. V.) : to examine something
look after (Phr.V.) : to be responsible for or to take care of somebody/something
Here, look up is the right usage.

636. (3) revenge (N.) : something that you do in order to make somebody suffer because he has made you suffer
avenge (V.) : to punish/hurt somebody in return for something bad/wrong that he has done to you, your family/ friends (to avenge)
vengeance (N.) : the act of punishing/harming somebody in return for what he has done to you, your family/friends (to take vengeance)
ravage (V.) : to damage something badly
As take (V.) has been used, revenge is the right usage

637. (4) fair (Adj.) : of pleasing appearance ; acceptable and appropriate in a particular situation
fare (V.) : to be successful in a particular situation → fare well/ badly/better, etc.
flare (V.) : to burn brightly, but usually for only a short time/ not steadily
None but the brave (only the brave) deserve the fair is a Proverb : only the best deserve the best ; only a courageous and gallant man deserves a beautiful woman
Here, fair is the right usage.

638. (3) You cannot lose what you never had is a Proverb : you should not have lost something if you only wished that you had it to begin with
Look at the sentence :
Mary was never your girl-friend. You haven't lost what was never yours.
Here, never is the right usage.

639. (3) Here, about is the right usage.

640. (4) Here, Past Perfect Tense had arrived is the right usage.

641. (1) Here, a monster is the right usage.

642. (2) almost : not quite ; nearly.
Here, almost is the right usage.

643. (2) Here, extravagant is the right usage.
moderate (Adj.) : staying within limits that are considered to be reasonable by most people

644. (4) counsel (N.) : advice (by older people/ experts)
councillor (N.) : a member of a council
council (N.) : a group of people chosen to give advice, make rules, do research, provide money, etc.
counsellor (N.) : a person who has been trained to advise people with problems, especially personal problems.
Here, counsel is the right usage.

645. (1) complementary : (two things that are complementary are different but together form a useful combination.
complimentary : expressing admiration ; given free.
Here, complementary is the right usage.

646. (1) feud : an angry and bitter argument between two people or groups of people that continues for a long period of time.
Here, feud is the right usage.

647. (2) beat : to defeat somebody in a game or competition.
Here, beat is the right usage.

648. (3) build-up (Noun) an increase in the amount of something.
Here, build-up is the right usage.

649. (3) ensure : to make sure that something happens or is definite.
Here, ensure is the right usage.

650. (1) allusions : something that is said or written that refers to or mentions another person or subject in indirect way.
illusions (N.) : a false idea/ belief
delusions (N.) : a false belief/ opinion about yourself/ your situation.

651. (1) quadruped : any creature with four feet.
Here, quadruped is the right usage.

652. (1) impudence (Noun) : rudeness, not showing respect for other people; impertinence.
prudence (N.) : a sensible and careful attitude when you make judgements and decisions
clemency (N.) : kindness shown to somebody when they are being punished; mercy
Here, impudence is the right usage.

653. (2) feeble (Adjective) : very weak.
Here, feeble is the right usage.

654. (1) retrieve (Verb) : to bring or get something back; recover.
Here, retrieve is the right usage.

655. (3) make over : to change something in order to make it look different.
Here, over is the right usage.

656. (3) augur (Verb) : to be a sign that something will be successful or not successful in the future; bode.
attunes (V.) : to bring into a harmonious/responsive relationship
Here, augurs is the right usage.

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657. (1) go through (Phr. V.) : to experience or suffer something
Here, through (Prep.) is the right usage.

658. (1) Pour (Verb) : to express feelings.
Here, pour is the right usage.

659. (1) It is a general fact.
Hence, Present Simple become is the right usage.

660. (3) sore (Noun) : a painful red place on your body ; wound.
Here, sore is the right usage.

661. (3) pessimistic (Adjective) : expecting bad things to happen or something not to be successful.
reasonable (Adj.) : fair, practical and sensible
forward-looking (Adj.) : planning for the future; willing to consider modern ideas and methods
optimistic (Adj.) : expecting good things to happen / something to be successful; positive
Here, pessimistic is the right usage.

662. (2) dwell on : to think or talk a lot about something, especially it would be better to forget.
Here, on is the right usage.

663. (3) The sentence shows past time.
I had to walk. (Past Tense)
Here, had to is the right usage.

664. (4) The sentence is as good as a Proverb. Hence, Simple Present should be used. Moreover to express purpose, infinitive should be used.
Here, does, to is the right usage.

665. (1) check (Verb) : to examine something.
Here, check is the right usage.

666. (4) High standard : high quality.
Here, standard is the right usage.

667. (1) herd : a group of animals of the same type that live and feed together.
Here, herd is the right usage.

668. (2) divert (Verb) : to make somebody / something change direction
reverted (V.) : to reply
deflected (V.) : to change direction, especially after hitting something
Here, diverted is the right usage.

669. (3) tighten your belt : to spend less money because there is less available.
Here, tighten is the right usage.

670. (1) Impression (Noun) : the effect that an experience or a person has on somebody / something ; an idea, a feeling that you get about or that gives you.
discursive (Adj.) : moving from one point to another without any strict structure (writing / speaking)
Here, impression is the right usage.

671. (3) relinquish (Verb) : to stop having something ; give up.
Here, relinquished is the right usage.

672. (4) Here, title, bestowed is the right usage.

673. (3) Here, irrelevant, failed is the right usage.

674. (4) Here, talented, praised is the right usage.

675. (4) Here, adept, demonstration is the right usage.

676. (2) Here, so, gasping is the right usage.

677. (1) Here, To show contrast, but should be used.
believed ; but is the right usage.

678. (1) Here, rejected ; missing is the right usage.

679. (1) realistic : feasible, viable, sensible and appropriate; possible to achieve.
Here, prepared ; realistic is the right usage.

680. (4) tariff : a list of fixed prices that are charged by a hotel or restaurant for rooms, meals etc.
exorbitant : much too high.
Here, tariff ; exorbitant is the right usage.

681. (2) aghast : filled with horror and surprise; horrified.
Here, invasion ; leave is the right usage.

682. (1) on foot : walked.
Here, on foot is the right usage.

683. (2) up and about : out of bed.
Look at the sentence :
He is up and about again after his illness.
Here, up and about is the right usage.

684. (1) pursue (Verb) : to do something or try to achieve something over a period of time
Here, pursue is the right usage.

685. (4) Here, Subject is Singular.
Hence, is is the right usage.
↓
Sing. V.

686 (1) Here, with (Prep.) is the right usage.

687. (2) pip : to beat somebody in a race, competition.
Here, for is the right usage.

688. (1) philanthropy : the practice of helping the poor and those in need.
altruism (N.) : the fact of caring about the needs and happiness of other people more than your own
Here, genuine, philanthropy is the right usage.

689. (4) sail : to travel on water
Here, driven is the right usage.
But, propelled is the right word used for driving a ship.

690. (2) affect (Verb) : to produce a change
afflict (Verb) : to affect in an unpleasant way
Here, affected is the right usage.

691. (4) abate : to become less strong; to make something less strong.
ebbed (V.) : to become gradually weaker / less; decrease
receded (V.) : to become gradually weaker / smaller
Here, abated is the right usage.

692. (1) Here, turned violent is the right usage.

693. (1) keep something up your sleeve : to keep a plan secret until you need to use it.
Here, up his sleeves is the right usage.

694. (2) Here, is changing is the right usage.

695. (2) came is the right usage.
The question seems to be wrong.
If should be without the before morning.

696. (3) call-up : to bring something back to your mind ; recall.
Here, up is the right usage.

697. (4) impart (to) : to pass information, knowledge etc. to other people; convey; lend.

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Look at the sentence :
This spice imparts an Eastern flavour to the dish.
Here, to is the right usage.

698. (2) comprises : consists of
Here, comprises is the right usage.

699. (1) reversal (Noun) : opposite of what it was.
Look at the sentence :
The government suffered a total reversal of fortune(s) last year.
Here, reversal is the right usage.

700. (2) timid (Adjective) : shy and nervous; not brave.
Here, timid is the right usage.

701. (4) dispirited (Adjective) : having no hope or enthusiasm.
Here, dispirited is the right usage.

702. (2) indeed : used to emphasize a positive statement or answer.
Here, indeed is the right usage.

703. (2) come to the conclusion : something that you decide.
Here, came to the conclusion is the right usage.

704. (3) made-up (Adj.) : invented ; not true/real
make off (Phr.V.) : to hurry away, especially in order to escape
made off → Past Tense of make off
make up (Phr.V.) : to form something
Here, made up is the right usage.

705. (2) Here, before is the right usage.
It is a quote by Shakespeare.

706. (4) comply with (Phr. V.) : to obey a rule, an order etc.
cope with (Phr.V.) : to manage ; to deal success fully with something difficult
conduce to (Phr.V.) : to lead/ contribute (to a result)
side with (Phr.V.) : to support one person/group in an argument against somebody else
Here, comply with is the right usage.

707. (1) unless (Conj.) : used to talk about a situation that could happen in the future
until : up to the point in time or the event mentioned.
The sentence means —
If there is no rain this week, the crops will fail.
Here, unless is the right usage.

708. (4) stand down : to leave a job or position
stand out (Phr. V.) : to be easily seen ; to be much better/more important than somebody/ something
get out (Phr. V.) : to leave/go out of a place
Here, stand down is the right usage.

709. (1) Structure of a Conditional Sentence of this type is as follows :
If + Past Tense + _____, _____+
↓ ↓
If + were _____ _____
would + V_1 + _____
↓ ↓
would make _____
Here, would make is the right usage.

710. (4) to the best (Id.) : as far as possible
with the best (Id.) : as well as anyone
at the best (Adv.) : under the best of conditions
Here, to the best is the right usage.

711. (1) speed up (Phr.V.) : to make something move/happen faster
expedite (V.) : to make a process happen more quickly.
Here, speed up is the right usage.

712. (2) persevering (Adjective) : showing determination to achieve a particular aim despite difficulties.
rotund (Adj.) : having a fat round body
lackadaisical (Adj.) : not showing enough care/ enthusiasm
catalytic (Adj.) : causing positive change to happen
Here, persevering is the right usage.

713. (1) Here Possessive Case- their's is the right usage.

714. (2) bring out : to produce something; to publish something.
Look at the sentence:
The band have just brought out their second album.
Here, out is the right usage.

715. (2) feint (N.) : a movement that is intended to make you opponent think you are going to do one thing when you are really going to do something else
fain (Adv.) : willingly/ with pleasure
feign (Verb) : to pretend that you have a particular feeling or that you are ill/sick/tired etc.
Here, feign is the right usage.

716. (1) Here, dairy is the right usage.

717. (2) Here, as is the right usage.

718. (1) Here, for is the right usage.

719. (2) Here, council is the right usage.

720. (2) perplex (Verb) : puzzle, make worried/confused.
persisted (V.) : continued/ existed
pertained (V.) : to exist/to apply in a particular situation/at a particular time
Here, perplexed is the right usage.

721. (3) As the structure demands, will be is the right usage.

722. (3) need not : not required.
Here, need is the right usage.

723. (2) repute (Noun) : reputation
Here, repute is the right usage.

724. (3) hold up : to delay or block the movement.
hold out (Phr.V.) : to last, especially in a difficult situation
hold forth (Phr.V.) : to speak for a long time about something in a way that other people might find boring
hold on (Phr.V.) : to survive in a difficult/dangerous situation
Here, held up is the right usage.

725. (3) strike ⇒ struck (Past) ⇒ struck (Past participle)
strike : to happen suddenly and have a harmful or damaging effect on something.
Here, struck is the right usage.

726. (1) the ball is in your/ somebody's court : It is your responsibility to take action next.
Here, your court is the right usage.

727. (1) childlike : having the qualities that children usually have.
Here, child like is the right usage.

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728. (3) distinguish : differentiate.
Look at the sentence :
Are children able to distinguish between right and wrong ?
Here, distinguish between is the right usage.

729. (4) devote agrees with Preposition-to
Look at the sentences :
I could only devote two hours a day to work.
They are devoted to their children.
Here, to is the right usage.

730. (2) Here, Which is the right usage.

731. (4) Here, to (Prep.) is the right usage.

732. (1) drought : a long period when there is little or no rain.
Here, drought is the right usage.

733. (2) conform to : to agree with or match something.
Here, conform to is the right usage.

734. (4) keep up : to continue something same usually high level.
Here, keep up is the right usage.

735. (2) Both simultaneous events relate to the past.
Here, came is the right usage.

736. (3) slowdown : a reduction in speed or activity.
Here, slowdown is the right usage.

737. (2) Ten dollars denotes a certain amount of money. Hence, Singular Verb-is is the right usage.

738. (4) It is my first experience of living alone.
Look at the sentences :
I have no experience of office work.
Here, experience is the right usage.

739. (2) power (Verb) : to supply a machine with energy.
Here, power is the right usage.

740. (3) Here, an Adjective i.e., appropriate is the right usage.

741. (1) hear of something : to know about something.
Here, heard is the right usage.

742. (1) remark : something that you say or write which expresses an opinion about something.
Here, remarked is the right usage.

743. (3) irritable : getting annoyed easily.
irate : very angry.
Here, irritable is the right usage.

744. (3) consist of : to be formed from the things
consist in : to have something as the main or only feature.
Look at the sentences :
The beauty of the city consists in its magnificent buildings.
The committee consists of ten members.
Here, consists of is the right usage.

745. (1) knock down : to hit somebody and make them fall on the ground.
Here, knocked down is the right usage.

746. (1) The first / last / final resort : the first or last course of action that you can take in a particular situation.
Here, resort is the right usage.

747. (1) take care of : be careful about something
Here, of is the right usage.

748. (2) blow up : to destroy something by an explosion.
Here, blow up is the right usage.

749. (1) succeeds
Here, succeeds is the right usage.

750. (1) turn out : to be discovered to be; to prove to be.
Here, turned out is the right usage.

751. (2) Here, sympathy for is the right usage.

752. (2) in collaboration with : the act of working with another person.
Look at the sentence :
She wrote the book in collaboration with one of her friends.
Here, collaboration is the right usage.

753. (1) Here, refused is the right usage.

754. (1) For, one (Singular), succeeds should be used.
Hence, succeeds is the right option.

755. (1)
(1) turn out (Phr.V.) : to be discovered to be; to prove to be.
Here, turned out is the right option.

756. (2) Here, sympathy for is the right option.
Look at the sentence :
- I have no sympathy for Mohan; it is all his own fault.

757. (2)
(1) in collaboration with : the act of working with another person.
Look at the sentence :
- She wrote the book in collaboration with one of her friends.

Here, collaboration is the right option.

758. (1) Here, refused is the right option.
Look at the sentences :
- He flatly refused to discuss the matter.
- They were denied access to the information.

759. (2) complement (Noun) : used after linking verbs.
Look at the sentences :
- I am angry.
  ↓
  complement.
- He became a politician.
  ↓
  complement

Here, complement is the right option.

760. (2) vocation (N.) : a belief that a particular work or way of life is especially suitable for you.
Here, vocation is the right option.

761. (3) incident (N.) : something that happens ; a serious or violent event.
Here, incident is the right option.

762. (3) Here, loose is the right option.

763. (3) heedless (Adj.) : not paying careful attention to somebody / something
(2) weary (Adj.) : no longer interested in or enthusiastic about something.
Here, heedless is the right option.

764. (1) Here, communication; people is the right option.

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765. (4) Here, recommended; because is the right option.

766. (4) Here, in is the right option.

767. (1)
(2) emulate (V.) : to try to do something as well as somebody else because you admire them.
(1) conceited (Adj.) : having too much pride in yourself and what you do.
(3) penalize (V.) : impose a penalty on; inflict punishment on
(4) patronize (V.) : to treat somebody in a way that seems friendly
Here, emulate is the right option.

768. (3) (1) pertinent (Adj.) : appropriate to a particular situation; relevant.
Here, perodicals ; pertinent is the right option.

769. (2)
(1) oust (V.) : to force somebody out of job or position of power.
(2) disastrous (Adj.) : very bad, harmful or unsuccessful; devastating.
Here, ousted; disastrous is the right option.

770. (2)
(1) wasteful (Adj.) : using more of something than is necessary; not saving.
Here, wasteful; increase is the right option.

771. (4) acknowledge (V.) : to accept that something is true; recognise; to express thanks.
Here, acknowledged; because is the right option.

772. (1)
(1) obscenely (Adj.) : outrageously; offensively
(2) whine (V.) : to complain in an annoying, crying voice.
Here, obscenely; whines is the right option.

773. (4) expel (V.) : to officially make somebody leave an organisation.
Here, expelled is the right option.

774. (3) generous (Adj.) : giving or willing to give freely; given freely.
generous is the right option.

775. (4)
(1) consensus (N.) : an opinion that all members of a group agree with.
Here, consensus is the right option.

776. (3)
(1) cares (N.) : a feeling of worry or anxiety.
Here, cares is the right option.

777. (1)
(1) catalyse (V.) : to make a process happen faster.
(2) cackle (V.) : talk/utter in a cackling manner
(3) combat (V.) : battle/contend against in/as if in a battle
Here, catalyse is the right option

778. (4)
(1) proceed on leave : go on leave
Here, proceeding is the right option.

779. (1)
(1) nightmare : an experience that is very frightening and unpleasant.
Here, nightmare is the right option.

780. (1) flabbergasted (Adj.) : extremely surprised and/or shocked; astonished.
Here, flabbergasted is the right option.

781. (3)
(1) cannons (N.) : a generally accepted rule, standard or principle by which something is judged.

782. (2)
(1) candour (N.) : the quality of saying what you think openly and honestly ; frankness.
(2) candid (Adj.) : saying what you think openly and honestly; not hiding your thoughts
Here, candour is the right option.

783. (4)
(1) dog-eared (Adj.) : used so much that the corners of many of the pages are turned down.
(2) dog face (N.) : A US Army foot soldier (World War II)
(3) dog leg (N.) : a sharp bend (road or golf course)
(4) dogging (V.) : go after with the intent to catch
Here, dog-eared is the right option.

784. (2)
(1) creative (Adj.) : having the skill and ability to produce something new by a work of art.
Here, creative is the right option.

785. (3)
(1) insight (N.) : ability to see and understand the truth about a situation.
(2) uptight (Adj.) : anxious and/or angry about something
(3) folly (N.) : a lack of good judgement

786. (4) genuine (Adj.) : true; not fake ; real ; authentic.
Here, genuine is the right option.

787. (2)
(1) comprehend (V.) : to understand something fully.
(2) discern (V.) : detect with the senses
(3) acknowledge (V.) : report the receipt of
Here, comprehend is the right option.

788. (1)
(1) astonishingly (Adv.) : amazingly ; surprisingly.
Here, astonishingly is the right option.

789. (1)
(1) deferential (Adj.) : the behaviour that shows that you respect somebody/ something.
(2) disputatious (Adj.) : inclined to dispute
(3) impertinent (Adj.) : rude and not showing respect for somebody who is older/more important
(4) insolent (Adj.) : extremely rude and showing a lack of respect
Here, deferential is the right option.

790. (1) whom (Pro.) is used instead of who as the Object of a Verb/ Prep.

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Look at the sentences :

I The author whom you criticized in your review has written a reply.

I I wonder who that letter was from.

Here, whom is the right option.

791. (1)

(1) look down on somebody : to think that you are better than somebody

Look at the sentence :

I She looks down on people who haven't been to college.

Hence, down is the right option.

792. (2) Preposition-with should be used with agree here.

Hence, agreed with is the right option.

793. (2) creep (V.) : to move slowly, quietly and carefully.

The sentence shows past time.

Hence, crept is the right option.

794. (1) The job was started in the past and continues till present time.

Hence, Present Perfect Continuous should be used here.

Hence, have been is the right option.

795. (2)

(1) memorable (Adj.) : unforgettable, special, good or unusual.

(2) momentous (Adj.) : historic; very important or serious.

Here, memorable is the right option.

796. (4)

(1) implementation (N.) : carrying out; enactment; execution; application.

Here, implementation is the right option.

797. (2) may is used to express a wish.

Here, May is the right option.

798. (2) yet is used in Negative Sentences to talk about something that has not happened.

Hence, yet is the right option

799. (3)

(1) fall back on somebody : to go to somebody for support

Here, back on is the right option.

800. (3) For two events of the past, the event that happens earlier should be expressed in Past Perfect.

Hence, had just swallowed is the right option.

801. (3)

(1) on time : not late ; at the correct time.

Here, on is the right usage.

802. (4)

(1) assure (V.) : to guarantee; to tell somebody that something is definitely going to happen.

Here, assured is the right option.

803. (1)

(1) insist (V.) : to demand earnestly.

insist (V.) agrees with on (Prep.)

Hence, on is the right usage.

804. (3) Structure of Imperative Sentence :

Do/does + not + V_1 (Infinitive without to)

Hence, interrupt is the right usage.

805. (1)

(1) run down (Phr. V.) : to lose power or stop working; to gradually stop functioning.

run short (Id.) : to become scanty/insufficient in supply

run past (Phr. V.) : to run near/alongside someone/something from one side to the other

run up (Phr. V.) : accumulate

Here, run down is the right usage.

806. (3)

(1) attract (V.) : to interest something.

Here, attract is the right option.

807. (4) For more than two things, among should be used.

Hence, among is the right usage.

808. (4)

(1) look for : to hope for something

Here, looking for is the right option.

809. (1)

(1) take off : to remove something especially a piece of clothing from body.

Here, took off is the right option.

810. (1) Structure of Future Imperfect:

Subject + will be/shall be +V-ing

Here, be travelling is the right option.

811. (3) without fail : unfailingly; without exception

Here, fail is the right option.

812. (4) give off : to produce something such as a smell, heat light etc.

give away (Phr. V.) : make a gift of

give over (Phr.V.) ; to tell somebody to stop doing something

give up (Phr.V.) : to stop trying to do something

Here, gives off is the right option.

813. (1) Here, as long as is the right option.

814. (3) Here, respectably is the right usage.

(1) respectably (Adv.) : acceptably; no reason to be ashamed of ; fairly good.

815. (1) Here, in is the right usage.

lived in (Phr. V.) : settled in

816. (3) Here, grumbled at is the right option.

(1) grumble (at) (V.) : to complain about somebody/something in a bad-tempered way.

817. (3) Here, V_2 i.e, retired is the right option.

818. (4) at the top of his voice : loudly.

Here, at the top of is the right option.

819. (4) Here, the art of is the right option.

820. (1) Here, Comparative Degree will be used.

Hence, faster is the right option.

821. (3)

(1) employ (V.) : to give somebody a job to do for payment.

Hence, employed is the right option.

822. (1) altercation (N.) : a noisy argument or disagreement.

alteration (N.) : a change to something that makes it different

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aberration (N.) : a fact, an action/a way of behaving that is not usual, and that may be unacceptable

alliteration (N.) : the use of the same letter or sound at the beginning of words that are close together, as in – sing a song of sixpence

Here, altercation is the right option.

823. (1) Here, ship is a Singular Subject.

Hence, has (Singular Verb) is the right option.

824. (2) Here, Reporting Verb (asked) is in Past Tense.

Hence, might (V^2) is the right option.

825. (4) for certain : without doubt.

Here, for is the right option.

826. (3) give the cold shoulder : to treat somebody in an unfriendly way.

Here, the cold shoulder is the right option.

827. (1) scald (V.) : to burn yourself or part of your body with very hot liquid.

Here, scalded is the right option.

828. (3) replete (Adj.) : filled with something with a full supply of something.

brood (V.) : to think a lot about something that makes you annoyed, anxious/upset

burst into (Phr. V.) : to start producing something suddenly and with great force

boasted of (Phr. V.) : to talk with too much pride about something that you have/can do

Here, replete with is the right option.

829. (4) Here, both is the right option

830. (1) Here, at is the right option.

831. (1) considerate (Adj.) : thoughtful; careful not to hurt or upset others.

Here, considerate is the right option.

832. (4) Here, present is the right option.

833. (1) obedient (Adj.) : willing to obey; submissive to authority.

Here, obedient is the right option.

834. (4) responsible : involving important duties.

Here, responsible is the right option.

835. (2) heart to heart : in good heart; happy and cheerful

Here, heart to heart is the right option.

836. (1) keep an eye (Id.) : to take care of something

Here, keeping an eye is the right option.

837. (2) interested agrees with Preposition-in.

Look at the sentence :

I I am very interested in history.

Here, interested in is the right option.

838. (3) confirm (V.) : to state that something is definitely true.

Here, confirms is the right option.

839. (1) Everything is a Singular Subject. Hence, has been (Passive) is the right option.

840. (4)

(1) almost (Adv.) : not quite; nearly.

Here, almost is the right option.

841. (2) certainly (Adv.) : without doubt ; definitely.

Here, has certainly is the right option.

842. (2) Preposition by is the right option.

843. (3) The sentence is Affirmative (Present Perfect).

Hence, hasn't she ? is the right option.

844. (3) extinct (Adj.) : no longer in existence

Hence, extinct is the right option.

845. (2) scarcely (Adv.) : only just ; almost not.

Here, scarcely is the right option.

846. (2)

(1) rival (V.) : compare with; to be as good, impressive etc. as somebody/ something else.

Here, rival is the right option.

847. (4) Here, with one another is the right option.

848. (4) barely (Adv.) : just ; certainly not more than.

Here, was barely is the right option.

849. (1) benefit (V.) : to be useful.

Here, benefit is the right option.

850. (2)

(1) look after (Phr., V.) : to take care of somebody/ something.

Here, looks after is the right option.

851. (1) momentary (Adj.) : lasting for a very short time.

momentous (Adj.) : very important/serious

Here, momentary is the right option.

852. (4) back up (Phr.V.) : support

back out (Phr.V.) : to withdraw from something before completion

Here, up is the right option.

853. (2) call up (Phr.V.) : to make a telephone call

call in (Phr.V.) : summon to enter

call off (Phr.V.) : postpone indefinitely

call down (Phr.V.) : censure severely/angrily

Here, calls up is the right option.

854. (2) Subject + has/ have + been + V-ing is the right structure.

Hence, deteriorating is the right option.

855. (3) Here, at is the right option

Note : in is used in North American English.

856. (3) erupted (V.) : to start happening, suddenly and violently

trigger (V.) : to make something happen suddenly

temper (V.) : to make something less severe.

tamper (V.) : interfere with.

Here, erupted is the right option.

857. (3) devoid of something : completely lacking in something

Here, devoid of is the right option.

858. (1) so ... that is correct form of Correlative.

Hence, that he fell is the right option.

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859. (2) call in (Phr. V.) : to ask for the services of somebody ; to call in a doctor / police.
Here, called in is the right option.

860. (4) imminent (Adj.) : likely to happen very soon.
eminent (Adj.) : famous; well-known.
emanate (V.) : to produce or show something; come from.
Here, imminent is the right option.

861. (4) all right (Adj., Adv.) : safe and well; OK
Here, all right is the right option.

862. (1) alert (V.) : to make somebody aware of something; to warn about a dangerous or urgent situation.
Here, alerted is the right option.

863. (4) cordial (Adj.) : pleasant and friendly.
Here, cordial is the right option.

864. (1) To express Exclamation Inversion, i.e. have I should be used after never.
Hence, have I is the right option.

865. (4) Here, a particular man is being mentioned. Hence, The (Def. Art.) is the right option.

866. (2) device (N.) : a piece of equipment that has been designed to do a particular job.
Here, devices is the right option.

867. (2) procrastinate (V.) : to delay doing something that you should do; put off doing something.
prevaricate (V.) : be unclear inorder to mislead / withohold information
interrogate (V.) : pose a series of questions to
discriminate (V.) : distinguish; treat differently
Here, procrastinate is the right option.

868. (1) ad infinitum : without ever coming to an end.
voraciously (Adv.) : in a way that involves eating / wanting large amounts of food
ad interim (Adv.) : temporarily
Here, ad infinitum is the right option.

869. (3) irrevocable (Adj.) : that cannot be changed; final.
irretrievable (Adj.) : irreparable; not able to be put right or got back
irreconcilable (Adj.) : incompatible; at variance; not possible to settle.
irreparable (Adj.) : too bad or too serious to repair.
Here, irrevocable is the right option.

870. (2) tie down (Phr.,V.) : to restrict somebody's freedom
tie up (Phr.,V.) : to connect / link something to something else
Here, tie down is the right option.

871. (4) back out (Phr.,V.) : to separate; break ; no longer taking part in something that has been agreed.
back up (Phr.V.) : to support somebody / something
Here, back out is the right option.

872. (3) assure (V.) : to make sure ; guarantee.
Here, assured is the right option.

873. (3) To express period of time for should be used.
Here, for is the right option.

874. (2) put in an appearance (Id.) : to appear briefly at some place or at some event
put on (Phr.V.) : add to something existing
put across (Phr.V.) : to state so as to be understood clearly / accepted readily
put up (Phr.V.) : to suggest an idea, etc. for other people to discuss
Here, put in is the right option.

875. (3) Because = for the reason that

876. (2) Subject + must have + V_3.

877. (2) Infinitive $\Rightarrow$ to + V_1
Lend = loan ; to give something to somebody.

878. (2) Preservation = the act of keeping something in its original state or in good condition.

879. (2) Here, preposition 'in' .... should be used.

880. (2) Proficiency (Noun) = ability to do something well because of training and practice.

881. (1) Wipe out = to destroy or remove something completely.

882. (2) Conscious (of something) = aware of something.

883. (2) Break down = to lose control of your feelings and start crying.

884. (4) Impose = to force; to make somebody accept something.

885. (2) It is a negative sentence.

886. (1) Here, preposition 'on / upon' should be used.

887. (3) The sentence shows past time. Hence, Past Simple .... should be used.

888. (1) Here, Past Perfect should be used. Reporting verb is in Past Tense.

889. (2) Fetter (Verb) = to restrict somebody's freedom to do what they want; put chains around a prisoner's feet; shackle.
Here, Past participle should be used. The sentence is in Passive Voice.

890. (3) Defalcate (Verb) = to misuse or misappropriate property; embezzle.

891. (2) Engaged in = busy doing something.

892. (3) Fall through = to not be completed or not happen.

893. (1) However is used to introduce a statement that contrasts with something.

894. (4) Fall off = to decrease in quantity or quality.
Fall down = to drop down from a higher level to a lower level.

895. (3) So refers back to an action that has just been mentioned.

896. (2) Cure (Verb) = to make a person or an animal healthy again after an illness.

897. (1) Be talk of the town = to be the person or subject that everyone is talking about and interested in.

898. (3) Would is used for saying what you want to happen (wish).

899. (1) As sense suggests, gain (= to obtain) should be used.

900. (1) Cut down = to reduce or curtail volume or activity

901. (3) Accidental = happening by chance or unintentionally.
Organised = arranged systematically

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902. (2) into
903. (2) Work on = to try hard to achieve or improve something
904. (1) Hatred (Noun) = a very strong feeling of dislike
905. (1) Set aside = something that is saved and used for a particular purpose.
906. (4) on
907. (3) much
908. (3) Appropriate preposition - for.
909. (2) Appropriate preposition - with.
910. (2) The sentence shows past time.
911. (2) Before a gerund, possessive case (his) ..... should be used.
912. (3) in
913. (4) Turn up = be found; put in an appearance; arrive; appear.
914. (2) Until = up to the point in time or the event mentioned.
Let's wait until the rain stops.
915. (4) Here, comparative degree i.e., more .... should be used.
916. (1) If soldiers fall in, they form lines.
917. (2) Call off = to cancel or abandon; to order to desist.
918. (3) Go ahead = to proceed or be carried out. The project will go ahead.
919. (3) Dubious (Adjective) = hesitating or doubting; doubtful; uncertain.
920. (4) lie – lying (put yourself in a flat or horizontal position).
Hence, Gerund i.e., lying should be used here.
921. (2) Refuse = to say that you will not do something that somebody has asked you to do; turn down.
Deny = refuse to admit or accept something
922. (4) Designation = the action of choosing someone to hold an office.
Destination = aim; ambition; end.
Determination = firmness of purpose
923. (1) The appropriate preposition will be 'on'.
924. (3) Delighted (Adjective) = a high degree of pleasure or enjoyment; ecstatic; elated; overjoyed; pleased.
925. (3) Preliminary (Adjective) = preparatory; introductory; initial.
926. (4) answer
927. (4) Beside = by the side of
928. (3) The sentence shows contrast.
Brief (Adjective) ⇒ short
929. (1) Pity (Noun) = the feeling of sorrow and compassion caused by the sufferings of others.
930. (3) is on
931. (3) Might is used when showing that something is or was possible.
932. (2) Back out = to withdraw from a commitment
933. (3) Attract = entice, allure; interest
934. (4) over
935. (3) Correct preposition is : in.
936. (2) Sensitivity = the quality or state of being sensitive or responsive.
Sensibility = the quality of being able to appreciate and respond to complex emotional influences.
937. (1) Plung into = jump or dive quickly and energetically; pitch oneself; launch oneself.
938. (1) University
↓
Consonant sound
Hence, indefinite article 'a' .... should be used.
939. (2) It is a negative sentence. As the structure suggests, either .... should be used.
940. (4) Set off = begin a journey
941. (4) in
942. (2) Make up = compensate
Look at the sentence :
Her enthusiasm makes up for her lack of experience.
943. (2) With bated breath = feeling very anxious or excited.
944. (3) When journalists write rave reviews, they praise something in a very enthusiastic way.
Look at the sentence :
The play received rave reviews from the critics.
945. (2) Passion (for) = strong and barely controllable emotion; strong liking.
Look at the sentence :
The English have a passion for gardens.
946. (3) Elude (Verb) = not achieve; fail to be attained by someone.
947. (2) Register (Verb) = record; put on record; enter; file.
948. (1) Deep (Adjective) = very intense or extreme; profound; sound.
949. (3) Plan (Verb) = to intend or expect to do something ; to make detailed arrangements for something you want to do in the future.
950. (4) Emulation (Noun) = effort to match or surpass a person or achievement
951. (2) Here, Past Simple (Passive) should be used.
952. (3) Assassinate (Verb) = to murder an important or famous person especially for political reason.
Exterminate (Verb) = to wipe out; to kill all the members of a group of people or animals.
953. (3) Consent = Permission to do something
Acquiescence (Noun) = the reluctant acceptance of something without protest.
954. (2) Accede (Verb) = agree to demand, request or treaty; assume an office.
955. (4) Green (Adjective) = of a person) young and lacking experience.
956. (1) Abound (Verb) with/ in something = to exist in great numbers or quantities.
957. (2) Check (Verb) = (examine something)
958. (3) Abide by something = to accept and act according to a law, an agreement etc.
959. (4) Near ⇒ a short distance away
960. (4) To error is human, to forgive divine = It is human nature to make mistakes and it is important to forgive people when they do.
961. (2) near
962. (4) reading
963. (4) regiments
964. (4) prepared
965. (2) at

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SYNONYMS

Directions (1-5) : In these questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the word given in bold.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.1997)

1. OBNOXIOUS
   (1) depressing (2) disgusting
   (3) arrogant (4) filthy
2. COVENANT
   (1) case (2) coupon
   (3) contract (4) settlement
3. DEFERENCE
   (1) indifference (2) sympathy
   (3) respect (4) flattery
4. ABROGATE
   (1) repeal (2) destroy
   (3) delay (4) dismiss
5. INTREPID
   (1) ambitious (2) determined
   (3) talkative (4) fearless

Directions (6-10) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the right meaning of the word given in bold.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 09.09.2001)

6. GRANDEUR
   (1) magnificence (2) admiration
   (3) happiness (4) awe
7. INCEPTION
   (1) initiative (2) beginning
   (3) initial (4) origin
8. COLOSSAL
   (1) famous (2) vigorous
   (3) energetic (4) enormous
9. PARADOX
   (1) Paradise (2) question
   (3) puzzle (4) challenge
10. PROLIFERATE
    (1) progression (2) prohibit
    (3) stipulate (4) reproduce

Directions (11-15) : In the follwoing questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.16.11.2003)

11. CENSURE
    (1) criticize (2) appreciate
    (3) blame (4) abuse
12. DILIGENT
    (1) industrious (2) indifferent
    (3) intelligent (4) energetic
13. CONTEMPLATION
    (1) consideration
    (2) meditation
    (3) deliberation
    (4) speculation
14. ADULATION
    (1) duration (2) argument
    (3) flattery (4) institution
15. QUIVER
    (1) quarrel (2) quicken
    (3) waver (4) tremble

Directions (16-20) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the word given in bold in each of the following questions :

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 14.12.2003)

16. BEAUTIFUL
    (1) handsome (2) alluring
    (3) appealing (4) attractive
17. MOMENTOUS
    (1) important (2) temporary
    (3) fleeting (4) monumental
18. INFATUATION
    (1) emotion (2) passion
    (3) imagination (4) compassion
19. CONSIGNEE
    (1) delegate
    (2) representative
    (3) nominee
    (4) messenger
20. TRAMP
    (1) wanderer (2) cheat
    (3) traveller (4) pilgrim

Directions (21-30) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given bold word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

21. IRREVERENCE
    (1) disrespect (2) cruelty
    (3) unkindness (4) invalidity
22. AMICABLE
    (1) poisonous (2) friendly
    (3) satisfying (4) heartening
23. PRUDENT
    (1) skilled (2) experienced
    (3) cautious (4) criminal
24. PANACEA
    (1) flatter (2) praise
    (3) inactivity (4) cure-all
25. BENEVOLENCE
    (1) ill-will (2) morbidity
    (3) kindness (4) vision
26. VINDICATE
    (1) open (2) ventilate
    (3) justify (4) recommend
27. OCCULT
    (1) religious (2) unnatural
    (3) supernatural (4) strong
28. MENACE
    (1) request (2) prayer
    (3) threat (4) curse
29. DELINEATE
    (1) expand (2) portray
    (3) explain (4) argue
30. ABROGATE
    (1) elope (2) gate-crash
    (3) abolish (4) destroy

Directions (31-40) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)

31. SUCCESSIVE
    (1) rapid (2) victorious
    (3) beneficent (4) consecutive
32. RAVAGE
    (1) destroy (2) break
    (3) demolish (4) abolish
33. SUPERSTITIOUS
    (1) pious (2) traditional
    (3) irrational (4) sacred
34. MENTOR
    (1) guide (2) genius
    (3) stylist (4) philosopher
35. GARNISH
    (1) paint (2) adorn
    (3) garner (4) banish
36. INFRUCTUOUS
    (1) meaningless (2) unnecessary
    (3) redundant (4) fruitless
37. FIDELITY
    (1) affection (2) allegiance
    (3) accuracy (4) loyalty

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38. GRUFF
(1) hard (2) rough
(3) tough (4) sturdy

39. DOLEFUL
(1) mournful (2) sober
(3) regretful (4) cheerless

40. FATAL
(1) terrible (2) deadly
(3) poisonous (4) wrong

Directions (41-50) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

41. ELUDE
(1) allure (2) leave
(3) deceive (4) escape

42. PREMONITION
(1) insight (2) uncertainty
(3) forewarning (4) scope

43. DEROGATORY
(1) injurious (2) shattering
(3) destructive (4) disparaging

44. NOMADIC
(1) fighting (2) rare
(3) strange (4) wandering

45. RESTIVE
(1) rested (2) restless
(3) limited (4) limitless

46. ERRONEOUSLY
(1) previously (2) effectively
(3) wrongly (4) evidently

47. ESTRANGED
(1) jealous (2) angry
(3) separated (4) suspicious

48. CAPITULATE
(1) repeat (2) execute
(3) summarize (4) surrender

49. PROPITIATE
(1) conform (2) appease
(3) influence (4) approach

50. CEREMONIAL
(1) religious (2) formal
(3) official (4) pompous

Directions (51–55) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

51. OBSESSION
(1) pre-occupation
(2) suspicion
(3) frustration
(4) dejection

52. DILATE
(1) spin (2) weaken
(3) widen (4) push

53. DUPLICATION
(1) breed (2) reproduction
(3) print (4) copying

54. PRIORITY
(1) urgency (2) protocol
(3) precedence (4) necessity

55. FLUTTER
(1) soar (2) agitate
(3) change (4) float

Directions (56-65) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam.11.12.2005)

56. COMMAND
(1) lead (2) instruct
(3) manage (4) supervise

57. GNOME
(1) giant (2) dwarf
(3) native (4) alien

58. ABLUTION
(1) censure (2) forgiveness
(3) absolution (4) washing

59. SURMOUNT
(1) discount (2) surround
(3) overcome (4) capture

60. TORPID
(1) insipid (2) stupid
(3) sensitive (4) inactive

61. SELECTION
(1) denial (2) preference
(3) refusal (4) display

62. OSTENTATION
(1) pomp (2) pretence
(3) abundance (4) plenty

63. CONVICT
(1) adventurer (2) fugitive
(3) criminal (4) impostor

64. ITINERANT
(1) frequent use of the word 'it'
(2) anything involving repetition
(3) plan for a proposed journey
(4) travelling from place to place

65. TRANSPARENT
(1) verbose (2) involved
(3) witty (4) lucid

Directions (66-75) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the right meaning of the word given in Capital Letters.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam.13.08.2006)

66. ENLIVEN
(1) dampen (2) cheer
(3) depress (4) subdue

67. HAUGHTY
(1) humble (2) subservient
(3) meek (4) conceited

68. DEMENTED
(1) reasonable (2) sensible
(3) idiotic (4) lucid

69. ILL-BRED
(1) uncouth (2) well-bred
(3) courteous (4) mannerly

70. KNACK
(1) dexterity (2) awkwardness
(3) clumsiness (4) disability

71. LACONIC
(1) loquacious (2) concise
(3) rambling (4) verbose

72. KNAVISH
(1) honourable (2) noble
(3) trustworthy (4) unscrupulous

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam.13.08.2006)

73. ASSERTIVE
(1) unassertive (2) timorous
(3) domineering (4) unobtrusive

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

74. CAPRICIOUS
(1) whimsical (2) unmovable
(3) decisive (4) stable

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

75. DEXTERITY
(1) incompetence (2) gaucheness
(3) adroitness (4) ineptitude

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

Directions (76–85) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

76. OBSTINATE
(1) stubborn (2) pretty
(3) silly (4) clever

77. ALERT
(1) hostile (2) watchful
(3) brave (4) quick

78. ACCEDE
(1) consent (2) access
(3) assess (4) proceed

79. SUPERANNUATED
(1) experienced (2) accepted
(3) retired (4) senile

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80. AUDACITY
(1) strength (2) boldness
(3) asperity (4) fear

81. DECREPITUDE
(1) disease (2) coolness
(3) crowd (4) feebleness

82. TRANSITION
(1) position (2) translation
(3) change (4) movement

83. ACCUSED
(1) indicated (2) indicted
(3) induced (4) instigated

84. BECKONED
(1) accused (2) called
(3) sent (4) acquitted

85. GENUINE
(1) generous (2) healthy
(3) natural (4) original

Directions (86-90) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the right meaning of the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (IInd Sitting)

86. SOMBRE
(1) gloomy (2) quiet
(3) serious (4) sleepy

87. REGRESS
(1) deteriorate (2) Degenerate
(3) backslide (4) lapse

88. TOXIC
(1) bitter (2) foul-smelling
(3) remedia (4) poisonous

89. YARDSTICK
(1) summation (2) size
(3) statistics (4) standard

90. LITTLE
(1) trivial (2) petty
(3) sample (4) simple

Directions (91–95) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the right meaning of the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.10.12.2006)

91. AVARICE
(1) generosity (2) envy
(3) greed (4) hatred

92. AUGUST
(1) majestic (2) important
(3) difficult (4) huge

93. DECIMATED
(1) denounced (2) destroyed
(2) successful (4) depressed

94. HURDLE
(1) obstacle (2) ban
(3) hedge (4) relay

95. RARE
(1) common (2) usual
(3) scarce (4) few

Directions (96-100) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives. choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam.30.09.2007 (IInd Sitting)

96. APPOSITE
(1) contrary (2) bitter
(3) appropriate (4) misleading

97. SCORN
(1) ridicule (2) laugh
(3) condemn (4) criticize

98. IMPIOUS
(1) holy (2) mischievous
(3) shrewd (4) irreverent

99. FREELANCE
(1) self-betrayed (2) self-centred
(3) self-employed (4) self-driven

100. SLITHER
(1) slide (2) move
(3) shake (4) slip

Directions (101-110) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

101. ACCOUTREMENTS
(1) relatives (2) companions
(3) calculations (4) equipment

102. VERACITY
(1) freedom (2) truth
(3) wisdom (4) loyalty

103. INCESSANTLY
(1) continuously (2) inevitably
(3) regularly (4) indiscreetly

104. HERALDED
(1) clapped (2) proclaimed
(3) protested (4) rewarded

105. DETRIMENTAL
(1) deplorable (2) fundamental
(3) harmful (4) disgraceful

106. COLOSSAL
(1) gigantic (2) colourful
(3) beautiful (4) fantastic

107. STUBBORN
(1) timid (2) arrogant
(3) adamant (4) angry

108. INVARIABLE
(1) usual (2) universal
(3) constant (4) similar

109. INDICTMENT
(1) revelation (2) acquittal
(3) refusal (4) accusation

110. DULCET
(1) sweet (2) dull
(3) hard (4) sour

Directions (111-115) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expreses the right meaning of the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.10.12.2006)

111. DUBIOUS
(1) doubtful (2) disputable
(3) duplicate (4) dangerous

112. FLABBERGASTED
(1) scared
(2) embarrassed
(3) dumbfounded
(4) humiliated

113. ETERNAL
(1) innumerable
(2) unmeasurable
(3) prolonged
(4) perpetual

114. GENUINE
(1) authentic (2) legitimate
(3) reliable (4) pure

115. OBSCENE
(1) indecent (2) incorrigible
(3) ridiculous (4) intolerable

Directions (116–120) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the right meaning of the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.30.11.2008)

116. INDIGNATION
(1) hatred (2) anger
(3) disapproval (4) contempt

117. ACRONYM
(1) A word with two or more meanings
(2) A word of new coinage
(3) A word formed by the initial letters of words
(4) A word of picturesque effect

118. METICULOUS
(1) interfere (2) courage
(3) agreement (4) careful

119. RESCIND
(1) change (2) revoke
(3) repeat (4) reconsider

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120. ANTIPATHY
(1) dishonesty
(2) disturbance
(3) demonstration
(4) dislike

Directions (121-130) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam.14.12.2008)

121. IILICIT
(1) immoral (2) illegal
(3) ineligible (4) illegible

122. FLAIR
(1) talent (2) tendency
(3) bias (4) need

123. CONSERVATION
(1) preservation (2) respiration
(3) correction (4) confusion

124. ABYSMAL
(1) sickening (2) gloomy
(3) sad (4) bottomless

125. SALIENT
(1) valiant (2) variant
(3) prudent (4) prominent

126. DECAMP
(1) move (2) encamp
(3) flee (4) hide

127. PHILANTHROPIST
(1) benefactor (2) beneficiary
(3) matron (4) sponsor

128. EXOTIC
(1) alien (2) strange
(3) rare (4) grand

129. INCAPACITATE
(1) cripple (2) strengthen
(3) imprison (4) invent

130. CONGREGATION
(1) concentration
(2) meeting
(3) discussion
(4) judgement

Directions (131 – 140) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the correct meaning of the given word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)

131. IRREPROACHABLE
(1) remarkable
(2) extraordinary
(3) faultless
(4) immense

132. FELICITY
(1) prosperity (2) honesty
(3) bliss (4) sorrow

133. KNAVE
(1) emperor (2) enchanter
(3) soldier (4) scoundrel

134. FRONTIER
(1) edge (2) landmark
(3) boundary (4) corner

135. ROUT
(1) death (2) defeat
(3) loss (4) crash

136. FOREGO
(1) renounce (2) disown
(3) leave (4) accumulate

137. RECIPIENTS
(1) creators (2) donors
(3) receivers (4) instigators

138. PRODIGAL
(1) huge (2) prodigious
(3) enormous (4) wasteful

139. IMPOST
(1) fertilizer (2) dispatch
(3) tax (4) postage

140. COARSE
(1) academic (2) grain
(3) rough (4) training

Directions (141 – 145) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.16.05.2010 (Ist Sitting)

141. LUXURIANT
(1) luxury-loving (2) lovely
(3) rich (4) abundant

142. CANTANKEROUS
(1) cancerous (2) ferocious
(3) quarrelsome (4) fissiparous

143. ONUS
(1) sadness (2) happiness
(3) responsibility (4) criticism

144. DERISION
(1) humiliation
(2) embarrassment
(3) ridicule
(4) condemnation

145. TRITE
(1) commonplace (2) clever
(3) brief (4) impudent

Directions (146 – 150) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.16.05.2010 (IInd Sitting)

146. DEBACLE
(1) decline (2) downfall
(3) discomfiture (4) degeneration

147. OSTRACISE
(1) banish (2) belittle
(3) beguile (4) besiege

148. PROPHYLACTIC
(1) antagonistic (2) toxic
(3) preventive (4) purgative

149. CODDLE
(1) huddle (2) satisfy
(3) protect (4) cheat

150. FLIMSY
(1) funny (2) irrational
(3) weak (4) partisan

Directions (151-155) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-I)

151. FATUOUS
(1) fastidious (2) fantastic
(3) funny (4) silly

152. ARTFUL
(1) artistic (2) cunning
(3) intelligent (4) attractive

153. PROPINQUITY
(1) propensity (2) prosperity
(3) nearness (4) foresight

154. PROMISCUOUS
(1) conspicuous
(2) virtuous
(3) indiscriminate
(4) spontaneous

155. IRASCIBLE
(1) temperamental
(2) envious
(3) angry
(4) irritable

Directions (156–160) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-I)

156. ILLICIT
(1) unlawful (2) disgraceful
(3) improper (4) infamous

157. OBSTINATE
(1) antagonistic (2) abstruse
(3) intrinsic (4) stubborn

158. DANGEROUS
(1) safe (2) strong
(3) hazardous (4) secure

159. CONFIDENTIAL
(1) obvious (2) honest
(3) secret (4) accurate

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160. CENSURE
(1) criticise (2) warn
(3) advise (4) evaluate

Directions (161-165) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam.12.09.2010)

161. CONTROVERT
(1) subvert (2) indict
(3) contradict (4) confuse

162. VIRULENT
(1) defunct (2) deadly
(3) daring (4) deceptive

163. SPIRITED
(1) admirable (2) adaptable
(3) advanced (4) ardent

164. EXECRATE
(1) curse (2) deplore
(3) denounce (4) desecrate

165. PERQUISITE
(1) incentive (2) privilege
(3) bonus (4) reward

Directions (166 – 170) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam.12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

166. BENEVOLENT
(1) beneficial (2) kind
(3) helpful (4) supportive

167. ANCESTORS
(1) extinct tribes (2) relatives
(3) forefathers (4) old people

168. EMBRACE
(1) impress (2) except
(3) embarrass (4) accept

169. MEEK
(1) light-hearted (2) serious
(3) submissive (4) benign

170. SUFFICIENT
(1) full (2) complete
(3) enough (4) less

Directions (171–175) : In the following, questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.19.06.2011 (Ist Sitting)

171. LUCIDITY
(1) fluidity (2) politeness
(3) clarity (4) fluency

172. INDICT
(1) implicate (2) elude
(3) charge (4) manifest

173. APPRAISE
(1) accuse (2) praise
(3) appreciate (4) judge

174. DELUGE
(1) confusion (2) deception
(3) flood (4) weapon

175. PREPONDERANCE
(1) pre-eminence
(2) dominance
(3) domineering
(4) preoccupation

Directions (176 – 180) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.19.06.2011 (IInd Sitting)

176. BARREN
(1) good (2) wholesome
(3) unproductive (4) profitable

177. INFAMY
(1) notoriety (2) glory
(3) integrity (4) familiarity

178. INTREPID
(1) hesitant (2) fearless
(3) extrovert (4) rash

179. PRODIGAL
(1) exclusive (2) productive
(3) lavish (4) carefree

180. PERSPICUOUS
(1) relevant (2) precise
(3) brief (4) clear

Directions (181-185) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (Ist Sitting)

181. LOQUACIOUS
(1) talkative (2) slow
(3) content (4) unclear

182. VINDICTIVE
(1) imaginative (2) accusative
(3) spiteful (4) aggressive

183. INCLEMENT
(1) selfish (2) active
(3) unfavourable
(4) inactive

184. GENIAL
(1) cordial (2) unselfish
(3) careful (4) specific

185. ACCRUE
(1) accumulate
(2) accommodate
(3) grow
(4) suffice

Directions (186 – 190) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (IInd Sitting)

186. POIGNANT
(1) showy (2) sad
(3) silly (4) snobbish

187. QUERULOUS
(1) critical (2) curious
(3) complaining (4) ambiguous

188. AUDACIOUS
(1) brilliant (2) powerful
(3) bold (4) frightening

189. PERILOUS
(1) hazardous (2) rigorous
(3) resilient (4) requisite

190. REVERIE
(1) determination
(2) day-dream
(3) reality
(4) realization

Directions (191–195) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper–I)

191. FLAUNT
(1) cut (2) deceive
(3) exhibit (4) blame

192. SUBJUGATE
(1) capitulate (2) conquer
(3) strike (4) confuse

193. BEHAVIOUR
(1) conduct (2) blessing
(3) character (4) response

194. STRINGENT
(1) flexible (2) inflexible
(3) staunch (4) tough

195. DELIIBERATELY
(1) spontaneously
(2) inadvertently
(3) intentionally
(4) naturally

Directions (196– 200) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 22.01.2012 Paper-I)

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196. REGARD
(1) respect (2) liking
(3) love (4) suspicion

197. SWAP
(1) snap (2) exchange
(3) break (4) exclude

198. PRUDENT
(1) wise (2) cunning
(3) frank (4) severe

199. GENIUS
(1) generous
(2) foreigner
(3) a person with uncommon intellect
(4) athlete

200. CULMINATION
(1) conclusion (2) climax
(3) abyss (4) cultivation

Directions (201–205) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam.25.02.2012 (Paper-I) North Zone (Ist Sitting)

201. MAGNIFICENT
(1) magnanimous
(2) modest
(3) generous (4) splendid

202. SPIRITED
(1) heated (2) drunk
(3) enthusiastic (4) possessed

203. GLOOMY
(1) misty (2) obscure
(3) murky (4) shadowy

204. GRUMBLE
(1) scold (2) complain
(3) sheer (4) fight

205. CRUDE
(1) unrefined (2) cruel
(3) rude (4) savage

Directions (206-210) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 31.08.2008)

206. SUPERSEDE
(1) suspend (2) enforce
(3) repeal (4) set aside

207. PERILOUS
(1) monstrous (2) dangerous
(3) cautious (4) dubious

208. AFFLUENCE
(1) richness (2) difficulty
(3) influence (4) awkwardness

209. BIFURCATED
(1) dissected into pieces
(2) divided into two
(3) thoroughly evaluate
(4) verbally abused

210. CONSENSUS
(1) unanamity (2) equanimity
(3) magnanimity (4) proximity

Directions (211-215) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 02.08.2009)

211. INADVERTENT
(1) thoughtless
(2) unintentional
(3) insane
(4) unintelligent

212. BARREN
(1) insane (2) rough
(3) infertile (4) lush

213. ABSTAIN
(1) insist (2) persist
(3) refrain (4) resist

214. COUNTERFEIT
(1) constant (2) unknown
(3) biased (4) fake

215. NOVICE
(1) expert (2) specialist
(3) generalist (4) beginner

Directions (216 – 225) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade'C' &'D') Exam. 26.09.2010)

216. BLISTER
(1) chatter (2) travel
(3) attack (4) wound

217. TRAUMA
(1) accident
(2) art form
(3) type of medicine
(4) emotional shock

218. RECTIFY
(1) proceed (2) satisfy
(3) insert (4) correct

219. JUBILANT
(1) brilliant (2) proud
(3) ecstatic (4) gloomy

220. DESPONDENT
(1) deserted (2) dejected
(3) rejected (4) repentant

221. LIBERTY
(1) freedom (2) equality
(3) charity (4) democracy

222. FABULOUS
(1) beautiful (2) marvellous
(3) interesting (4) charming

223. ENIGMATIC
(1) magnetic (2) automatic
(3) speeding (4) puzzling

224. DESPERATION
(1) depression
(2) jubilation
(3) fascination
(4) hopelessness

225. AVERSION
(1) aggression (2) assertion
(3) dislike (4) impudence

Directions (226 – 230) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)

226. AUTOCRATIC
(1) cooperative (2) dictatorial
(3) inspirational (4) charitable

227. DARING
(1) brilliant (2) energetic
(3) enthusiastic (4) courageous

228· DEMONSTRATE
(1) remonstrate (2) show
(3) witness (4) complain

229· DELIBERATE
(1) purposeless (2) perpetrate
(3) intentional (4) intervention

230· DEFER
(1) postpone (2) different
(3) accept (4) disagree

Directions (231-235) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010 (Ist Sitting)

231. SAVOUR
(1) taste (2) protector
(3) sour (4) flavour

232. RIVALLED
(1) hatred (2) revised
(3) competed (4) contradicted

233. TRIMMING
(1) skimming (2) arranging
(3) planning (4) cutting

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234. PESTER
(1) annoy (2) insect
(3) upset (4) paste

235. DISPARITY
(1) disseminate (2) difference
(3) discord (4) difficulty

Directions (236– 240) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting)

236. FORTIFY
(1) create (2) generate
(3) prohibit (4) strengthen

237. PACIFY
(1) calm down (2) satisfy
(3) rouse (4) rejoice

238. PAUCITY
(1) surplus (2) shortage
(3) excess (4) meanness

239. TEDIOUS
(1) devious (2) dull
(3) distinctive (4) derogatory

240. ATROCITY
(1) envy (2) violence
(3) jealousy (4) absurdity

Directions (241 – 250) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 09.01.2011)

241. IMAGINARY
(1) fabulous (2) fictitious
(3) factitious (4) fallacious

242. TRANQUIL
(1) tremendous (2) dynamic
(3) treacherous (4) peaceful

243. SORDID
(1) sore (2) unpleasant
(3) splendid (4) dissatisfied

244. NEFARIOUS
(1) docile (2) natural
(3) neurotic (4) wicked

245. MELLOW
(1) melodious (2) dramatic
(3) genial (4) fruity

246. BOISTEROUS
(1) boyish (2) huge
(3) sound (4) noisy

247. SHINES
(1) glows (2) dazzles
(3) blazes (4) glitters

248. CIRCUITOUS
(1) short (2) roundabout
(3) circular (4) different

249. INSENSITIVE
(1) repulsive (2) revolting
(3) cunning (4) callous

250. DEARTH
(1) scarcity (2) familiarity
(3) closeness (4) relation

Directions (251 – 255) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)

251. CEASE
(1) stop (2) lapse
(3) close (4) arrest

252. LIABILITY
(1) debt (2) debit
(3) asset (4) credit

253. INTEGRATION
(1) symmetry (2) unity
(3) coordination (4) compromise

254. DISCRIMINATE
(1) compare (2) distinguish
(3) comprehend
(4) connect

255. APPEAR
(1) see (2) allow
(3) seem (4) enter

Directions (256-260) : In each question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)

256. CAJOLE
(1) insist (2) persuade
(3) flatter (4) recommend

257. FRAGRANCE
(1) taste (2) aroma
(3) sight (4) touch

258. FICTITIOUS
(1) false (2) frail
(3) foul (4) flattering

259. OBSCENE
(1) dirty (2) unhealthy
(3) indecent (4) unwanted

260. IMITATE
(1) follow (2) copy
(3) think (4) allude

Directions (261 – 265) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CISF Constable (GD) Exam.05.06.2011)

261. TAME
(1) wild (2) savage
(3) domesticated (4) silent

262. MERCY
(1) merit (2) sympathy
(3) loss (4) pain

263. OBSCENE
(1) beautiful (2) unhealthy
(3) unwanted (4) indecent

264. EFFECT
(1) result (2) warning
(3) chance (4) purpose

265. SPECULATE
(1) think (2) guess
(3) argue (4) speak

Directions (266 – 270) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam.16.10.2011)

266. EMULATE
(1) echo (2) mimick
(3) imitate (4) simulate

267. LAUD
(1) like (2) acknowledge
(3) praise (4) record

268. EMANCIPATE
(1) liberate (2) exist
(3) correct (4) restrain

269. ABSORBING
(1) concentrating
(2) engrossing
(3) fascinating
(4) enriching

270. CARICATURE
(1) biographical sketch
(2) grotesque likeness
(3) eccentricity
(4) personality trait

Directions (271– 275) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam.04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (North Zone)

271. ELASTIC
(1) rubbery (2) flexible
(3) expensive (4) exciting

272. VACILLATE
(1) waver (2) never
(3) quiver (4) queer

273. IMPECCABLE
(1) perfect (2) fair
(3) faultless (4) criminal

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274. IMPEDIMENT
(1) clear (2) ailment
(3) incapable (4) obstruction

275. ADVANCE
(1) reduce (2) halt
(3) progress (4) extend

Directions (276-280) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam.04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (North Zone)

276. DENY
(1) regain (2) refuse
(3) repair (4) reduce

277. ABUSE
(1) use (2) praise
(3) scorn (4) raise

278. DOCILE
(1) submissive (2) stubborn
(3) strong (4) changeable

279. CONSIDERATE
(1) agreeable (2) kind
(3) like-minded (4) thoughtful

280. NURTURE
(1) encourage (2) grow
(3) see (4) maintain

Directions (281-285) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

281. DEFER
(1) indifferent (2) defy
(3) differ (4) postpone

282. CEASE
(1) begin (2) stop
(3) create (4) dull

283. PIOUS
(1) religious (2) sympathetic
(3) afraid (4) faithful

284. ABANDON
(1) forsake (2) keep
(3) cherish (4) enlarge

285. CANCEL
(1) abolish (2) approve
(3) allow (4) break

Directions (286–290) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

286. ADORN
(1) trust (2) writer
(3) suspect (4) beautify

287. REPOSE
(1) place (2) keep
(3) rest (4) replace

288. COMMOTION
(1) cheer (2) imbalance
(3) disturbance (4) movement

289. IRREVOCABLE
(1) changed (2) done
(3) unalterable (4) reversible

290. ANGER
(1) calmness (3) leisure
(2) vagueness (4) displeasure

Directions (291-295) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone)

291. IRRESOLUTE
(1) undecided (2) angry
(3) ignorant (4) firm

292. FRUGAL
(1) economical (2) delicate
(3) splendid (4) hungry

293. MOTIVE
(1) reason (2) occasion
(3) intention (4) preparation

294. PITY
(1) offence (2) mercy
(3) kindness (4) joy

295. QUASH
(1) question (2) pledge
(3) reject (4) slash

Directions (296 – 300) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam.11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (Delhi Zone)

296. METICULOUS
(1) correct (2) clean
(3) methodical (4) painstaking

297. ABUNDANT
(1) sufficient (2) plentiful
(3) significant (4) vibrant

298. ANTICIPATE
(1) antagonise (2) expect
(3) accept (4) hope

299. RESTRICT
(1) curtail (2) prohibit
(3) retain (4) retail

300. TREMENDOUS
(1) awesome (2) remarkable
(3) considerable (4) excessive

Directions (301–305) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

301. DILLIGENT
(1) intelligent (2) eminent
(3) hardworking (4) reliable

302. TEMPEST
(1) drama (2) temperature
(3) temptation (4) storm

303. INSTANT
(1) constant (2) distant
(3) immediate (4) sudden

304. DISASTER
(1) death (2) epidemic
(3) misfortune (4) derailment

305. ADVERSE
(1) unequal (2) unfavourable
(3) unwanted (4) undue

Directions (306-310) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

306. REQUEST
(1) ask (2) please
(3) suggest (4) offer

307. FOREBODING
(1) alarm (2) forecast
(3) failure (4) foresight

308. CHANGE
(1) alter (2) renew
(3) review (4) repeat

309. GENUINE
(1) good (2) real
(3) attractive (4) lovable

310. ACQUAINT
(1) arouse (2) introduce
(3) appoint (4) acquire

Directions (311–313) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.1912 (Ist Sitting)

311. RIGHT
(1) correct (2) marked
(3) straight (4) finished

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312. APPREHENDED
(1) understood (2) arrested
(3) feared (4) questioned

313. GENUINE
(1) real (2) unreal
(3) similar (4) false

Directions (314–316) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best, expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.1912 (IInd Sitting)

314. CONCEAL
(1) show (2) hide
(3) cancel (4) excuse

315. EFFICIENT
(1) clever (2) smart
(3) known (4) capable

316. DISEASE
(1) fall (2) damage
(3) illness (4) injury

Directions (317 – 319) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 16.09.2012)

317. ENIGMA
(1) truth (2) fear
(3) difficulty (4) puzzle

318. CONCURRENCE
(1) occurrence (2) conquest
(3) currency (4) agreement

319. ESPIONAGE
(1) planning (2) pioneering
(3) lineage (4) spying

Directions (320–324) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam.04.08.2011 Paper-II)

320. PROGNOSIS
(1) diagnosis (2) forecast
(3) preface (4) identity

321. POACH
(1) catch (2) hunt
(3) preach (4) plunder

322. REPARTEE
(1) refuse (2) celebrate
(3) response (4) question

323. EXHORT
(1) recommend (2) coax
(3) pressure (4) push

324. LURID
(1) happy (2) abundant
(3) bright (4) shocking

Directions (325 – 329) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II)

325. CONCEALED
(1) covered (2) closed
(3) sealed (4) hidden

326. RELISH
(1) realise (2) taste
(3) enjoy (4) reveal

327. ACUTE
(1) dull (2) drowsy
(3) unpleasant (4) sharp

328. SOLICIT
(1) command (2) request
(3) sympathize (4) agree

329. SURMOUNT
(1) discount (2) surround
(3) overcome (4) capture

Directions (330 – 332) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (Ist Sitting))

330. BRISK
(1) quick (2) bright
(3) puzzled (4) active

331. PAIL
(1) mug (2) container
(3) bucket (4) vessel

332. CONDONE
(1) ignore (2) overlook
(3) forgive (4) forget

Directions (333 – 335) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting))

333. THRIVE
(1) destroy (2) flourish
(3) raise (4) create

334. ANGUISH
(1) trouble (2) conflict
(3) anger (4) agony

335. DISSUADE
(1) encourage (2) worry
(3) disturb (4) discourage

Directions (336 – 338) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting)

336. PLEASURE
(1) comfort (2) privilege
(3) support (4) happiness

337. ONUS
(1) inclination
(2) responsibility
(3) prudence (4) antipathy

338. ESSENTIAL
(1) hidden (2) obvious
(3) vital (4) trivial

Directions (339-341) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

339. DILIGENT
(1) desirous
(2) hardworking
(3) ridiculous
(4) assiduous

340. BLUNDER
(1) blemish (2) danger
(3) worry (4) mistake

341. COARSE
(1) smooth (2) refined
(3) stiff (4) rough

Directions (342-344) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

342. COMPASSIONATE
(1) pathetic (2) aesthetic
(3) sympathetic (4) warm

343. SOLITARY
(1) quiet (2) lonely
(3) lost (4) idle

344. DECAY
(1) decompose (2) decline
(3) dispose (4) disturb

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Directions (345–347) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

345. BLISS
(1) pleasure (2) fantasy
(3) happiness (4) laughter

346. CANDID
(1) able (2) quiet
(3) fearless (4) frank

347. MEAGRE
(1) plenty (2) inadequate
(3) sufficient (4) limited

Directions (348–352) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting)

348. WHOLESOME
(1) complete (2) ripe
(3) sound (4) desirable

349. INFIRM
(1) unsteady (2) timid
(3) nervous (4) weak

350. CORDIAL
(1) affectionate
(2) generous (3) friendly
(4) kind

351. SOLE
(1) only (2) principal
(3) important (4) immediate

352. SYSTEMATICALLY
(1) scientifically
(2) technically
(3) methodically
(4) symmetrically

Directions (353-357) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 11.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

353. ECONOMICAL
(1) extravagant (2) lavish
(3) thrifty (4) stingy

354. SUPERFICIAL
(1) defective (2) superior
(3) deep (4) shallow

355. MANIA
(1) greatness (2) fame
(3) madness (4) wisdom

356. PERISH
(1) disintegrate (2) die
(3) destroy (4) vanish

357. ALLURE
(1) tempt (2) attempt
(3) deceive (4) praise

Directions (358 – 362) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

358. ASSAULT
(1) attack (2) comfort
(3) construct (4) attach

359. PROTRUDE
(1) lengthen (2) uphold
(3) bulge (4) refute

360. ACCOMPLISH
(1) surrender (2) achieve
(3) forsake (4) abandon

361. APEX
(1) bottom (2) outward
(3) top (4) inward

362. BAFFLE
(1) strike (2) puzzle
(3) flutter (4) surpass

Directions (363–365) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, Ist Sitting)

363. APPRISE
(1) praise (2) inform
(3) conceal (4) assess

364. PERIODIC
(1) infrequent (2) continuous
(3) occasional (4) regular

365. GRUESOME
(1) sullen (2) hideous
(3) exhausting (4) insulting

Directions (366–368) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, Ist Sitting : Patna)

366. ABSURD
(1) diligent (2) ridiculous
(3) brisk (4) complex

367. SOLITARY
(1) sad (2) voluntary
(3) subtle (4) lonely

368. PACIFIC
(1) extensive (2) peaceful
(3) deep (4) white

Directions (369-371) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

369. FETCH
(1) order (2) bring
(3) scoop (4) take

370. ECSTASY
(1) economy (2) eclipse
(3) joy (4) extremism

371. CLANDESTINE
(1) family (2) useful
(3) dangerous (4) secret

Directions (372-374) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

372. BARBARIC
(1) uncivilized
(2) premeditated
(3) barber's
(4) thorny

373. HURDLE
(1) throw (2) opposition
(3) obstacle (4) suspicion

374. DETER
(1) neglect
(2) disapprove
(3) differ
(4) hinder

Directions (375–377) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, IInd Sitting)

375. COARSE
(1) path (2) difficult
(3) rough (4) definite

376. VANISH
(1) disappear (2) decrease
(3) encircle (4) reveal

377. SPURIOUS
(1) modest (2) spontaneous
(3) fake (4) sincere

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Directions (378–380) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

378. DEMISE
(1) death (2) misfortune
(3) accident (4) dismissal

379. ADVERSITY
(1) opponent (2) misfortune
(3) adversary (4) hostility

380. MUNDANE
(1) musical (2) ordinary
(3) mortal (4) mandatory

Directions (381-383) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

381. ANTAGONIST
(1) non-believer
(2) trouble-maker
(3) trouble-shooter
(4) opponent

382. SOLITARY
(1) solid (2) solicitous
(3) lonely (4) voluntary

383. ENGROSS
(1) dismiss (2) oppress
(3) absorb (4) endanger

Directions (384-388) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

384. ABSOLVE
(1) consume (2) punish
(3) acquit (4) withheld

385. ASCRIPTION
(1) description (2) account
(3) attribution (4) cure

386. TOIL
(1) test (2) spoil
(3) work hard (4) tell

387. MIMIC
(1) tease (2) refresh
(3) greet (4) copy

388. KIOSK
(1) store (2) shop
(3) booth (4) mall

Directions (389-391) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, Ist Sitting)

389. INGENUOUS
(1) innocent (2) artful
(3) cunning (4) clever

390. INNOCUOUS
(1) careless
(2) harmless
(3) insufficient
(4) irresponsible

391. INSOLENT
(1) disrespectful
(2) insoluble
(3) depreciating
(4) the sole of a shoe

Directions (392-394) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IInd Sitting)

392. PARSIMONY
(1) expenditure (2) bankruptcy
(3) bribery (4) miserliness

393. TRIBULATION
(1) palpitation (2) suffering
(3) weakness (4) stimulation

394. RAMPART
(1) ropeway (2) staircase
(3) parapet (4) scaffold

Directions (395-397): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

395. COLLATE
(1) describe (2) narrate
(3) prescribe (4) assemble

396. ADVOCATE
(1) pronounce (2) support
(3) determine (4) predict

397. PREAMBLE
(1) mediation (2) conclusion
(3) introduction (4) definition

Directions (398-400) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

398. GARRULOUS
(1) talkative (2) sedative
(3) vocative (4) positive

399. TINSEL
(1) tinkle (2) decoration
(3) tin (4) colourful

400. LABYRINTH
(1) meandering (2) rotating
(3) pacing (4) wriggling

Directions (401-403) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013, Ist Sitting)

401. HARD
(1) difficult (2) simple
(3) common (4) easy

402. HUMOROUS
(1) witty (2) innovative
(3) fashionable (4) timid

403. GATHER
(1) scatter (2) disperse
(3) congregate (4) separate

Directions (404-406) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)

404. GREET
(1) welcome (2) hostile
(3) unsociable (4) aloof

405. HAPPINESS
(1) grief (2) sorrow
(3) misery (4) bliss

406. CATASTROPHE
(1) Clumsy (2) Disease
(3) Rustic (4) Calamity

Directions (407-409) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

407. HALLUCINATION
(1) delusion (2) habitat
(3) dress (4) deception

408. SALACIOUS
(1) angry (2) unhappy
(3) satisfied (4) lustful

409. DERIVE
(1) contain (2) attain
(3) sustain (4) obtain

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Directions (410-412) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

410. REPEATED
(1) disputed (2) elaborated
(3) explained (4) reiterated

411. REVERE
(1) condemn (2) reverse
(3) humiliate (4) respect

412. ERUDITE
(1) scholarly (2) unlettered
(3) stingy (4) sloppy

Directions (413-415) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

413. CITADEL
(1) mansion (2) fortress
(3) palace (4) metropolis

414. STERN
(1) young (2) stem
(3) strict (4) lenient

415. ABERRATION
(1) intensification
(2) deviation
(3) nationality
(4) justification

Directions (416-420) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

416. ABNORMAL
(1) unnatural (2) aggressive
(3) unique (4) informal

417. VENAL
(1) corrupt
(2) comprehensible
(3) legible
(4) forgivable

418. CONJURER
(1) magician (2) jester
(3) performer (4) trickster

419. INVOICE
(1) word (2) sound
(3) statement (4) language

420. AMELIORATE
(1) improve (2) degrade
(3) motivate (4) agree

Directions (421-423) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

421. LOGICAL
(1) responsive (2) rational
(3) educated (4) improper

422. DELUSION
(1) illumination (2) illusion
(3) ascension (4) reality

423. MASTERY
(1) mystery (2) weighty
(3) authority (4) weakness

Directions (424–425) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

424. TEMERITY
(1) verity (2) audacity
(3) simplicity (4) paucity

425. WILY
(1) wise (2) stupid
(3) cunning (4) angry

Directions (426–427) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)

426. ANGUISHED
(1) sorrowful (2) doubtful
(3) respectful (4) joyful

427. PRETEND
(1) guess (2) suspect
(3) think (4) feign

Directions (428 – 429) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

428. IMPETUOUS
(1) Impious (2) Impressive
(3) Hasty (4) Disturbing

429. EVADE
(1) Vacate (2) Cheat
(3) Pretend (4) Avoid

Directions (430 – 431) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

430. ADMONITION
(1) Admission (2) Hindrance
(3) Reason (4) Warning

431. THRIFTY
(1) Greedy
(2) Extravagant
(3) Economical
(4) Compassionate

Directions (432–434) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

432. WANDER
(1) ride (2) desire
(3) roam (4) treat

433. TACITURN
(1) gloomy (2) sarcastic
(3) upset (4) silent

434. FURY
(1) Shout (2) Scold
(3) Frown (4) Anger

Directions (435–437) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)

435. TRANSIENT
(1) permanent (2) uncertain
(3) provisional (4) transitory

436. PLUMP
(1) tall (2) fat
(3) lean (4) skinny

437. VALIANT
(1) courageous (2) quarrelsome
(3) cheerful (4) repulsive

Directions (438–440) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IInd Sitting)

438. FLUNG
(1) threw (2) caught
(3) cast (4) spat

439. ENCOUNTERED
(1) faced (2) solved
(3) entered (4) entertained

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440. REDEEM
(1) punish (2) save
(3) forget (4) forgive

Directions (441–443): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam–2013, 27.04.2014)

441. CREDIBLE
(1) charming (2) serious
(3) believable (4) worthy

442. EXTRICATE
(1) free (2) tie
(3) complicate (4) pull

443. OBSTREPEROUS
(1) unruly (2) lazy
(3) awkward (4) sullen

Directions (444–446) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam–2013, 27.04.2014)

444. HONEST
(1) authentic (2) upright
(3) direct (4) actual

445. VOCATION
(1) examination (2) seminar
(3) occupation (4) holiday

446. CANTANKEROUS
(1) noisy
(2) quarrelsome
(3) rash
(4) disrespectful

Directions (447 – 451) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

447. SCORN
(1) concise (2) despise
(3) bias (4) fierce

448. CATASTROPHE
(1) tragedy (2) anger
(3) violence (4) hatred

449. ABJURE
(1) renounce (2) announce
(3) pronounce (4) denounce

450. ASSESS
(1) overload (2) measure
(3) permit (4) enter

451. ELASTIC
(1) free (2) liberal
(3) flexible (4) broad

Directions (452–456) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

452. DIFFIDENT
(1) timid (2) unhappy
(3) discourteous (4) gentle

453. CRAFTY
(1) evil (2) cunning
(3) unkind (4) infamous

454. EXORBITANT
(1) odd (2) ridiculous
(3) excessive (4) threatening

455. PENCHANT
(1) liking (2) eagerness
(3) disability (4) dislike

456. AFFLUENT
(1) prosperous (2) kind
(3) fluent (4) distributary

Directions (457–459) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, Ist Sitting)

457. TEPID
(1) hot (2) warm
(3) cold (4) boiling

458. CANNY
(1) obstinate (2) proud
(3) stout (4) clever

459. HUMANE
(1) sympathetic (2) spirit
(3) straight (4) source

Directions (460–462) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, IInd Sitting)

460. SCINTILLATING
(1) moving (2) interesting
(3) burning (4) glittering

461. TRANSIENT
(1) fleeting
(2) transparent
(3) feeble (4) fanciful

462. VORACIOUS
(1) hungry (2) hasty
(3) thirsty (4) greedy

Directions (463–465) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014, Ist Sitting)

463. IMPERVIOUS
(1) audacious (2) haphazard
(3) impenetrable (4) illogical

464. PERUSE
(1) overuse (2) examine
(3) abuse (4) defuse

465. AMICABLE
(1) friendly (2) happy
(3) perfect (4) joyous

Directions (466-468) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

466. POROUS
(1) adventurous (2) permeable
(3) pungent (4) concrete

467. INSIPID
(1) spicy (2) bland
(3) interesting (4) warm

468. CONVALESCE
(1) diminish (2) admonish
(3) recover (4) convey

Directions (469–471) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

469. GARBLE
(1) confuse (2) hide
(3) communicate
(4) explain

470. PINNACLE
(1) capsule (2) heart
(3) summit (4) pit

471. BRUTALIZE
(1) stir (2) ill-treat
(3) devise (4) strike

Directions (472-476) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

472. QUICKEN
(1) accelerate (2) delay
(3) hinder (4) stop

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473. TRANSIENT
(1) temporary (2) durable
(3) timely (4) transparent

474. COMPENSATE
(1) compile (2) make up for
(3) result in (4) complete

475. RETALIATE
(1) pardon (2) corrupt
(3) avenge (4) rejoice

476. EPIDEMIC
(1) endemic (2) local
(3) widespread (4) natural

Directions (477–481) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IInd Sitting)

477. CURIOUS
(1) doubtful (2) inquisitive
(3) sad (4) suspicious

478. CANDID
(1) honest (2) greedy
(3) dishonest (4) secretive

479. FORSAKEN
(1) nurtured (2) neglected
(3) pardoned (4) abandoned

480. VIVACIOUS
(1) lonely (2) lively
(3) beautiful (4) brooding

481. AMIABLE
(1) rude (2) curt
(3) friendly (4) annoyed

Directions (482 – 486) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)

482. PETITION
(1) rotation
(2) administration
(3) appeal
(4) vocation

483. PROPOSITION
(1) intimation (2) protestation
(3) proposal (4) invitation

484. VIVACIOUS
(1) imaginary (2) lively
(3) perceptible (4) languid

485. SPORADIC
(1) timely (2) scattered
(3) frequent (4) irrelevant

486. PERSEVERE
(1) fickle (2) persist
(3) constant (4) polite

Directions (487 – 491) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

487. ADEQUATE
(1) suitable (2) capable
(3) appropriate (4) enough

488. YEARN
(1) to earn (2) to crave
(3) to regret (4) to yawn

489. TRANSMISSION
(1) administer (2) conveyance
(3) connect (4) disconnect

490. MEANDER
(1) blow (2) curve
(3) bend (4) wind

491. JABBER
(1) eloquent (2) chatter
(3) talk (4) speak

Directions (492 – 496) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

492. JEALOUS
(1) interested (2) hatred
(3) envied (4) admired

493. GUILE
(1) cunning (2) careful
(3) careless (4) greedy

494. FUTILITY
(1) uselessness
(2) insignificance
(3) irrelevance
(4) unimportance

495. SHAM
(1) real (2) genuine
(3) authentic (4) fake

496. ARDUOUS
(1) troublesome (2) gloomy
(3) difficult (4) perilous

Directions (497–499) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

497. GARNISH
(1) honour (2) respect
(3) obey (4) adorn

498. ABANDON
(1) excuse (2) forsake
(3) urge (4) risk

499. ODIOUS
(1) hateful (2) rotten
(3) infamous (4) sick

Directions (500–502) :In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

500. REPEAL
(1) acceptance
(2) cancellation
(3) rejection
(4) dejection

501. TENET
(1) belief (2) provision
(3) perspective (4) view

502. PECULIAR
(1) special (2) strange
(3) ordinary (4) rare

Directions (503-505) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014 (TF No. 482 RN 5)

503. AFFLUENT
(1) blossom (2) flourish
(3) prosperous (4) thrive

504. PERIL
(1) danger (2) roughness
(3) insecurity (4) anger

505. AUGUST
(1) common (2) ridiculous
(3) dignified (4) petty

Directions (506-508) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014 TF No. 022 MH 3)

506. PERSIST
(1) resist (2) leave
(3) quit (4) insist

507. EVENTUALLY
(1) previously (2) briefly
(3) finally (4) successfully

508. IMPECCABLE
(1) remarkable (2) unbelievable
(3) flawless (4) displeasing

Directions (509–513) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014 , Ist Sitting TF No. 333 LO 2)

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509. LATENT
(1) hidden (2) expose
(3) obstruct (4) confuse

510. DWINDLE
(1) flourish (2) grow
(3) increase (4) decrease

511. AMELIORATE
(1) appease
(2) improve
(3) humiliate
(4) make excuse

512. OSSIFY
(1) make or become like a stone
(2) make or become like a bone
(3) turn into plasma
(4) turn into iron

513. SPURIOUS
(1) fictional (2) true
(3) particular (4) fake

Directions (514–518) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)

514. BESEECH
(1) crave (2) praise
(3) bless (4) beg

515. SNOOZE
(1) sleep (2) snore
(3) dream (4) relax

516. HUMILIATION
(1) elimination (2) dishonour
(3) irritation (4) damage

517. EMIT
(1) discharge (2) appear
(3) vomit (4) disappear

518. GULLIBILITY
(1) shrewdness (2) simplicity
(3) avidity (4) gravity

Directions (519–521) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015 Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

519. TIRADE
(1) trade (2) praise
(3) applause (4) rant

520. PROFICIENT
(1) adept (2) pupil
(3) reliable (4) prominent

521. ADMONISH
(1) irritate (2) chide
(3) displease (4) annoy

Directions (522–526) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

522. INTERFERENCE
(1) honour (2) obstruction
(3) fearful (4) deference

523. QUARRY
(1) victim (2) quake
(3) denounce (4) quest

524. ANNIHILATE
(1) solve (2) initiate
(3) destroy (4) deduce

525. CONJECTURE
(1) guess (2) truth
(3) knowledge (4) bias

526. VERISIMILITUDE
(1) grotesque (2) fantastic
(3) festive
(4) authenticity

Directions (527–531) : In the following five questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 IInd Sitting)

527. RECAPITULATION
(1) introduction (2) capture
(3) withdrawal (4) recall

528. COMPLACENT
(1) satisfied (2) recommend
(3) witty (4) confuse

529. ENTERPRISING
(1) doing a new experiment
(2) finding out new ways of doing things
(3) taking up a new job
(4) a new venture

530. OPULENT
(1) hard-working
(2) comfortable
(3) obscure
(4) rich

531. VISCERAL
(1) cloudy (2) bodily
(3) heavenly (4) intelligent

Directions (532-534) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

532. DEVOUT
(1) pious (2) solemn
(3) loyal (4) dedicated

533. PREDILECTION
(1) preference (2) favour
(3) whim (4) prejudice

534. EFFIGY
(1) organ (2) dummy
(3) imagery (4) reflection

Directions (535–537) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

535. PLEBISCITE
(1) referendum
(2) reservation
(3) representation
(4) renunciation

536. FRUGAL
(1) plain (2) simple
(3) miserly (4) economical

537. DIMINISH
(1) prohibit (2) worsen
(3) reduce (4) shorten

Directions (538-540) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

538. PERUSE
(1) read (2) argue
(3) follow (4) reduce

539. SPUME
(1) spit (2) poison
(3) lava (4) foams

540. BOARD
(1) food (2) furniture
(3) lodging (4) frame

Directions (541–543) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

541. RESURGENCE
(1) relocation (2) repletion
(3) renewal (4) reluctance

542. DAMP
(1) light (2) clear
(3) wet (4) complicated

543. INGENUOUS
(1) careless (2) candid
(3) creative (4) crafty

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Directions (544 – 546) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

544. INSANE
(1) cowardice (2) foolish
(3) mad (4) funny

545. PODIUM
(1) arena (2) tripod
(3) stand (4) dais

546. CHARISMA
(1) character (2) charm
(3) fame (5) power

Directions (547–549) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

547. BUMPTIOUS
(1) uncouth (2) conceited
(3) rude (4) shrewd

548. OSTRACIZE
(1) evacuate (2) excavate
(3) expel (4) extradite

549. BANE
(1) challenge (2) curse
(3) danger (4) threat

Directions (550–552) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, Ist Sitting)

550. FELICITATED
(1) admired (2) adored
(3) encouraged (4) congratulated

551. HONOUR
(1) determination (2) courage
(3) respect (4) discipline

552. RECTIFY
(1) clarify (2) condone
(3) correct (4) regularise

Directions (553–555) : In the following three questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, IInd Sitting)

553. ENORMOUS
(1) petty (2) warehouse
(3) immense (4) trivial

554. INEVITABLE
(1) significant (2) unavoidable
(3) crucial (4) undeniable

555. DRIZZLE
(1) sprinkle (2) trickle
(3) splash (4) downpour

Directions (556-558) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

556. ERRONEOUS
(1) inaccurate (2) unfair
(3) wrong (4) false

557. VIABLE
(1) useless (2) bright
(3) capable (4) workable

558. SINUOUS
(1) serpentine (2) transparent
(3) straight (4) serene

Directions (559–562) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

559. DILIGENT
(1) industrious (2) energetic
(3) intelligent (4) modest

560. DESULTORY
(1) random (2) frugal
(3) forsake (4) diminish

561. JEALOUS
(1) lustful (2) envious
(3) proud (4) greedy

562. QUEST
(1) test (2) trial
(3) decision (4) search

Directions (563–566) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

563. REVENUE
(1) income (2) return
(3) disaster (4) regain

564. GENUINE
(1) Concern (2) Local
(3) Authentic (4) Clever

565. ACCURACY
(1) Cleverness (2) Agreement
(3) Precision (4) Attachment

566. CONSORT
(1) Protect (2) Partner
(3) Convoy (4) Guide

Directions (567-570) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

567. FEEBLE
(1) weak (2) playful
(3) pretty (4) small

568. PAWN
(1) sponge (2) scrounge
(3) hire (4) pledge

569. CHASTISE
(1) praise (2) upbraid
(3) monitor (4) chase

570. MAESTRO
(1) genius (2) admirer
(3) employee (4) novice

Directions (571–574) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015(Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

571. INVINCIBLE
(1) vulnerable (2) fallible
(3) yielding (4) unassailable

572. RESULT
(1) data (2) decision
(3) outcome (4) cause

573. LOUSY
(1) awesome (2) awful
(3) aura (4) awry

574. CRUSADE
(1) campaign (2) flatten
(3) critical (4) angry

Directions (575–578) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

575. MERGE
(1) mixture (2) blend
(3) contact (4) meet

576. GOURMET
(1) fussy (2) praise
(3) gastronome (4) constant

577. LIMPID
(1) clear (2) crippled
(3) lopsided (4) ruffled

578. VOCATION
(1) holiday (2) occupation
(3) break up (4) virtue

Directions (579–582) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

579. FILTHY
(1) spotless (2) immaculate
(3) dirty (4) clean

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580. MISTAKE
(1) precise (2) error
(3) accurate (4) mistook

581. ANNOY
(1) refuse (2) revoke
(3) lazy (4) offend

582. ACQUIRE
(1) relinquish (2) procure
(3) lose (4) renounce

Directions (583–586) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

583. ADVERSITY
(1) seniority (2) spirituality
(3) familiarity (4) misery

584. REVEL
(1) make Merry (2) glory
(3) reveal (4) revert

585. BRUTAL
(1) humane
(2) savage
(3) sympathetic
(4) compassionate

586. STROLL
(1) trat (2) gallop
(3) walk (4) jog

587. ETERNAL
(1) temporary (2) short term
(3) time being (4) forever

Directions (588–592) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

588. ADVERSITY
(1) seniority (2) spirituality
(3) familiarity (4) misery

589. REVEL
(1) make merry (2) glory
(3) reveal (4) revert

590. BRUTAL
(1) humane
(2) savage
(3) sympathetic
(4) compassionate

591. STROLL
(1) trat (2) gallop
(3) walk (4) jog

592. ETERNAL
(1) temporary (2) short term
(3) time being (4) forever

Directions (593–597) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 IInd sitting)

593. SPORADIC
(1) occasional (2) whirling
(3) epidermic (4) stagnant

594. SPECTRUM
(1) star (2) telephone
(3) range (4) specific

595. REGIME
(1) clique (2) authority
(3) cabal (4) gang

596. STRINGENT
(1) evident (2) farfetched
(3) strict (4) compulsory

597. CONNOTE
(1) pay (2) convey
(3) conspire (4) print

Directions (598) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

598. ALTRUISTIC
(1) hostile
(2) outdated
(3) selfish
(4) philanthropic

Directions (599) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

599. ARCANE
(1) ancient (2) new
(3) simple (4) mysterious

Directions (600) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

600. CONTRITE
(1) concise
(2) regretful
(3) compassionate
(4) unapologetic

Directions (601) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

601. BASHFUL
(1) shy
(2) extrovert
(3) courageous
(4) broad-minded

Directions (602) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

602. BELLIGERENT
(1) peaceful (2) noisy
(3) hostile (4) cautious

Directions (603) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expressess the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

603. CONGRUENT
(1) different (2) identical
(3) parallel (4) unfit

604. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
INADVERTENT
(1) insignificant
(2) careless
(3) unintentional
(4) difficult

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

605. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
PANDEMONIUM
(1) pander (2) chaos
(3) gratify (4) panic

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

606. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
LETHARGIC
(1) inactive (2) elated
(3) thrilled (4) jounce

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

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607. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
LACONIC
(1) lengthy (2) concise
(3) substantial (4) comatose
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

608. Out of the four alternative, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
AWRY
(1) straight (2) with fear
(3) respect (4) crookedly
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

609. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
NAP
(1) nape (2) sneeze
(3) siesta (4) snore
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

610. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
OUTRAGEOUS
(1) loud (2) noisy
(3) naughty (4) shocking
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

611. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
SPRUCE
(1) fat (2) natty
(3) clear (4) happy
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

Directions (612) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

612. ACHIEVE
(1) accomplish (2) destroy
(3) abdicate (4) bifurcate

Directions (613) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

613. PRECARIOUS
(1) perilous (2) salubrious
(3) innocuous (4) inoffensive

Directions (614) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

614. EXASPERATE
(1) tranquilize (2) alleviate
(3) infuriate (4) appease

Directions (615) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

615. TACITURN
(1) reticent
(2) gregarious
(3) communicative
(4) garrulous

Directions (616) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

616. ACQUIESCENT
(1) tractable
(2) insurgent
(3) obstreperous
(4) recalcitrant

Directions (617–621) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

617. WANDER
(1) wrestle (2) gallop
(3) roam (4) race

618. HESITATE
(1) determine (2) pause
(3) settle (4) resolve

619. CONSCIOUSNESS
(1) understanding
(2) nothingness
(3) awareness
(4) vision

620. CALIBER
(1) capacity (2) calmness
(3) crowd (4) career

621. PERSUADE
(1) hinder (2) coax
(3) restrain (4) deter

Directions (622) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

622. PANACEA
(1) praise (2) cure-all
(3) poison (4) ambrosia

Direction (623–624) : In each of these questions, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the word given in CAPITALS/bold.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

623. MORIBUND
(1) stagnant (2) gloomy
(3) dying (4) superfluous

624. SOOTHE
(1) agitate (2) perturb
(3) fluster (4) mollify

Directions (625) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

625. ENIGMA
(1) attractive (2) riddle
(3) flare-up (4) dream

Directions (626) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given words.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

626. REVILE
(1) revive (2) review
(3) abuse (4) reveal

627. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
VENIAL
(1) corrupt (2) superficial
(3) respected (4) pardonable
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

628. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
RECTIFY
(1) satisfy (2) correct
(3) reduce (4) pacify
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

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629. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
CONSTRAIN
(1) stress (2) contradict
(3) restrict (4) obstruct
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

630. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
LETHARGIC
(1) energetic (2) lazy
(3) lethal (4) legal
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

Directions (631) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

631. RECEPTACLE
(1) compartment
(2) hole
(3) container
(4) funnel

632. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
ADVERSITY
(1) chance (2) capacity
(3) joy (4) misfortune
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

Directions (633) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

633. CUPIDITY
(1) fear (2) friendship
(3) greed (4) love
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

Directions (634–635) : In each of the following questions, choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the given word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

634. DISHEVELLED
(1) tidy (2) clean
(3) neat (4) untidy

635. VENERATE
(1) despise (2) disobey
(3) disregard (4) revere

636. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
SCANDALIZED
(1) irritated (2) scared
(3) worried (4) shocked
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

637. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
LABYRINTH
(1) maze (2) path
(3) skyscraper (4) impasse
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

638. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
EXAGGERATE
(1) magnify (2) imagine
(3) reinforce (4) reiterate
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

639. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word
ADAPT
(1) bring up (2) adjust
(3) encourage (4) serve
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (Ist Sitting)

640. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
PALLID
(1) friendly
(2) pale
(3) worthless
(4) comforting
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

641. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
CONSCRIPT
(1) draft (2) draw
(3) encircle (4) subscribe
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

642. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
INSOLENT
(1) distasteful
(2) impatient
(3) diabolic
(4) rude
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

643. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
FORSWEAR
(1) swear (2) oath
(3) abuse (4) forsake
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

644. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
NONPLUSSED
(1) injurious (2) abusive
(3) puzzled (4) enormous
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

Directions (645–647) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

645. INEFFABLE
(1) unintelligible
(2) illegible
(3) inexplicable
(4) inexpressible

646. ESPIONAGE
(1) hypnotism (2) spying
(3) perception (4) detente

647. APATHY
(1) negligence
(2) indifference
(3) sympathy (4) silence

Directions (648–650) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 01.12.2016)

648. EVINCE
(1) recollect (2) show
(3) appear (4) produce

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649. PERNICIOUS
(1) filthy
(2) foul
(3) continuous
(4) injurious

650. EULOGY
(1) harmony (2) euphoria
(3) praise (4) homily

Directions (651–653) : In the following questions, choose the correct synonym of the given word.
(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)

651. OBDURATE
(1) careless (2) contrary
(3) callous (4) stubborn

652. LASSITUDE
(1) sluggishness
(2) stagnation
(3) depression
(4) delicacy

653. DESICCATED
(1) dry (2) drain
(3) clear (4) fade

654. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
COPIOUS
(1) Vast (2) Identical
(3) Plentiful (4) Messy
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

655. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
DECIMATED
(1) Captured (2) Destroyed
(3) Damaged (4) Worried
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

656. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
IMPECCABLE
(1) Inoffensive (2) Harmless
(3) Important (4) Faultless
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

657. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
ARDUOUS
(1) Fervent
(2) Strong
(3) Enthusiastic
(4) Strenuous
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

658. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
CONTRABAND
(1) Burgled (2) Smuggled
(3) Baffled (4) Juggled
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

659. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
MASTICATE
(1) Chew (2) Choke
(3) Bite (4) Swallow
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

660. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
ABORTIVE
(1) Plentiful
(2) Lawful
(3) Unsuccessful
(4) Fruitful
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

661. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
SYCOPHANT
(1) Psyche (2) Flatterer
(3) Critic (4) Slave
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

662. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
OMINOUS
(1) Officious (2) Pleasant
(3) Convenient (4) Threatening
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

663. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
JUBILANT
(1) Sombre (2) Dejected
(3) Jocular (4) Rejoicing
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

664. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
OBSEQUIOUS
(1) Defiant (2) Dishonest
(3) Servile (4) Honest
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

665. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
NEGOTIATION
(1) In-between (2) Carelessness
(3) Bargaining (4) Slackness
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

666. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
INVIGORATING
(1) Vibrating
(2) Refreshing
(3) Exaggerated
(4) Accelerating
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

667. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
NEFARIOUS
(1) Excited (2) Wicked
(3) Rigorous (4) Benign
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

668. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
INDOLENT
(1) Lazy (2) Expensive
(3) Active (4) Happy
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

669. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
REPROOF
(1) Warning (2) Ridicule
(3) Rebuke (4) Threat
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

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670. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
PROFLIGATE
(1) Talkative
(2) Intelligent
(3) Unconventional
(4) Wasteful
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

671. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
HOODWINK
(1) Deceive (2) Negate
(3) Upset (4) Cover
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

672. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
RATIONAL
(1) Tidy (2) Agreeable
(3) Laudable (4) Logical
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

673. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
EMANCIPATE
(1) Lift (2) Rise
(3) Raise (4) Liberate
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

674. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
INNOCUOUS
(1) Innocent
(2) Innovative
(3) Inoffensive
(4) Innermost
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

675. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
CREDULOUS
(1) Funny (2) Silly
(3) Innoccent (4) Gullible
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

676. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
CONSTERNATION
(1) Dismay (2) Anxiety
(3) Hatred (4) Ignorance
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)

677. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
GARRULOUS
(1) Generous (2) reticent
(3) Taciturn (4) Voluble
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.10.2016 (IInd sitting)

678. Select the synonym of spine
(1) supple (2) vertebrae
(3) rotund (4) grime
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

679. Select the synonym of purge.
(1) evacuate (2) pressurize
(3) thrust (4) float
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

680. Select the synonym of sheath.
(1) weapon (2) hide
(3) encourage (4) coat
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

681. Select the synonym of genre.
(1) celebrity
(2) common man
(3) category
(4) pleasant
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

Directions (682–684) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

682. Mordant
(1) stupid (2) pensive
(3) senseless (4) sarcastic

683. Pragmatic
(1) theoretical (2) realistic
(3) perfect (4) simple

684. Apposite
(1) kind (2) favourable
(3) eloquent (4) appropriate

Directions (685-687) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 30.04.2017 (Ist Sitting)

685. Recollect
(1) Return (2) Remember
(3) Unite (4) Assemble

686. Grave
(1) Dead (2) Still
(3) Serious (4) Sad

687. Advance
(1) Bend
(2) Give
(3) Change
(4) Move forward

ANSWERS

1. (2)	2. (3)	3. (3)	4. (1)
5. (4)	6. (1)	7. (2)	8. (4)
9. (3)	10. (4)	11. (1)	12. (1)
13. (2)	14. (3)	15. (4)	16. (1)
17. (1)	18. (2)	19. (3)	20. (1)
21. (1)	22. (2)	23. (3)	24. (4)
25. (3)	26. (3)	27. (3)	28. (3)
29. (3)	30. (3)	31. (4)	32. (3)
33. (3)	34. (1)	35. (2)	36. (4)
37. (4)	38. (2)	39. (1)	40. (2)
41. (4)	42. (3)	43. (4)	44. (4)
45. (2)	46. (3)	47. (3)	48. (4)
49. (2)	50. (2)	51. (1)	52. (3)
53. (4)	54. (3)	55. (4)	56. (2)
57. (2)	58. (4)	59. (3)	60. (4)
61. (2)	62. (1)	63. (3)	64. (4)
65. (4)	66. (2)	67. (4)	68. (3)
69. (1)	70. (1)	71. (2)	72. (4)
73. (3)	74. (1)	75. (3)	76. (1)
77. (2)	78. (1)	79. (3)	80. (2)
81. (4)	82. (3)	83. (2)	84. (2)
85. (4)	86. (1)	87. (3)	88. (4)
89. (4)	90. (1)	91. (3)	92. (1)
93. (2)	94. (1)	95. (3)	96. (3)
97. (3)	98. (4)	99. (3)	100. (1)
101. (4)	102. (2)	103. (1)	104. (1)
105. (3)	106. (1)	107. (3)	108. (3)
109. (4)	110. (1)	111. (1)	112. (3)

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113. (4)	114. (1)	115. (1)	116. (2)
117. (3)	118. (4)	119. (2)	120. (4)
121. (2)	122. (1)	123. (1)	124. (4)
125. (4)	126. (3)	127. (1)	128. (2)
129. (1)	130. (2)	131. (3)	132. (3)
133. (4)	134. (3)	135. (2)	136. (3)
137. (3)	138. (4)	139. (3)	140. (3)
141. (4)	142. (3)	143. (3)	144. (3)
145. (1)	146. (2)	147. (1)	148. (3)
149. (2)	150. (3)	151. (4)	152. (2)
153. (3)	154. (3)	155. (4)	156. (1)
157. (4)	158. (3)	159. (3)	160. (1)
161. (3)	162. (2)	163. (4)	164. (1)
165. (2)	166. (2)	167. (3)	168. (4)
169. (3)	170. (3)	171. (3)	172. (3)
173. (4)	174. (3)	175. (2)	176. (3)
177. (1)	178. (2)	179. (3)	180. (2)
181. (1)	182. (3)	183. (3)	184. (1)
185. (1)	186. (2)	187. (3)	188. (3)
189. (1)	190. (2)	191. (3)	192. (2)
193. (1)	194. (4)	195. (3)	196. (1)
197. (2)	198. (1)	199. (3)	200. (2)
201. (4)	202. (3)	203. (3)	204. (2)
205. (1)	206. (4)	207. (2)	208. (1)
209. (2)	210. (1)	211. (2)	212. (3)
213. (3)	214. (4)	215. (4)	216. (4)
217. (4)	218. (4)	219. (3)	220. (2)
221. (1)	222. (2)	223. (4)	224. (4)
225. (3)	226. (2)	227. (4)	228. (2)
229. (3)	230. (1)	231. (1)	232. (3)
233. (4)	234. (1)	235. (2)	236. (4)
237. (1)	238. (2)	239. (2)	240. (2)
241. (2)	242. (4)	243. (2)	244. (4)
245. (3)	246. (4)	247. (4)	248. (2)
249. (4)	250. (1)	251. (1)	252. (1)
253. (2)	254. (2)	255. (3)	256. (3)
257. (2)	258. (1)	259. (3)	260. (2)
261. (3)	262. (2)	263. (4)	264. (1)
265. (2)	266. (3)	267. (2)	268. (1)
269. (2)	270. (2)	271. (2)	272. (1)
273. (1)	274. (4)	275. (3)	276. (2)
277. (3)	278. (1)	279. (4)	280. (2)
281. (4)	282. (2)	283. (1)	284. (1)
285. (1)	286. (4)	287. (3)	288. (3)
289. (3)	290. (4)	291. (1)	292. (1)
293. (3)	294. (2)	295. (3)	296. (3)
297. (2)	298. (2)	299. (2)	300. (2)
301. (3)	302. (4)	303. (3)	304. (3)
305. (2)	306. (1)	307. (1)	308. (1)

309. (2)	310. (2)	311. (1)	312. (2)
313. (1)	314. (2)	315. (4)	316. (3)
317. (4)	318. (4)	319. (4)	320. (2)
321. (2)	322. (3)	323. (3)	324. (4)
325. (4)	326. (3)	327. (4)	328. (2)
329. (3)	330. (1)	331. (3)	332. (2)
333. (2)	334. (4)	335. (4)	336. (4)
337. (2)	338. (3)	339. (4)	340. (4)
341. (4)	342. (3)	343. (2)	344. (1)
345. (3)	346. (4)	347. (2)	348. (3)
349. (4)	350. (3)	351. (1)	352. (3)
353. (3)	354. (4)	355. (3)	356. (2)
357. (1)	358. (1)	359. (3)	360. (2)
361. (3)	362. (2)	363. (2)	364. (4)
365. (2)	366. (2)	367. (4)	368. (2)
369. (2)	370. (3)	371. (4)	372. (1)
373. (3)	374. (4)	375. (3)	376. (1)
377. (3)	378. (1)	379. (2)	380. (2)
381. (4)	382. (3)	383. (3)	384. (3)
385. (3)	386. (3)	387. (4)	388. (1)
389. (1)	390. (2)	391. (1)	392. (4)
393. (2)	394. (3)	395. (4)	396. (2)
397. (3)	398. (1)	399. (2)	400. (1)
401. (1)	402. (1)	403. (3)	404. (1)
405. (4)	406. (4)	407. (1)	408. (4)
409. (4)	410. (4)	411. (4)	412. (1)
413. (2)	414. (3)	415. (2)	416. (1)
417. (1)	418. (1)	419. (3)	420. (1)
421. (2)	422. (2)	423. (3)	424. (2)
425. (3)	426. (1)	427. (4)	428. (3)
429. (4)	430. (4)	431. (3)	432. (3)
433. (4)	434. (4)	435. (4)	436. (2)
437. (1)	438. (1)	439. (1)	440. (2)
441. (3)	442. (1)	443. (1)	444. (2)
445. (3)	446. (2)	447. (2)	448. (1)
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457. (2)	458. (4)	459. (1)	460. (4)
461. (1)	462. (4)	463. (3)	464. (2)
465. (1)	466. (2)	467. (2)	468. (3)
469. (1)	470. (3)	471. (2)	472. (1)
473. (1)	474. (2)	475. (3)	476. (3)
477. (2)	478. (1)	479. (4)	480. (2)
481. (3)	482. (3)	483. (3)	484. (2)
485. (2)	486. (2)	487. (4)	488. (2)
489. (2)	490. (2)	491. (2)	492. (3)
493. (1)	494. (1)	495. (4)	496. (3)
497. (4)	498. (2)	499. (1)	500. (2)

501. (1)	502. (2)	503. (3)	504. (1)
505. (3)	506. (4)	507. (3)	508. (3)
509. (1)	510. (4)	511. (2)	512. (2)
513. (4)	514. (4)	515. (1)	516. (2)
517. (1)	518. (2)	519. (4)	520. (1)
521. (2)	522. (2)	523. (1)	524. (3)
525. (1)	526. (4)	527. (4)	528. (1)
529. (2)	530. (4)	531. (2)	532. (1)
533. (1)	534. (2)	535. (1)	536. (4)
537. (3)	538. (1)	539. (4)	540. (1)
541. (3)	542. (3)	543. (2)	544. (3)
545. (4)	546. (2)	547. (2)	548. (3)
549. (2)	550. (4)	551. (3)	552. (3)
553. (3)	554. (2)	555. (1)	556. (4)
557. (4)	558. (1)	559. (1)	560. (2)
561. (2)	562. (4)	563. (1)	564. (3)
565. (3)	566. (2)	567. (1)	568. (4)
569. (2)	570. (1)	571. (4)	572. (3)
573. (2)	574. (1)	575. (2)	576. (3)
577. (1)	578. (2)	579. (3)	580. (2)
581. (4)	582. (2)	583. (4)	584. (1)
585. (2)	586. (3)	587. (4)	588. (4)
589. (1)	590. (2)	591. (3)	592. (4)
593. (1)	594. (3)	595. (2)	596. (3)
597. (2)	598. (4)	599. (4)	600. (2)
601. (1)	602. (3)	603. (2)	604. (3)
605. (2)	606. (1)	607. (2)	608. (4)
609. (3)	610. (4)	611. (2)	612. (1)
613. (1)	614. (3)	615. (1)	616. (1)
617. (3)	618. (2)	619. (3)	620. (1)
621. (2)	622. (2)	623. (3)	624. (4)
625. (2)	626. (3)	627. (4)	628. (2)
629. (3)	630. (2)	631. (3)	632. (4)
633. (3)	634. (4)	635. (4)	636. (4)
637. (1)	638. (1)	639. (2)	640. (2)
641. (1)	642. (4)	643. (4)	644. (3)
645. (4)	646. (2)	647. (2)	648. (2)
649. (4)	650. (3)	651. (4)	652. (1)
653. (1)	654. (3)	655. (2)	656. (4)
657. (4)	658. (2)	659. (1)	660. (3)
661. (2)	662. (4)	663. (4)	664. (3)
665. (3)	666. (2)	667. (2)	668. (1)
669. (3)	670. (4)	671. (1)	672. (4)
673. (4)	674. (3)	675. (4)	676. (1)
677. (4)	678. (2)	679. (1)	680. (4)
681. (3)	682. (4)	683. (2)	684. (4)
685. (2)	686. (3)	687. (4)	

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EXPLANATIONS

1. (2) disgusting (Adjective) : extremely unpleasant
   obnoxious (Adjective) : extremely unpleasant; offensive
   depressing (Adjective) : making one feel sad and without enthusiasm
   arrogant (Adjective) : behaving in a proud, unpleasant way,
   filthy (Adjective, Adverb): showing little thought for other people; very dirty and unpleasant
2. (3) contract (Noun, Verb) : an official written agreement
   covenant (Noun) : a promise to somebody; a legal agreement
   case (Noun, Verb) : a particular situation
   coupon (Noun) : a small piece of printed paper that can be exchanged for something or that gives one the right to buy at a cheaper price than normal
   settlement (Noun) : an official agreement that ends an argument between two people or groups
3. (3) respect (Noun) : a feeling of admiration for somebody / something because of his / its good qualities / achievements
   deference (Noun) : behaviour that shows that you respect somebody / something
   indifference (Noun) : a lack of interest, feeling or reaction towards somebody / something
   sympathy (Noun) : the feeling of being sorry for somebody; showing that you understand and care about somebody's problems
   flattery (Noun) : praise that is not sincere
4. (1) repeal (verb) : if a government or other group or person with authority repeals a law, that law is no longer valid
   abrogate (Verb) : to officially end a law, an agreement etc.
   destroy (Verb) : to damage something so badly that it no longer exists, works etc.
   delay (Noun, Verb) : a period of time when somebody / something has to wait because of a problem that makes something slow or late
   dismiss (Verb) : to decide that somebody / something is not important and not worth thinking or talking about
5. (4) fearless (Adjective) : not afraid
   intrepid (Adjective) : very brave; not afraid of danger or difficulties.
   ambitious (Adjective) : something that one wants to do or achieve very much; determined to be successful, rich, powerful, etc.
   determined (Adjective) : if one is determined to do something, one has to make a firm decision to do it and no one can stop / prevent you
   talkative (Adjective) : liking to talk a lot
6. (1) magnificence (noun) : the quality of being extremely attractive and impressive
   grandeur (Noun) : the quality of being great and impressive in appearance; splendour
   admiration (Noun) : a feeling of respect for somebody / something
   happiness (Noun) : the good feeling that one has when one is happy or one has achieved something
   awe (Noun) : feeling of respect and slight fear
7. (2) beginning (Noun) : the time when something starts
   inception (Noun) : the start of an institution or organisation
   initiative (Noun) : a new plan for dealing with a particular problem or for achieving a particular purpose ; the ability to decide and act on your own without waiting for somebody to tell you what to do
   initial (Adjective) : happening at the beginning
   origin (Noun) : the point from which something starts
8. (4) enormous (adjective) : extremely large in size or amount
   colossal (Adjective) : extremely large
   famous (Adjective) : known about by many people
   vigorous (Adjective) : very active ; determined ; full of energy
   energetic (Adjective) : having a lot of energy and enthusiasm
9. (3) puzzle (Noun) : a game; something that is difficult to understand or explain
   paradox (Noun) : a person, thing or situation that has two opposite features and therefore seems strange; a statement containing two opposite ideas that make it seem impossible
   paradise (Noun) : a perfect place where people are said to go when they die
   question (Noun) : a sentence, phrase or word that asks for information
   challenge (Noun) : a new or difficult task that tests somebody's ability and skill
10. (4) reproduce (Verb) : to produce something again ; to make something happen again in the same way
    proliferate (Verb) : to increase rapidly in number or amount; multiply
    progression (Noun) : the process of developing gradually from one stage to another
    prohibit (Verb) : to stop something from being done or used, especially by law
    stipulate (Verb) : to state clearly and firmly that something must be done or how it must be done
11. (1) criticize (Verb) : to say that you disapprove of somebody / something
    censure (Verb) : to criticize somebody severely often publicly ; rebuke
    appreciate (Verb) : to recognize the good qualities of somebody / something
    blame (Verb) : to say that somebody / something is responsible for something bad
    abuse (Verb) : to use something in a way that is wrong or harmful
12. (1) industrious (Adjective) : working hard
    diligent (Adjective) : showing care and effort in your work or duties
    indifferent (Adjective) : having or showing no interest
    intelligent (Adjective) : good at learning, understanding and thinking in a logical way about things
    energetic (Adjective) : having a lot of energy

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13. (2) meditation (Noun) : the practice of thinking deeply in silence, especially for religious reasons or in order to make your mind calm
contemplation (Noun) : the act of thinking deeply about something
consideration (Noun) : the act of thinking carfully about something
deliberation (Noun) : the process of carefully considering or discussing something
speculation (noun) : the act of forming opinions about what has happened or what might happen without knowing all the facts
14. (3) flattery (Noun) : praise that is not sincere
adulation (Noun) : admiration and praise, especially when this is greater than is necessary
duration (Noun) : the length of time that something continues
argument (Noun) : a conversation or discussion in which two or more people disagree, often angrily
institution (Noun) : a large important organisation
15. (4) tremble (Verb) : to shake in a way that you cannot control ; quiver
quiver (Verb) : to shake slightly
quarrel (Noun) : to have an angry argument
quicken (Verb) : to become quicker
waver (Verb) : to be or become weak or unsteady ; hesitate
16. (1) handsome (Adjective) : attractive ; good–looking
beautiful (Adjective) : pretty; handsome; attractive; lovely; good–looking; gorgeous; having beauty
alluring (Adjective) : attractive and exciting in a mysterious way
appealing (Adjective) : attractive or interesting
attractive (Adjective) : pleasant to look at ; appealing
17. (1) important (Adjective) : having a great effect on people or things; of great value
momentous (Adjective) : very important or serious, especially because there may be important results ; historic
temporary (Adjective) : not permanent; lasting for a short time
fleeting (Adjective) : lasting only for a short time ; brief
monumental (Adjective) : very important and having a great influence, especially as the result of years of work ; historic
18. (2) passion (Noun) : a very strong feeling of love, hatred, anger, enthusiasm, etc. ; rage
infatuation (Noun) : very strong feelings of love or attraction for somebody/something ; foolish passion
emotion (Noun) : a strong feeling such as love, fear or anger
imagination (Noun) : the ability to create pictures in your mind
compassion (Noun) : a strong feeling of sympathy for people who are suffering and a desire to help them
19. (3) nominee (Noun) : a person who has been formally suggested for a job, prize etc.
consignee (Noun) : the person to whom merchandise is delivered over
delegate (Noun) : a person who is chosen or elected to represent the views of a group of people and vote and make decisions for them
representative (Noun) : a person who has been chosen to speak or vote for somebody else or on behalf of a group
messenger (Noun) : a person who gives a message to somebody; who delivers messages to people as a job
20. (1) wanderer (Noun) : a person who keeps travelling from place to place with no permanent home
tramp (Noun) : a person with no home or job; who travels from place to place, usually asking people in the street for food or money
cheat (Noun) : to trick somebody or make him believe something that is not true.
traveller (Noun) : a person who is travelling or who often travels
pilgrim (Noun) : a person who travels to a holy place for religious reasons
21. (1) disrespect (Noun) : lack of respect
irreverence (Noun) : a disrespectful act
cruelty (Noun) : behaviour that causes pain or suffering to others
unkindness (Noun) : lack of sympathy
invalidity (Noun) : the state of being unable to take care of yourself because of illness or injury
22. (2) friendly (Noun) : behaving in a nice and kind way you want to help
amicable (Adjective) : done or achieved in a polite or friendly way and without arguing
poisonous (Adjective) : the fact or state of having swallowed or absorbed poison
satisfying (Adjective) : giving pleasure because it provides something you need or want
heartening (Adjective) : cheerfully encouraging ; inspiring
23. (3) cautious (Adjective) : showing careful thought
prudent (Adjective) : sensible and careful when you make judgements and decisions
skilled (Adjective) : having or showing special skill
experienced (Adjective) : having become knowledgeable/skilful from observation or participation
criminal (Adjective) : relating to crime or its punishment
24. (4) cure-all (Noun) : something that people believe can cure any problem or any disease; panacea
panacea (Noun) : hypothetical remedy for all ills or diseases
flatter (Verb) : praise somewhat dishonestly
praise (Noun) : an expression of approval and commendation or admiration
inactivity (Noun) : the state of being inactive
25. (3) kindness (Noun) : the quality of being warm – hearted and considerate and sympathetic
benevolence (Noun) : an inclination to do something good; generosity
ill–will (Noun) : the feeling of a hostile person
morbidity (Noun) : the ratio of deaths in an area to the population of that area
vision (Noun) : a vivid mental image ; the ability to see
26. (3) justify (Verb) : show to be right/true/not guilty

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vindicate (Verb) : show to be right / true / not guilty
open (Adjective) : not shut or closed
ventilate (Verb) : expose to cool or cold air so as to feel cool or fresh
recommend (Verb) : push for something

27. (3) supernatural (Adjective) : not existing in Nature
occult (Adjective) : hidden and difficult to see ; mysterious; connected with magic powers ; supernatural
religious (Adjective) : relating to religion / spiritual things
unnatural (Adjective) : not in accordance with Nature
strong (Adjective) : having strength or power greater than average / expected

28. (3) threat (Noun) : something that is a source of danger ; menace
menace (Noun) : something that causes / may cause danger ; threat
request (Noun) : asking ; inquiring
prayer (Noun) : the act of communicating with a deity
curse (Noun) : an evil spell

29. (3) explain (Verb) : to tell somebody about something in a way that makes it easy to understand
delineate (Verb) : describe or explain in detail
expand (Verb) : become large in size, volume or quantity
portray (Verb) : represent or point a drawing or sculpture verbally
argue (Verb) : to speak angrily to somebody because you disagree with him

30. (3) abolish (Verb) : to get rid of ; do away with ; to officially end a law, a system or an institution
abrogate (Verb) : to officially end a law ; repeal
elope (Verb) : run away secretly with one's beloved
gate-crash (Verb) : to go to a party or social event without being invited
destroy (Verb) : do away with; destruct

31. (4) consecutive (Adjective) : following continuously
successive (Adjective) : coming one after the other without a break ; consecutive rapid (Adjective) : done in a brief period of time
victorious (Adjective) : having won
beneficent (Adjective) : doing or producing good

32. (3) demolish (Verb) : destroy completely
ravage (Verb) : to destroy something badly
destroy (Verb) : to do away with; destruct; to damage so badly that it no / longer works or exists.
break (Verb) : to damage in such a way that it is separated into two or more parts
abolish (Verb) : to do away with ; to get rid of

33. (3) irrational (Adjective) : not based on clear logical thought
superstitious (Adjective) : believing in superstition – the belief that particular events happen in a way that cannot be explained by reason or science
pious (Adjective) : having or showing or expressing a great feeling for a deity
traditional (Adjective) : being part of the beliefs, customs or way of life of a particular group of people
sacred (Adjective) : connected with good ; considered to be holy

34. (1) guide (Noun) : someone who shows the way by leading or advising
mentor (Noun) : a wise and trusted guide and advisor
genius (Noun) : someone who has exceptional intellectual ability
stylist (Noun) : someone whose job is cutting and shaping people's hair
philosopher (Noun) : someone who writes or studies about philosophy

35. (2) adorn (Verb) : to make somebody / something look more attractive by decorating it with something
garnish (Verb) : to decorate a dish of food with a small amount of another food
paint (Verb) : to cover a surface or object with a liquid to give it a particular colour
garner (Verb) : to obtain or collect something such as information, support etc.; gather; acquire
banish (Verb) : to order somebody to leave a place, especially a country, as a punishment.

36. (4) fruitless (Adjective) : unproductive of success ; producing no useful results ; unproductive
infructuous (Adjective) : not producing good result ; fruitless
meaningless (Adjective) : having no meaning
unnecessary (Adjective) : not necessary
redundant (Adjective) : more than is needed, desired or required

37. (4) loyalty (Noun) : the quality of being faithful
fidelity (Noun) : the quality of being loyal to somebody / something ; loyalty ; a faithful attitude towards somebody / something
affection (Noun) : a positive feeling of liking
allegiance (Noun) : a person's continued support for a political party, religion, etc.
accuracy (Noun) : the state of being exact or correct

38. (2) rough (Adjective) : unpleasantly harsh or grating in sound
gruff (Adjective) : deep and rough and often sounding unfriendly
hard (Adjective) : not easy
tough (Adjective) : not given to gentleness
sturdy (Adjective) : having rugged physical strength

39. (1) mournful (Adjective) : mournful; sad; miserable
doleful (adjective) : mournful; sad; miserable
sober (Adjective) : serious and sensible
regretful (Adjective) : feeling or showing sadness or disappointment
cheerless (Adjective) : lacking happiness

40. (2) deadly (Adjective) : causing death
fatal (Adjective) : causing or ending in death, causing disaster
terrible (Adjective) : very unpleasant
poisonous (Adjective) : not safe to eat
wrong (Adjective) : not correct

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41. (4) escape (Verb) : get away from a place
elude (Verb) : escape
allure (Verb) : tempt ; entice to do
leave (Verb) : the act of despairing
deceive (Verb) : be false to ; be dishonest with

42. (3) forewarning (Noun) : an early warning about a future event; premonition
premonition (Noun) : a feeling that something unpleasant is going to happen
insight (Noun) : a feeling of understanding
uncertainty (Noun) : being in doubt
scope (Noun) : an area in which something acts or operates

43. (4) disparaging (Adjective) : expressive of low opinion ; derogatory
derogatory (Adjective) : showing a critical attitude to somebody's reputation; insulting; disparaging
injurious (Adjective) : harmful to living things
shattering (Adjective) : very shocking and upsetting
destructive (Adjective) : causing destruction or much damage

44. (4) wandering (Adjective) : groups of people tending to travel and change settlements frequently; nomadic
nomadic (Adjective) : groups of people tending to travel and change settlements frequently ; wandering
fighting (Adjective) : a clash in which people try to defeat one another
rare (Adjective) : not done, seen, happening very often
strange (Adjective) : unusual or surprising

45. (2) restless (Adjective) : unable to stay still
restive (Adjective) : unable to stay still or unwilling to be controlled, especially because you are bored or not satisfied
rested (Adjective) : feeling healthy and full of energy because you have had a rest
limited (Adjective) : not very great in amount ; restricted
limitless (Adjective) : without a limit ; infinite

46. (3) wrongly (Adverb) : not correctly; incorrect
erroneously (Adverb) : not correctly ; wrongly
previously (Adverb) : prior to ; happened or existed before the event
effectively (Adverb) : in a way that produces a successful result
evidently (Adverb) : clearly; that can be seen or understood easily

47. (3) separated (Adjective) : no longer with the other partner
estranged (Adjective) : no longer with the other partner; no longer friendly
jealous (Adjective) : feeling angry or unhappy with other's advantages
angry (Adjective) : having strong feeling about something that you dislike very much
suspicious (adjective) : feeling that somebody has done something wrong

48. (4) surrender (Verb) : to admit that you have been defeated and you want to stop fighting
capitulate (Verb) : to agree to do something that you have been refusing to do for a long time
repeat (Verb) : to say or write something again and again
execute (Verb) : to do a piece of work, perform a duty, put a plan into action, etc.
summarize (Verb) : to give the main points of something

49. (2) appease (Verb) : to make somebody calm by praising/ pleasing him
propitiate (Verb) : to stop somebody from being angry by trying to please him
conform (Verb) : to behave and think in the same way as most other people
influence (Verb) : to have an effect on the way that somebody behaves or thinks
approach (Verb) : to speak to somebody about something

50. (2) formal (Adjective) : being according to established forms and requirements (eg. of formal dress, speech, writing, behaviour etc.)
ceremonial (Adjective) : relating to a ceremony that includes formal and traditional actions
religious (Adjective) : relating to religion or spiritual things
official (Adjective) : relating to the job of somebody who is in a position of authority
pompous (Adjective) : showing that you think you are more important than other people, especially by using long and formal words

51. (1) preoccupation (Noun) : a state of thinking about something continuously ; obsession
obsession (Noun) : the state in which a person's mind is completely filled with thought of one particular thing in a way that is not normal
suspicion (Noun) : a feeling that somebody has done something wrong
frustration (Noun) : a feeling of being annoyed and impatient
dejection (Noun) : a feeling of unhappiness and disppointment

52. (3) widen (Verb) : to become or make something wider
dilate (Verb) : to become or make something larger or wider
spin (Verb) : to turn round and round quickly
weaken (Verb) : to become or make something less strong or powerful
push (Verb) : to make something move forward or away from you

53. (4) copying (Noun) : making samething that is exactly the same as something else
duplication (Noun) : making an exact copy of something
breed (Noun) : a particular type of animal that has been developed by people in a controlled way, eg, dog, cat
reproduction (Noun) : the act or process of producing babies, young animals or plants
print (Noun) : producing letters, pictures, etc. on paper

54. (3) precedence (Noun) : the condition of being more important than something else
priority (Noun) : something that is considered to be more important than other things.

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urgency (Noun) : pressing importance requiring speedy action
protocol (Noun) : a system of fixed rules and formal behaviour used at official meetings
necessity (Noun) : the fact that something must happen or be done.

55. (4) float (Verb) : to move slowly on water ; drift ; glide
flutter (Verb) : to move lightly and quickly
soar (Verb) : to rise quickly and smoothly up into the air
agitate (Verb) : to argue strongly for something you want
change (Verb) : to become ; to replace something

56. (2) instruct (Verb) : order ; guide
command (Verb) : to order given to a person
lead (Verb) : to show the way
manage (Verb) : to succeed in doing something ; cope
supervise (Verb) : to be in charge of somebody or something and make sure that everything is done correctly

57. (2) dwarf (Noun) : a creature like a small man
gnome (Noun) : a creature like a small man; dwarf
giant (Noun) : a very large strong person who is often cruel ; very large
native (Noun) : a person who was born in a particular country or area
alien (Noun) : a person who in not the citizen of the country in which he lives or works

58. (4) washing (Noun) : the act of cleaning using water and soap
ablution (Noun) : the act of washing
censure (Noun) : strong criticism
forgiveness (Noun) : the act of forgiving
absolution (Noun) : a formal statement that a person is forgiven

59. (3) overcome (Verb) : to succeed in dealing with controlling a problem
surmount (Verb) : overcome; to deal successfully with a difficulty
discount (Verb) : reduction
surround (Verb) : to be all around
capture (Verb) : to catch and make a prisoner

60. (4) inactive (Adjective) : not active
torpid (Adjective) : not active; lethargic
insipid (Adjective) : having no taste or flavour; dull
stupid (Adjective) : foolish; silly
sensitive (Adjective) : aware of and able to understand other people and their feelings

61. (2) preference (Noun) : a greater interest in somebody / something than somebody / something else; choice
selection (Noun) : choose from a group; choice
denial (Noun) : a statement that something is wrong or untrue
refusal (Noun) : an act of saying or showing that you will not do, give or accept
display (Noun) : exhibit, to show something to people

62. (1) pomp (Noun) : the impressive clothes, decoration, music etc. and traditional customs that are a part of an official ceremony
ostentation (Noun) : an exaggerated display of wealth, knowledge or skill
pretence (Noun) : the act of behaving in a particular way; to make other people believe something that is not true.
abundance (Noun) : a large quantity that is more than enough
plenty (Noun) : a large amount

63. (3) criminal (Noun) : a person who commits a crime
convict (Noun) : a person who has been found guilty of a crime and sent to prison
adventurer (Noun) : a person who enjoys exciting new experiences
fugitive (Noun) : a person who has escaped
impostor (Noun) : a person who pretends to be somebody else

64. (4) travelling from place to place
itinerant (Adjective) : travelling from place to place to find work
itinerary (Noun) : a plan of a journey, including the route and the places that you visit

65. (4) lucid (Adjective) : easy to understand ; clear
transparent (Adjective) : able to see through ; clear
verbose (Adjective) : using more words than needed
involved (Adjective) : taking part in something
witty (Adjective) : able to say or write clever or amusing things; funny

66. (2) cheer (Verb) : to show support or praise for somebody or to give him encouragement
enliven (Verb) : to make something more intersting
dampen (Verb) : to make something wet
depress (Verb) : to be sad and without hope or enthusiasm
subdue (Verb) : to bring somebody under control ; defeat

67. (4) conceited (Adjective) : having too much pride in yourself
haughty (Adjective) : behaving in an unfriendly way towards other people ; arrogant
humble (Adjective) : modest; showing you do not think that you are as important as other people
subservient (Adjective) : too willing to help others
meek (Adjective) : quiet ; gentle

68. (3) idiotic (Adjective) : very stupid; ridiculous
demented (Adjective) : behaving in a crazy way because you are very upset or worried
reasonable (Adjective) : fair; practical; sensible
sensible (Adjective) : able to make judgements based on reason and experience ; practical
lucid (Adjective) : easy to understand ; clear

69. (1) uncouth (Adjective) : rude; socially unacceptable
ill-bred (Adjective) : rude; badly behaved
well-bred (Adjective) : showing good manners ; well-behaved
courteous (Adjective) : polite
mannerly (Adjective) : well-mannered

70. (1) dexterity (Noun) : skill in using your hands or mind
knack (Noun) : a special skill or ability

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awkwardness (Noun) : inconvenience
clumsiness (Noun) : gracelessness; awkwardness
disability (Noun) : the state of not being able to do something

71. (2) concise (Adjective) : using only a few words to say something
laconic (Adjective) : using only a few words to say something
loquacious (Adjective) : talking a lot ; talkative
rambling (Adjective) : very long and confused (speech or writing)
verbose (Adjective) : using more words than needed

72. (4) unscrupulous (Adjective) : without moral principles ; dishonest
knavish (Adjective) : dishonest; unscrupulous; without moral principles
honourable (Adjective) : following moral principles
noble (Adjective) : having fine personal qualities such as courage, honesty, etc.
trustworthy (Adjective) : reliable; that you can rely on to be good, honest, sincere, etc.

73. (3) domineering (Adjective) : trying to control other people without considering their feelings or opinions
assertive (Adjective) : expressing opinions or desires strongly and with confidence
unassertive (Adjective) : lack of self–confidence
timorous (Adjective) : timid or fearful by nature
unobtrusive (Adjective) : not attracting unnecsessary attention

74. (1) whimsical (Adjective) : unusual and not serious ; capricious
capricious (Adjective) : Showing sudden changes in attitude or behaviour ; unpredictable
unmovable (Adjective) : not able to move; immovable
decisive (Adjective) : very important for a final result
stable (Adjective) : firmly fixed ; steady

75. (3) adroitness (Noun) : skilful performance or ability to do your job without difficulty
dexterity (Noun) : skill in using your hands or mind
incompetence (Noun) : lack of skill or ability to do your task
gaucheness (Noun) : an impolite manner that lacks skill or refinement
ineptitude (Noun) : lack of skill

76. (1) stubborn (Adjective) : obstinate; determined not to change your opinion
obstinate (Adjective) : stubborn; refusing to change your opinions
pretty (Adjective) : attractive
silly (Adjective) : foolish
clever (Adjective) : intelligent

77. (2) watchful (Adjective) : pay attention to what is happening
alert (Adjective) : able to think quickly; quick to notice things
hostile (Adjective) : very unfriendly
brave (Adjective) : not fraid; courageous
quick (Adjective) : done with speed

78. (1) consent (Verb) : to agree to something or give permission for something
accede (Verb) : to agree to a request
access (Verb) : to reach, enter or use
assess (Verb) : to make judgement ; estimate
proceed (Verb) : to continue doing something that has already been started

79. (3) retired (Adjective) : stopped doing your job
superannuated (Adjective) : too old for work ; retired
experienced (Adjective) : having knowledge or skill in a particular job
accepted (Verb) : to take willingly, that is offered
senile (adjective) : behaving in a confused or strange way

80. (2) boldness (Noun) : bravery and confidence; not showing fear to say anything
audacity (Noun) : brave but rude or shocking behaviour
strength (Noun) : being physically strong
asperity (Noun) : the fact of being rough ; harshness
fear (Noun) : being afraid of

81. (4) feebleness (Noun) : very weak in health or body
decrepitude (Noun) : being old and in poor condition or heath
disease (Noun) : an illness
coolness (Noun) : coldness
crowd (Noun) : a large number of people gathered together at a public place

82. (3) change (Noun) : the result of something becoming different
transition (Noun) : the process or a period of changing from one state or condition to another
position (Noun) : the place where somebody / something is located
translation (Noun) : the process of changing from one language to another (writing or speaking)
movement (Noun) : the act of moving from one place to another

83. (2) indicted (Verb) : to officially charge somebody with a crime
accused (Verb) : to say that something wrong has been done
indicated (Verb) : to show that something is true
induced (Verb) : to force / persuade to do something
instigated (Verb) : to make something start or happen

84. (2) called (Verb) : call somebody to come towards you
beckoned (Verb) : to give a signal to do something
accused (Verb) : to say that something wrong has been done
sent (Verb) : made something go by post, email, etc.
acquitted (Verb) : to decide and state officially in court that somebody is not guilty of a crime

85. (4) original (Adjective) : existing at the beginning of a particular period
genuine (Adjective) : real ; not artificial ; authentic
generous (Adjective) : giving or willing to give freely
healthy (Adjective) : having good health
natural (Adjective) : existing in nature ; not made by humans

86. (1) gloomy (Adjective) : nearly dark or badly lit ; feeling sad ; depressing
sombre (Adjective) : dark in colour ; dull ; sad and serious
quiet (Adjective) : making very little noise

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serious (Adjective) : bad or dangerous
sleepy (Adjective) : needing sleep

87. (3) backslide (Verb) : drop to a lower level in one's morals or behaviour
regress (Verb) : to return to an earlier or less advanced form or way of behaving
deteriorate (Verb) : to become worse (bad to worse)
degenerate (Verb) : deteriorate
lapse (Verb) : to be no longer valid because the period of time that it lasts has come to an end

88. (4) poisonous (Adjective) : toxic, containing poison
toxic (Adjective) : containing poison ; poisonous
bitter (Adjective) : not sweet
foul-smelling (Adjective) : smell bad
remedial (Adjective) : aimed at solving a problem (medical)

89. (4) standard (noun) : a level of quality
yardstick (Noun) : a ruler for measuring one yard ; a standard used for judging how good or successful something is
summation (Noun) : a summary of what has been done or said
size (Noun) : how large or small a person or thing is
statistics (noun) : collection of information shown in numbers

90. (1) trivial (Adjective) : not important; not serious
little (Adjective) : trivial ; not important ; not serious ; not big; small
petty (Adjective) : small and unimportant
sample (Adjective) : a number of people or things taken from a longer group and used in tests for providing information about the group.
simple (Adjective) : easy; not complicated

91. (3) greed (Noun) : a strong desire for more wealth
avarice (Noun) : greed; extreme desire for wealth
generosity (Noun) : the fact of willing to give freely
envy (Noun) : jealousy
hatred (Noun) : a very strong feeling of dislike

92. (1) majestic (Adjective) : impressive; splendid
august (Adjective) : impressive; making you feel respect
important (Adjective) : of great value
difficult (Adjective) : not easy
huge (Adjective) : enormous; vast

93. (2) destroyed (Verb) : to damage something very badly
decimated (Verb) : to severely damage something or make something weaker
denounced (Verb) : to strongly criticize somebody/something that you think is wrong, illegal, etc.
successful (Verb) : achieving your aims or what was intended
depressed (Verb) : very sad and without hope

94. (1) obstacle (Noun) : hindrance; hurdle
hurdle (Noun) : obstacle
ban (Noun) : an official rule that says that something is not allowed
hedge (Noun) : a row of bushes or small trees planted close together, usually along the edge of a field, garden or road
relay (Noun) : a race between teams in which each member of the team runs or swims one section of the race

95. (3) scarce (Adjective) : there is not enough of it and it is available in small quantities
rare (Adjective) : not done, seen, happening etc, very often
common (Adjective) : happening often
usual (Adjective) : normal ; happening often
few (Adjective) : not many

96. (3) appropriate (Adjective) : suitable ; acceptable ; correct
apposite (Adjective) : very appropriate for a particular situation or in relation to something.
contrary (Adjective) : behaving badly; choosing to do and say the opposite of what is expected
bitter (Adjective) : very serious and unpleasant
misleading (Verb) : to give somebody the wrong idea or impression and make him believe something that is not true

97. (3) condemn (Verb) : to express very strong disapproval of somebody/something
scorn (Verb) : to feel or show that somebody/something is stupid and you do not respect him or it
ridicule (Verb) : to make fun of somebody/something
criticize (Verb) : to say that you disapprove of somebody/something

98. (4) irreverent (Adjective) : not showing respect to somebody/something
impious (Adjective) : showing a lack of respect for God and religion
holy (Adjective) : connected with God or religion
mischievous (Adjective) : naughty
shrewd (Adjective) : clever at understanding and making judgements about a situation

99. (3) self-employed (Adjective) : working for yourself and not employed
freelance (Adjective) : earning money by selling your work or services to several different organisations
self-betrayed (Adjective) : revealed the truth about one is actions or thoughts intentionally or inadvertently.
self-centred (Adjective) : tending to think only about yourself
self-driven (Adjective) : driving by yourself

100. (1) slide (Verb) : to move easily over a smooth or wet surface
slither (Verb) : to move in a smooth, controlled way, close to the ground; slide, glide.
move (Verb) : shift; to change position
shake (Verb) : to move with short quick movements sideways/up and down
slip (Verb) : to slide a short distance by accident so that you may fall or nearly fall

101. (4) equipment (Noun) : things needed for a particular activity
accoutrements (Noun) : pieces of equipment needed for a particular activity.
companions (Noun) : persons who spend a lot of time with you

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calculations (Noun) : the process of using numbers to find out an amount

102. (2) truth (Noun) : the facts in reality and not guess work
veracity (Noun) : truth; truthfulness
freedom (Noun) : the right to do or say anything without anyone stopping you
wisdom (Noun) : the ability to make sensible decisions
loyalty (Noun) : the quality of being faithful

103. (1) continuously (Adverb) : happening without stopping or interruption
incessantly (Adverb) : never stopping; constantly
inevitably (Adverb) : certain or sure to happen
regularly (Adverb) : at regular intervals or times
indiscreetly (Adverb) : saying without being careful

104. (1) clapped (Verb) : acclaim by clapping both hands
heralded (Verb) : to be a sign that something is going to happen; acclaim.
proclaimed (Verb) : to say something important in public
protested (Verb) : to say something to show that you do not agree
rewarded (Verb) : to give somebody something because he has worked hard or done something good

105. (3) harmful (Adjective) : causing damage
detrimental (Adjective) : harmful; damaging.
deplorable (Adjective) : completely unacceptable
fundamental (Adjective) : basic; very important
disgraceful (Adjective) : very bad and unacceptable

106. (1) gigantic (Adjective) : extremely large
colossal (Adjective) : extremely large
colourful (Adjective) : full of bright colours
beautiful (Adjective) : good-looking
fantastic (Adjective) : extremely good

107. (3) adamant (Adjective) : firm or determined not to change your mind
stubborn (Adjective) : determined not to change your mind; obstinate
timid (Adjective) : not brave; shy and nervous
arrogant (Adjective) : behaving in an unpleasant way
angry (Adjective) : having strong feeling about something you dislike

108. (3) constant (Adjective) : happening all the time
invariable (Adjective) : never changing; unchanging; happening always
usual (Adjective) : normal
universal (Adjective) : done by all the people
similar (Adjective) : being the same

109. (4) accusation (Noun) : a statement saying that you think a person is guilty of doing something wrong
indictment (Noun) : a sign that a system, society, etc. is very bad or wrong
revelation (Noun) : the act of making people to know about something ; disclosure
acquittal (Noun) : an official decision in court that a person is not guilty of crime
refusal (Noun) : the act of refusing

110. (1) sweet (Adjective) : having a taste like sugar or a pleasant smell.
dulcet (Adjective) : sounding sweet and pleasant
dull (Adjective) : not interesting or exciting
hard (Adjective) : tough; solid, firm or stiff
sour (Adjective) : having a taste like a lemon

111. (1) doubtful (Adjective) : not sure; doubtful
dubious (Adjective) : not certain; doubtful
disputable (Adjective) : that can or should be questioned or argued about
duplicate (Adjective) : being too identical; identically copied from an original source
dangerous (Adjective) : likely to harm or injure somebody

112. (3) dumbfounded (Adjective) : unable to speak because of surprise
flabbergasted (Adjective) : extremely surprised; astonished
scared (Adjective) : afraid of something
embarrassed (Adjective) : feeling shy or ashamed or awkward
humiliated (Verb) : to make somebody feel ashamed and stupid

113. (4) perpetual (Adjective) : continuous; continuing for a long period of time with interruption
eternal (Adjective) : without an end; continuing forever; constant
innumerable (Adjective) : countless; too many to be counted
unmeasurable (Adjective) : that cannot be measured
prolonged (Adjective) : extend; to make something last longer

114. (1) authentic (Adjective) : known to be real and genuine and not copied
genuine (Adjective) : known to be real and authentic
legitimate (Adjective) : valid; for which there is a fair reasons.
reliable (Adjective) : that can be trusted; dependable
pure (Adjective) : not mixed with anything else

115. (1) indecent (Adjective) : thought to be morally offensive, especially because it involves sex
obscene (Adjective) : connected with sex in a way that most people find offensive; outrageous
incorrigible (Adjective) : having bad habits which cannot be changed or improved; incurable
ridiculous (Adjective) : very silly; unreasonable
intolerable (Adjective) : so bad that you cannot accept it; unreasonable

116. (2) anger (Noun) : the strong feeling you have when you think that something bad or unfair has happened
indignation (Noun) : a feeling of anger and surprise caused by something that you feel is unfair or unreasonable
hatred (Noun) : a very strong feeling of dislike

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disapproval (Noun) : a feeling that you do not like an idea because you feel it is bad or unsuitable
contempt (Noun) : the feeling that something or somebody has no value and deserves no respect at all

117. (3) acronym (Noun) : a word formed by the initial letters of words
a word with two or more meanings — homonym
a word of new coinage — neologism
(3) a word of picturesque effect — vivid/graphic

118. (4) careful (Adjective) : giving attention and thought in order to avoid mistakes or doing something wrong or hurting somebody
meticulous (Adjective) : paying careful attention to every detail; thorough; fastidious
interfere (Verb) : to get involved in a situation which is not liked by other people.
courage (Noun) : bravery
agreement (Noun) : a promise or contract made with somebody

119. (2) revoke (Verb) : to officially cancel something so that it may no longer be valid
rescind (Verb) : to officially state that a law, contract, decision etc. is no longer valid; revoke
change (Verb) : to become different
repeat (Verb) : to say or write something again or more than once
reconsider (Verb) : to think about something again in order to change your decision or opinion

120. (4) dislike (Noun) : a feeling of not liking somebody or something
antipathy (Noun) : a strong feeling of dislike; hostility
dishonesty (Noun) : not being honest
disturbance (Noun) : actions that make you stop what you are doing, or that upset the normal state that something is in
demonstration (Noun) : a public meeting or march, protesting against or supporting somebody or something ; showing how something works

121. (2) illegal (Adjective) : not allowed by law
illicit (Adjective) : not allowed by the law; illegal; not approved by the normal rules of the society
immoral (Adjective) : not considered to be good or honest
ineligible (Adjective) : not having the necessary qualifications to do something
illegible (Adjective) : difficult or impossible to read

122. (1) talent (Noun) : natural ability to do something well
flair (Noun) : natural ability to do something well
tendency (Noun) : behaving or act in a particular way; trend
bias (Noun) : a strong feeling in favour of or against somebody or something
need (Noun) : a situation when something in necessary or must be done

123. (1) preservation (Noun) : the act of keeping something in its original state
conservation (Noun) : the protection of the natural environment
respiration (Noun) : the act of breathing
correction (Noun) : a change that makes something more accurate than it was before
confusion (Noun) : the state of not being certain or sure

124. (4) bottomless (Adjective) : very deep; seeming to have no bottom or limit
abysmal (Adjective) : extremely bad or of a very low standard; terrible
sickening (Adjective) : making you feel disgusted or shocked
gloomy (Adjective) : nearly dark; depressing
sad (Adjective) : unhappy

125. (4) prominent (Adjective) : important; well–known
salient (Adjective) : most important; noticeable
valiant (Adjective) : very brave; courageous
variant (Noun) : the amount by which something changes or is different from something else
prudent (Adjective) : sensible and careful

126. (3) flee (Verb) : to leave a place very quickly because you are afraid of possible danger
decamp (Verb) : to leave a place suddenly, often secretly
move (Verb) : to go ahead
encamp (Verb) : to set a camp to live, as if in a tent
hide (Verb) : conceal; to put or keep somebody or something in a place where he or it cannot be seen or found

127. (1) benefactor (Noun) : a person who gives money or other help to a person or an organisation such as a school or charity
philanthropist (Noun) : a rich person who helps the poor and those in need, especially by giving money
beneficiary (Noun) : a person who gains as result of something
matron (Noun) : a woman who works as a senior nurse in–charge in a hospital
sponsor (Noun) : God parent; a person or company that pays for a radio, television programme, a concert, a sporting event, etc. usually in return for advertising

128. (2) strange (Adjective) : unusual or surprising
exotic (Adjective) : from or in another country, seeming exciting and unusual because it is connected with foreign countries
alien (Adjective) : strange and frightening ; hostile
rare (Adjective) : not done, seen, happening etc. very often
grand (Adjective) : impressive and large or important

129. (1) cripple (Verb) : to damage somebody's body so that he may no longer be able to move or walk normally; disable
incapacitate (Verb) : to make somebody or something unable to live or work normally
strengthen (Verb) : to become stronger
imprison (Verb) : to put somebody in a prison or jail
invent (Verb) : to produce or design something that has not existed before

130. (2) meeting (Noun) : an occasion when people came together to discuss or decide something
congregation (Noun) : a group of people who are gathered to-

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gether in a church to worship God.
concentration (Noun) : the ability to direct all your effort and attention on one thing, without thinking of other things
discussion (Noun) : a conversation about somebody or something
judgement (Noun) : the decision of a court or judge

131. (3) faultless (Adjective) : having no mistakes; perfect
irreproachable (Adjective) : free from fault and impossible to criticize; blameless
remarkable (Adjective) : unusual or surprising in way that causes people to take notice ; astonishing
extraordinary (Adjective) : surprising or strange; incredible
immense (Adjective) : extremely large or great; enormous

132. (3) bliss (Noun) : extreme happiness
felicity (Noun) : great happiness
prosperity (Noun) : the state of being sucessful, especially in making money
honesty (Noun) : the quality of being honest or truthful
sorrow (Noun) : the feeling of great sadness; grief

133. (4) scoundrel (Noun) : a man who treats other people badly, by being dishonest or immoral; rogue
knave (Noun) : a dishonest man or boy
emperor (Noun) : the ruler of an empire
enchanter (Noun) : a person who has magic powers that he uses to control people
soldier (Noun) : a member who is not an officer

134. (3) boundary (Noun) : a real or imagined line that marks the limits or edges of something and separates it from other things or places
frontier (Noun) : a line that separates two countries, etc.
edge (Noun) : the outside limit of an object, a surface or an area something, such as a large building that you can see clearly
landmark (Noun) : something, such as a large building, that you can see clearly from a distance and that will help you to know where you are
corner (Noun) : a part of something where two or more sides, lines or edges join

135. (2) defeat (Noun) : to win against somebody in a war, competition, sports, etc.
rout (Noun) : a situation in which somebody is defeated easily and completely in a war or a competition
death (Noun) : the fact of somebody dying or being killed
loss (Noun) : the state of no longer having something
crash (Noun) : an accident in which a vehicle hits something, causing damage and often injuring or killing the passengers

136. (3) leave (Verb) : to go away from a person or place; to not to do something
forego (Verb) : to decide not to have or do something that you would like to have or do
renounce (Verb) : to announce officially that you are not going to keep a title or position ; give up
disown (Verb) : to decide that you no longer want to be connected with or reponsible for somebody or something
accumulate (Verb) : to gradually get more and more of something over a period of time; amass

137. (3) receiver (Noun) : a person who is chosen by a court to be incharge of a company that is bankrupt.
recipient (Noun) : a person who receives something
creator (Noun) : a person who has made or invented a particular thing
donor (Noun) : a person or an organisation which makes a gift of money, clothes, food etc. to a charity, etc. or gives a part of his or her body, blood to be used by doctors in medical treatment
instigator (Noun) : a person who causes something to happen, especially something bad

138. (4) wasteful (Adjective) : using more of something than is necessary; not saving or keeping something that could be
prodigal (Adjective) : extravagant; too willing to spend money or time
huge (Adjective) : enormous; vast
prodigious (Adjective) : very great; impressive; praiseworthy
enormous (Adjective) : huge; inmense

139. (3) tax (Noun) : money paid to the government so that public services may be started.
impost (Noun) : money collected under a tariff
fertilizer (Noun) : a substance added to soil to make the soil more healthy
dispatch (Noun) : sending somebody something somewhere
postage (Noun) : the cost of sending a letter, parcel, etc. by post

140. (3) rough (Adjective) : having a surface that is not even or regular
coarse (Adjective) : rough
academic (Adjective) : connected with education
grain (Adjective) : the seeds of food plants such as wheat, rice, etc.
training (Adjective) : the process of having the skills that you need to do a job.

141. (4) abundant (Adjective) : plentiful; more than enough
luxuriant (Adjective) : growing thickly and strongly in a way that is attractive ; abundant
luxury-loving (Adjective) : loving to be extravagant or enjoy the luxuries
lovely (Adjective) : beautiful
rich (Adjective) : having a lot of money or property

142. (3) quarrelsome (Adjective) : liking to argue with other people
cantankerous (Adjective) : bad-tempered and always complaining
cancerous (Adjective) : related to cancer (growth of cells)
ferocious (Adjective) : very aggressive or violent; strange
fissiparous (Adjective) : reproducing by fission (the division of cells into new cells)

143. (3) responsibility (Noun) : to take responsibility of somebody

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or something so that you may be blamed if something goes wrong
onus (Noun) : the responsibility for something
sadness (Noun) : the feeling of being sad
happiness (Noun) : state of being happy
criticism (Noun) : the act of expressing disapproval of somebody or something and opinions about his faults or bad qualities

144. (3) ridicule (Noun) : unkind remarks that make fun of somebody or something or make him look silly ; mockery
derision (Noun) : a strong feeling that somebody or something is ridiculous and not worth considering seriously
humiliation (Noun) : feeling ashamed or stupid
embarrassment (Noun) : a feeling of shyness
condemnation (Noun) : an expression of very strong disapproval

145. (1) commonplace (Noun) : done very often; not unusual; existing in many places
trite (Adjective) : dull and boring because it has been expressed so many times before; banal ; not original;
clever (Adjective) : intelligent
brief (Adjective) : short
impudent (Adjective) : rude

146. (2) downfall (Noun) : the loss of a person's money, power, social postion, etc.
debacle (Noun) : an event or a situation that is a complete failure and causes embarrassment
decline (Noun) : a continuous decrease in the number
discomfiture (Noun) : anxious embarrassment
degeneration (Noun) : the process of becoming worse or less acceptable in quality or condition

147. (1) banish (Verb) : to order somebody to leave a place – a country, as a punishment ; exile
ostracise (Verb) : to refuse to let somebody be a member of a social group; shun
belittle (Verb) : to make somebody or the things that somebody does seem unimportant
beguile (Verb) : to trick somebody into doing something, by being nice to him
besiege (Verb) : to surround a building, city etc. with soldiers until the people inside are forced to let you in

148. (3) preventive (Adjective) : to try to stop something that causes problems
prophylactic (Adjective) : done or used in order to prevent a disease
antagonistic (Adjective) : a person who strongly opposes; opponent
toxic (Adjective) : poisonous
purgative (Adjective) : used for emptying your bowels

149. (2) satisfy (Verb) : to make somebody feel pleased by doing or giving him what he wants
coddle (Verb) : to treat somebody with too much care and attention
huddle (Verb) : to gather closely together, because of cold or fear
protect (Verb) : to make sure that somebody or something is not harmed, injured or damaged
cheat (Verb, Noun) : deceive; betray; trick

150. (3) weak (Adjective) : not physically strong
flimsy (Adjective) : badly made and not strong enough for the purpose for which it is used; feeble
funny (Adjective) : making you laugh; amusing
irrational (Adjective) : not based on or not using clear logical thought; unreasonable
partisan (Adjective) : one–sided; showing too much support for one person, group or idea, without considering it carefully

151. (4) silly (Adjective) : foolish; stupid
fatuous (Adjective) : stupid
fastidious (Adjective) : being careful that every detail is correct; meticulous
fantastic (Adjective) : extremely good; excellent; great; brilliant
funny (Adjective) : making you laugh; amusing

152. (2) cunning (Adjective) : crafty; able to get what you want in a clever way
artful (Adjective) : clever at getting what you want, something by not speaking the truth; crafty
artistic (Adjective) : showing a natural skill in art
intelligent (Adjective) : good at learning, understanding and thinking in a logical way
attractive (Adjective) : pleasant to look ; beautiful

153. (3) nearness (Noun) : closeness
propinquity (Noun) : the state of being near; proximity
propensity (Noun) : a tendency to a particular kind of behaviour
prosperity (Noun) : the state of being successful in making money ; affluence
foresight (Noun) : the ability to predict what is likely to happen and to use it to prepare for the future

154. (3) indiscriminate (Adjective) : acting without careful judgement
promiscuous (Adjective) : taken from a wide range of sources, without a careful thought
conspicuous (Adjective) : easy to see or notice; likely to attract attention
virtuous (Adjective) : behaving in a very good and moral way
spontaneous (Adjective) : not planned but done suddenly

155. (4) irritable (Adjective) : becoming very angry; bad–tempered
irascible (Adjective) : becoming angry very easily; irritable
temperamental (Adjective) : having a tendency to become angry, excited or upset easily
envious(Adjective) : wanting to be in the same position as somebody else
angry (Adjective) : having strong feeling about something that you dislike

156. (1) unlawful (Adjective) : illegal; not allowed by law
illicit (Adjective) : not allowed by law; illegal
disgraceful (Adjective) : very bad or unacceptable
improper (Adjective) : inappropriate ; dishonest or morally wrong
infamous (Adjective) : well – known for being bad or evil; notorious

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157. (4) stubborn (Adjective) : obstinate; determined not to change your opinion or attitude
obstinate (Adjective) : stubborn
antagonistic (Adjective) : a person who strongly opposes; opponent
abstruse (Adjective) : difficult to understand
intrinsic (adjective) : belonging to or a part of real nature

158. (3) hazardous (Adjective) : involving risk or danger
dangerous (Adjective) : likely to injure or harm to damage or destroy somebody/ something
safe (Adjective) : protected from any danger
strong (Adjective) : having a lot of physical power to do hard physical work
secure (Adjective) : feeling happy and confident about yourself or a particular situation; safe

159. (3) secret (Adjective) : kept hidden from others
confidential (Adjective) : meant to be kept secret and not told or shared with other people
obvious (Adjective) : easy to see or understand; clear
honest (Adjective) : always speaking the truth, never stealing or cheating
accurate (Adjective) : correct and true in every detail

160. (1) criticise (Verb) : to say that you disapprove of somebody or something
censure (Verb) : to criticise somebody severely and in public
warn (Verb) : advise; to tell somebody about something dangerous or unpleasant that is likely to happen
advise (Verb) : to tell somebody what you think he should do in a particular situation
evaluate (Verb) : assess; to form an opinion of the amount, value or quality of something after thinking about it carfully

161. (3) contradict (Verb) : to say something that somebody else is wrong and the opposite is true
controvert (Verb) : to say or to prove that something is not true; refute; rebut; deny; contradict
subvert (Verb) : to try to destroy the authority of a political, religious system by attacking it
indict (Verb) : to officially charge somebody with a crime
confuse (verb) : to make somebody unable to think clearly or understand something

162. (2) deadly (Adjective) : causing or likely to cause death
virulent (Adjective) : extremely dangerous or harmful and quick to have an effect
defunct (Adjective) : no longer existing, operating or being used
daring (Adjective) : brave; willing to do dangerous or unusual things, involving danger or taking risks
deceptive (Adjective) : likely to make you believe something that is not true

163. (4) ardent (Adjective) : very enthusiastic and showing strong feeling about something or somebody; passionate
spirited (Adjective) : full of energy, determination or courage
admirable (Adjective) : having qualities that you admire and respect
adaptable (Adjective) : able to change or be changed in order to deal successfully with new situations
advanced (Adjective) : having the most modern and recently developed ideas, methods, etc.

164. (1) curse (Verb) : to say rude things to somebody or think rude things about somebody or something
execrate (Verb) : to say rude things; curse; to declare to be evil
deplore (Verb) : to strongly disapprove of something and criticize it
denounce (Verb) : to strongly criticize somebody or something that is wrong, illegal etc.
desecrate (Verb) : to damage a holy thing or place or treat it without respect

165. (2) privilege (Noun) : a special right; honour
perquisite (Noun) : a special right; perk; privilege; prerogative
incentive (Noun) : something that encourages you to do something
bonus (Noun) : an extra amount of money that is added to a payment
reward (Noun) : something given to somebody because he has done something good

166. (2) kind (Adjective) : caring about others; gentle, friendly and generous
benevolent (Adjective) : kind, helpful and generous
beneficial (Adjective) : improving a situation; favourable; advantageous
helpful (Adjective) : useful and able to improve a particular situation
supportive (Adjective) : giving help, encouragement or sympathy to somebody.

167. (3) forefathers (Noun) : persons in your family who lived a long time ago; ancestors
ancestors (Noun) : persons in your family who lived a long time ago; forebears; forefathers
extinct tribes (Noun) : tribes not existing
relatives (Noun) : persons who are in the same family as somebody else
old people (Noun) : people who are not young ; have lived for a long time

168. (4) accept (Verb) : to agree or approve of something
embrace (Verb) : to hug; to accept an idea or proposal
impress (Verb) : to make somebody understand how important, serious, etc, something is by emphasising it
except (Verb; Prep.) : to not include somebody or something; apart from
embarrass (Verb) : to make somebody feel shy, awkward or ashamed, epecially in a social situation

169. (3) submissive (Adjective) : too willing to accept somebody else's authority and willing to obey him without questioning
meek (Adjective) : quiet gentle and always ready to do what other people want without expressing your own opinion; compliant; self-effacing
light-hearted (Adjective) : intended to be amusing or easily enjoyable; cheerful

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serious (Adjective) : bad or dangerous; not silly
benign (Adjective) : kind and gentle; not hurting anybody

170. (3) enough (Adjective) : sufficient
sufficient (Adjective) : enough
full (Adjective) : having no empty space; maximum
complete (Adjective) : total; finished
less (Adjective) : a smaller amount of

171. (3) clarity (Noun) : the quality of being expressed and understood clearly
lucidity (Noun) : the quality of being clearly expressed and understood
fluidity (Noun) : the quality of being smooth and elegant
politeness (Noun) : the quality of being good–mannered and respecting the feelings of others
fluency (Noun) : the quality of being able to speak or write a language

172. (3) charge (Verb) : to accuse somebody of crime so that there may be a trial in court
indict (Verb) : to officially charge somebody with a crime
implicate (Verb) : to show that somebody is involved in something bad or criminal
elude (Verb) : to manage to avoid or escape from somebody or something in a clever way
manifest (Verb) : to show something clearly

173. (4) judge (Verb) : to form an opinion about somebody or something, based on the information you have
appraise (Verb) : to make a formal judgement about the value of a person's work
accuse (Verb) : to say that somebody has done something wrong or is guilty of something
praise (Verb) : to express your approval or admiration for somebody or something ; compliment
appreciate (Verb) : to recognize the good qualites of somebody or something

174. (3) flood (Noun) : a large amount of water covering an area that is usually dry.
deluge (Noun) : a sudden very heavy fall of rain; flood
confusion (Noun) : a state of not being certain or sure about something
deception (Noun) : deceit; to make somebody believe that something is not true.
weapon (Noun) : an object or knowledge of words and actions etc. that is used for fighting or attacking .

175. (2) dominance (Noun) : the state of being more important, powerful or noticeable than other things
preponderance (Noun) : being larger in number or more important
pre-eminence (Noun) : being more important; more successful or of higher standard than others
domineering (Adjective) : trying to control other people without considering their opinions or feelings
preoccupation (Adjective) : a state of thinking about something

176. (3) unproductive (Adjective) : not producing very much or good results
barren (Adjective) : not good enough for plants to grow on it; infertile; unproductive
good (Adjective) : of high quality ; suitable
wholesome (Adjective) : good for your health
profitable (Adjective) : that makes or is likely to make profit; rewarding

177. (1) notoriety (Noun) : fame for being bad
infamy (Noun) : the state of being well–known for something bad or evil
glory (Noun) : fame, praise or honour that is given to somebody because he has achieved something important
integrity (Noun) : the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles; unity
familiarity (Noun) : the state of knowing somebody or something well

178. (2) fearless (Adjective) : not afraid
intrepid (Adjective) : very brave; not afraid of danger or difficulties; fearless
hesitant (Adjective) : slow to speak or act because you feel uncertain or nervous
extrovert (Noun) : a lively and confident person who enjoys being with other people
rash (Adjective) : doing something that may not be sensible; impulsive; reckless

179. (3) lavish (Adjective) : impressive and costing a lot of money; luxurious; extravagant
prodigal (Adjective) : extravagant; too willing to spend money or waste time, energy or materials
exclusive (Adjective) : only to be used by one particular person or group
productive (Adjective) : making goods or growing crops in large quantities
carefree (Adjective) : having no worries or responsibilities

180. (2) precise (Adjective) : clear and accurate; exact
perspicuous (Adjective) : easily understandable; transpanently clear
relevant (Adjective) : closely connected with the subject you are discussing or the situation you are thinking about
brief (Adjective) : short; lasting only for a short time
clear (Adjective) : easy to understand and not causing any confusion ; obvious; evident; apparent

181. (1) talkative (Adjective) : talking a lot
loquacious (Adjective) : talking a lot; talkative
slow (Adjective) : not fast; not moving, acting or doing quickly; taking a long time
content (Adjective) : happy and satisfied with what you have
unclear (Adjective) : not clear or definite; difficult to understand

182. (3) spiteful (Adjective) : behaving in an unkind way in order to hurt or upset somebody; malicious
vindictive (Adjective) : trying to harm or upset somebody or showing that you want to, because you think he has harmed you; spiteful

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imaginative (Adjective) : having or showing new and exciting ideas ; inventive
accusative (Adjective) : containing or expressing accusation
aggressive (Adjective) : angry, and behaving in a threatening way

183. (3) unfavourable (Adjective) : not good and likely to cause problems or make something more difficult
inclement (Adjective) : not pleasant; cold, wet, etc.; unfavourable
selfish (Adjective) : caring only about yourself rather than other people
active (Adjective) : always busy doing things, especially physical activities
inactive (Adjective) : not doing anything; not active

184. (1) cordial (Adjective) : pleasant and friendly
genial (Adjective) : friendly and cheerful; affable; cordial
unselfish (Adjective) : giving more time or importance to other people's needs, wishes etc. than to your own
careful (Adjective) : giving attention or thought to what you are doing so that you may avoid hurting yourself, damaging something or doing something wrong
specific (Adjective) : detailed and exact; particular

185. (1) accumulate (Verb) : to gradually get more and more of something over a period of time; amass
accrue (Verb) : to increase over a period of time
accommodate (Verb) : oblige; to provide somebody with a room or place to sleep, live or sit
grow (Verb) : to increase in size, number or strength or quality
suffice (Verb) : to be enough for somebody or something

186. (2) sad (Adjective) : unhappy
poignant (Adjective) : having a strong effect on your feelings especially in a way that makes you feel sad; moving
showy (Adjective) : brightly coloured, large or exaggerated
silly (Adjective) : foolish
snobbish (Adjective) : thinking that having a high social class is very important

187. (3) complaining (Adjective) : expressing pain or dissatisfaction or resentment
querulous (Adjective) : complaining : showing that you are annoyed; peevish
critical (Adjective) : expressing disapproval of somebody or something and saying what you think is bad about him; crucial; serious
curious (Adjective) : having a strong desire to know something inquisitive
1ambiguous (Adjective) : having different meanings

188. (3) bold (Adjective) : brave and confident
audacious (Adjective) : willing to take risks or to do something shocking; bold
brilliant (Adjective) : extremely clever or impressive
powerful (Adjective) : being able to control and influence people and events; influential
frightening (Adjective) : making you feel afraid

189. (1) hazardous (Adjective) : involoving risk or danger to somebody's health or safety
perilous (Adjective) : very dangerous; hazardous
rigorous (Adjective) : done carefully and with a lot of attention to detail; thorough; strict
resilient (Adjective) : able to feel better quickly after something unpleasant has happened
requisite (Adjective) : necessary for a particular purpose

190. (2) day-dream (Noun) : pleasant thoughts that make you forget the present
reverie (Noun) : a state of thinking about pleasant things; day–dream
determination (Noun) : the quality that makes you continue trying to do something even when it is difficult.
reality (Noun) : the true situation and the problems that actually exist in life
realization (Noun) : the process of becoming aware of something; awareness

191. (3) exhibit (Verb) : display; to show something in public for enjoyment or for information
flaunt (Verb) : to show something (you are proud of) to other people in order to impress them; flutter
cut (Verb) : to make an opening; to remove something
deceive (Verb) : cheat
blame (Verb) : to think or say that somebody or something is responsible for something bad

192. (2) conquer (Verb) : to take control of a country or city and its people by force
subjugate (Verb) : to defeat somebody or something; to gain control over somebody or something
capitulate (Verb) : to agree to do something that you have been refusing to do for a long time; give in; yield
strike (Verb) : to hit somebody or something hard or with force
confuse (Verb) : to make somebody unable to think clearly or understand something ; mix up

193. (1) conduct (Noun) : a person's behaviour in a particular place or in a particular situation
behaviour (Noun) : the way that somebody behaves, towards other people
blessing (Noun) : God's help and protection, or a prayer asking for this
character (Noun) : all the qualities and features that make a person; nature
response (Noun) : a spoken or written answer

194. (4) inflexible (Adjective) : rigid; unable to change or make suitable for a particular situation
stringent (Adjective) : very strict and that must be obeyed
flexible (Adjective) : able to change to suit new conditions or situations
staunch (Adjective) : faithful, strong and loyal in your opinions and attitude
tough (Adjective) : difficult; strict; firm; strong

195. (3) intentionally (Adverb) : done deliberately; intended

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deliberately (Adverb) : done in a way that was planned; not by chance; intentionally, on purpose
spontaneously (Adverb) : unplanned but done suddenly
inadvertently (Adverb) : unintentionally; by accident; without intending to
naturally (Adverb) : in a way that you would expect

196. (1) respect (Noun) : a feeling of admiration for somebody or something because of his/its good qualities or achievements
regard (Noun) : thought and care for somebody or something; respect; esteem
liking (Noun) : a feeling of pleasure and enjoyment
love (Noun) : a strong feeling of deep affection for somebody or something
suspicion (Noun) : a feeling that somebody has done something wrong or illegal, even though you have no proof

197. (2) exchange (Verb) : to give something to somebody and at the same time receive the same type of thing from him
swap (Verb) : to give something to somebody and receive something in exchange
snap (Verb) : to break; to move; speak something in an angry voice
break (Verb) : to be damaged and separated into two or more parts
exclude (Verb) : to not include something deliberately in what you are doing or considering

198. (1) wise (Adjective) : able to make sensible decisions and give good advice.
prudent (Adjective) : sensible and careful when you make judgements and decisions; discretionary; wise
cunning (Adjective) : crafty; wily; clever and skilful
frank (Adjective) : honest and direct in what you say
severe (Adjective) : extremely bad or serious; stern; stiff; harsh

199. (3) genius (Noun) : a person who has unusually great intelligence, skill or artistic ability
generous (Noun) : a person who is willing to give freely
foreigner (Noun) : a person who comes from a different country
athlete (Noun) : a person who competes in sports

200. (2) climax (Noun) : the most exciting or important or point in time or a play, music, etc.
culmination (Noun) : the highest point or end of something
conclusion (Noun) : completion; the end of something
abyss (Noun) : a very deep wide space that seems to have no bottom
cultivation (Noun) : the preparation and use of land for growing plants or crops

201. (4) splendid (Adjective) : excellent; very good; great; very impressive; very beautiful
magnificent (Adjective) : extremely attractive and impressive; deserving praise; splendid
magnanimous (Adjective) : kind, generous and forgiving
modest (Adjective) : not very large, expensive, important, etc. not talking much about your own abilites or possessions
generous (Adjective) : giving or willing to give freely

202. (3) enthusiastic (Adjective) : feeling or showing a lot of excitement and interest about somebody or something
spirited (Adjective) : full of energy, determination or courage; enthusiastic
heated (Adjective) : full of anger and excitement; room or building made warmer using heat
drunk (Adjective) : having drunk so much that it is impossible to think or speak clearly
possessed (Adjective) : controlled by an evil spirit

203. (3) murky (Adjective) : not clear; dark or dirty with mud or another substance; cloudy
gloomy (Adjective) : nearly dark or badly lit in a way that makes you feel sad; depressing; glum;
misty (Adjective) : with a lot of mist; not clear or bright; blurred
obscure (Adjective) : not well-known; unknown; difficult to understand
shadowy (Adjective) : dark and full of shadows; difficult to see because there in not much light

204. (2) complain (Verb) : to say that you are annoyed unhappy or not satisfied about somebody or something
grumble (Verb) : to complain about somebody or something in a bad-tempered way
scold (Verb) : to speak angrily to somebody, because he has done something wrong
sheer (Verb) : to change direction suddenly in order to avoid somebody or some thing
fight (Verb) : to take part in a war/ contest; to struggle physically with somebody

205. (1) unrefined (Adjective) : not polite or educated
crude (Adjective) : simple and not very inaccurate but giving a general idea of something; vulgar; unrefined
cruel (Adjective) : having a desire to cause pain and suffering
rude (adjective) : impolite; having or showing a lack of respect for other people and their feelings
savage (Adjective) : aggressive and violent; causing great harm; brutal

206. (4) set aside (Verb) : to give or assign a share of money or time to a particular person or cause
supersede (Verb) : to take the place of something or somebody; to move into the position of something or somebody
suspend (Verb) : to officially stop something for a time; to prevent something from being active, used etc. for a time
repeal (Verb) : to cancel something officially or legally
enforce (Verb) : to make sure that people obey a particular rule or law

207. (2) dangerous (Adjective) : likely to injure or harm somebody or to damage or destroy something
perilous (Adjective) : very dangerous; hazardous
monstrous (Adjective) : outrageous; gigantic; horrifying
cautious (Adjective) : being careful about what you say or do, to avoid danger or mistakes
dubious (Adjective) : doubtful; suspicious

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208. (1) richness (Noun) : the state of being rich.
affluence (Noun) : prosperity; richness
difficulty (Noun) : a problem; the quality of being hard to do or to understand
influence (Noun) : the effect that somebody or something has on the way a person thinks or behaves
awkwardness (Noun) : the quality of an embarrassing situation

209. (2) bifurcated (Verb) : divided into two parts
dissected (Verb) : cut open / cut apart
evaluated (Verb) : place a value on
abused (Verb) : treat badly ; use foul / abusive language

210. (1) unanimity (Noun) : complete agreement about something among a group of people
consensus (Noun) : an opinion that all members of a group agree to
equanimity (Noun) : a calm state of mind which means that you do not become angry or upset in difficult situations
magnanimity (Noun) : extremely generous and liberal quality
proximity (Noun) : the state of being near somebody or something in distance or time

211. (2) unintentional (Adjective) : not intentional; not done deliberately but happening by accident
inadvertent (Adjective) : without intention; unintentional
thoughtless (Adjective) : not caring about the possible effects of your words or actions on other people
insane (Adjective) : seriously mentally ill and unable to live in normal society
unintelligent (Adjective) : not intelligent

212. (3) infertile (Adjective) : not able to produce good crops
barren (Adjective) : not good enough for plants to grow on it; infertile
insane (Adjective) : seriously mentally ill and unable to live in normal sociecty
rough (Adjective) : not smooth; violent; not even
lush (Adjective) : growing thickly and strongly in a way that is attractive

213. (3) refrain (Verb) : to stop yourself from doing something
abstain (Verb) : to decide not to do or have something
insist (Verb) : to demand that something happens or somebody agrees to do something
persist (Verb) : to continue to do something despite difficulties
resist (Verb) : to refuse to accept something and try to stop it from happening; oppose

214. (4) fake (Adjective) : not genuine; counterfeit
counterfeit (Adjective) : made to look exactly the same
constant (Adjective) : happening all the time; that does not change; fixed
unknown (Adjective) : not known
biased (Adjective) : making unfair judgements

215. (4) beginner (Noun) : a person who is starting to learn something
novice (Noun) : a person who is new and has little experience in a skill, job or situation
expert (Noun) : a person with special knowledge, skill or training
specialist (Noun) : a person who is an expert in a particular area of work or study
generalist (Noun) : a person who has knowledge of several different subjects or activities

216. (4) wound (Noun) : an injury to the part of the body
blister (Noun) : a swelling on the surface of the skin that is filled with liquid; wound
chatter (Noun) : continuous rapid talk about things that are not important
travel (Noun) : the act of travelling, *i.e.* going from one place to another
attack (Noun) : an act of using violence to try to hurt or kill somebody

217. (4) trauma (Noun) : a mental condition caused by severe shock; emotional shock
accident (Noun) : an unpleasant event that happens unexpectedly and causes damage

218. (4) correct (Verb) : to make something right
rectify (Verb) : to put right something ; correct
proceed (Verb) : to continue doing something that has already been started; go on
satisfy (Verb) : to make somebody pleased by doing or giving him what he wants
insert (Verb) : to put something into something else or between two things

219. (3) ecstatic (Adjective) : very happy, excited and enthusiastic; delighted
jubilant (Adjective) : feeling or showing great happiness
brilliant (Adjective) : extremely clever or impressive
proud (Adjective) : feeling pleased and satisfied about something you own or have done
gloomy (Adjective) : depressing

220. (2) dejected (Adjective) : unhappy and disappointed; despondent
despondent (Adjective) : sad; without much hope; dejected.
deserted (Adjective) : a place with no people in it; abandoned
rejected (verb) : to refuse to accept or consider something ; to decide not to use
repentant (Adjective) : feeling or showing that you are sorry for something wrong that you have done

221. (1) freedom (Noun) : the right to do or say what you want without anyone stopping you
liberty (Noun) : freedom to live as you choose
equality (Noun) : the fact of being equal in rights, status, advantages, etc.
charity (Noun) : the aim of giving money, food, help, etc. to people who are in need
democracy (Noun) : a system of government in which all the people of a country can vote to elect their representatives

222. (2) marvellous (Adjective) : extremely good; wonderful; fantastic; splendid

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fabulous (Adjective) : extremely good; very great; outstanding; wonderful
beautiful (Adjective) : having beauty
interesting (Adjective) : attracting because it is special, exciting or unusual
charming (Adjective) : very pleasant or attractive

223. (4) puzzling (Adjective) : not clear to the understanding; enigmatic
enigmatic (Adjective) : mysterious and difficult to understand; puzzling
magnetic (Adjective) : behaving like a magnet
automatic (Adjective) : having controls that work without needing a person to operate; instinctive
speeding (adjective) : moving with great speed

224. (4) hopelessness (Noun) : the despair you feel when you have abandoned hope of comfort or success
desperation (Noun) : a state in which everything seems wrong and will turn out badly; hopelessness
depression (Noun) : feelings of gloom; slump
jubilation (Noun) : a feeling of great happiness
fascination (Noun) : a very strong attraction

225. (3) dislike (Noun) : a feeling of not liking
aversion (Noun) : a strong feeling of not liking somebody or something
aggression (Noun) : feelings of anger and hatred that may result in threatening or violent behaviour
assertion (Noun) : a statement saying that you strongly believe something to be true; claim
impudence (Noun) : rude; not showing respect for other people

226. (2) dictatorial (Adjective) : using power in an unreasonable way by telling people what to do and not listening to their views or wishes
autocratic (Adjective) : of the nature of or relating to a ruler who has complete power; despotic; dictatorial
cooperative (Adjective) : involving doing something together or working together with others towards a shared aim
inspirational (Adjective) : providing inspiration
charitable (Adjective) : connected with a charity

227. (4) courageous (Adjective) : brave
daring (Adjective) : willing to do dangerous or unusual things; brave; courageous
brilliant (Adjective) : extremely clever or impressive
energetic (Adjective) : having or needing a lot of energy and enthusiasm
enthusiastic (Adjective) : feeling or showing a lot of excitement and interest about somebody or something

228. (2) show (Verb) : to make something clear : to prove something
demonstrate (Verb) : to show something clearly by giving proof or evidence; display; protest
remonstrate (Verb) : to protest or complain about somebody or something
witness (Verb) : to see something happen
complain (Verb) : to say you are annoyed, unhappy or not satisfied

229. (3) intentional (Adjective) : done deliberately; deliberate; intended
deliberate (Adjective) : intentional; planned or done on purpose rather than by accident
purposeless (Adjective) : meaningless; pointless; having no meaning, use or clear aim
perpetuate (Verb) : to make something such as a bad situation, belief, etc. continue for a long time
intervention (Noun) : the act of intervening; coming or existing between any two things

230. (1) postpone (Verb) : to delay until a later time; put off
defer (Verb) : to delay until a later time; put off
different (Adjective) : not the same; not like something or somebody else
accept (Verb) : to take willingly something that is offered
disagree (Verb) : to be of different opinions; differ

231. (1) taste (Noun, Verb) : that allows you to recognise foods when you put them in your mouth; to have a particular flavour
savour (Noun, Verb) : relish; a taste or smell, especially a pleasant one; the particular quality that different foods and drinks have
protector (Noun) : a person, an organisation or a thing that protects somebody or something.
sour (Adjective) : having a taste like that of a lemon or of fruit that is not ready to eat
flavour (Noun) : taste; how food or drink tastes

232. (3) competed (Verb) : to try to be more successful / better than somebody else who is trying to do the same as you
rivalled (Verb) : to be as good, impressive as somebody or something else
hatred (Noun) : a very strong feeling of dislike
revised (Verb) : to change your opinions or plans, book or an estimate; to prepare for an exam
contradicted (Verb) : to be so different from each other that one of them must be wrong

233. (4) cutting (Verb) : to make shorter; to make an opening
trimming (Verb) : to make something neater, small, better etc. by cutting parts from something
skimming (Verb) : to remove fat, cream etc. from the surface
arranging (Verb) : to plan and organise; to put in a particular order
planning (Noun) : something that you intend to do

234. (1) annoy (Verb) : to make slightly angry; irritate; bother
pester : to annoy somebody; badger
insect (Noun) : any small creature with six legs and body divided into three parts
upset (Adjective) : Troubled or disturbed
paste (Verb) : any mixture of a soft consistency to stick using glue

235. (2) difference (Noun) : the way in which two people or things are not like each other

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disparity (Noun) : a difference, especially one connected with unfair treatment
disseminate (Verb) : to spread information, knowledge etc.
discord (Noun) : disagreement; arguing
difficulty (Noun) : a problem; a thing or situation that causes problems

236. (4) strengthen (Verb) : to become stronger; to make somebody or something stronger
fortify (Verb) : to make a place more able to resist attack; to make yourself feel stronger, braver; strengthen
create (Verb) : to make something happen or exist; to produce a particular feeling
generate (Verb) : to produce or create something
prohibit (Verb) : to stop something from being done; forbid

237. (1) calm down (Phrasal Verb) : to become or make somebody become calm
pacify (Verb) : to make somebody who is angry or upset become calm and quiet; placate; to bring peace
satisfy (Verb) : pleasing; fulfilling
rouse (Verb) : to wake up somebody
rejoice (Verb) : to express great happiness

238. (2) shortage (Noun) : a situation when there is not enough of the people or things that are needed
paucity (Noun) : a small amount of something; less than enough of something; shortage
surplus (Noun) : an amount that is extra or more than you need
excess (Noun) : more than is necessary, reasonable or acceptable
meanness (Noun) : the quality of being mean; unwilling to part with anything; likely to become angry

239. (2) dull (Adjective) : not interesting or coexisting; boring
tedious (Adjective) : lasting or taking too long and not interesting; boring; wearisome
devious (Adjective) : behaving in a dishonest or indirect way; deceitful
distinctive (Adjective) : having a quality or characteristic that makes something different and easily noticed
derogatory (Adjective) : showing a critical attitude towards somebody; insulting

240. (2) violence (Noun) : violent behaviour that is intended to hurt or kill somebody
atrocity (Noun) : a cruel and violent act
envy (Noun) : jealousy
jealousy (Noun) : envy; a feeling of being jealous
absurdity (Noun) : the state of being completely ridiculous; illogical or insensible

241. (2) fictitious (Adjective) : invented by somebody rather than true
imaginary (Adjective) : existing only in your mind or imagination
fabulous (Adjective) : extremely good; very great
factitious (Adjective) : not genuine but created deliberately and made to appear to be true
fallacious (Adjective) : wrong; based on a false idea

242. (4) peaceful (Adjective) : quiet and calm; not worried or disturbed in any way; tranquil
tranquil (Adjective) : quiet and peaceful; serene; calm
tremendous (Adjective) : very great; huge
dynamic (Adjective) : having a lot of energy and a strong personality
treacherous (Adjective) : that cannot be trusted; deceitful

243. (2) unpleasant (Adjective) : not pleasant or comfortable; disagreeable
sordid (Adjective) : immoral or dishonest; very dirty and unpleasant; squalid; wretched
sore (Noun) : a part of body which is painful and often red because of infection
splendid (Adjective) : excellent; very good; great
dissatisfied (Adjective) : not happy or satisfied

244. (4) wicked (Adjective) : morally bad; evil; mischievous
nefarious (Adjective) : criminal; wicked; inmoral
docile (Adjective) : quiet and easy to control
natural (Adjective) : existing in nature; not made by man
neurotic (Adjective) : caused by or suffering from a mental illness in which in person suffers strong feelings of fear and worry

245. (3) genial (Adjective) : friendly and cheerful; affable
mellow (Adjective) : soft, rich and pleasant; calm, gentle and reasonable; smooth and pleasant; relaxed, calm and happy
melodious (Adjective) : pleasant to listen to music
dramatic (Adjective) : sudden, very great and often surprising
fruity (Adjective) : smelling or tasting strongly of fruit

246. (4) noisy (Adjective) : making a lot of noise; full of noise
boisterous (Adjective) : noisy and full of life and energy
boyish (Adjective) : looking or behaving like a boy
huge (Adjective) : enormous; vast
sound (Noun) : noise

247. (4) glitters (Verb) : to shine brightly with little flashes of light; sparkle
shines (Verb) : to produce or reflect light; to be bright; to polish to be very good at something; glitter
glows (Verb) : to produce a dull, steady light
dazzles (Verb) : to cause someone to lose clear vision because of a strong light
blazes (Verb) : to burn brightly and strongly

248. (2) roundabout (Adjective) : not done or said using the shortest, simplest or most direct way possible
circuitous (Adjective) : long and not direct; roundabout
short (Adjective) : measuring a small distance, height, time, breadth, name, etc.
circular (Adjective/Noun) : shaped like a circle; round; moving around in a circle; document sent to a large number of people
different (Adjective) : not the same; not like

249. (4) callous (Adjective) : not caring about other people's feeling or suffering; cruel

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insensitive (Adjective) : not caring how other people feel; unsympathetic; callous
repulsive (Adjective) : causing a feeling or strong dislike; very unpleasant; disgusting
revolting (Adjective) : extremely unpleasant; disgusting
cunning (Adjective) : crafty; clever and skilful

250. (1) scarcity (Noun) : shortage
dearth (Noun) : a lack of something; scarcity
familiarity (Noun) : the state of knowing somebody or something well
closeness (Noun) : a feeling of being close and belonging together
relation (Noun) : the way in which two people, groups or countries behave towards each other

251. (1) stop (Verb) : to end an activity
cease (Verb) : to stop happening or existing
lapse (Verb) : expire; to come to an end
close (Verb) : shut
arrest (Verb) : to take into custody (by the police)

252. (1) debt (Noun) : a sum of money that somebody owes
liability (Noun) : the state of being legally responsible for something
debit (Noun) : a written note in a bank account or other financial record of a sum of money spent
asset (Noun) : a person or thing that is valuable or useful; a thing of value–property, money, etc.
credit (Noun) : an arrangement that you make, to pay later for something you buy

253. (2) unity (Noun) : the state of being in agreement and working together
integration (Noun) : the act of combining two or more things so that they may work together
symmetry (Noun) : the exact match in size and shape between two halves, parts or sides
coordination (Noun) : the act of making parts of something, groups of people etc. to work together in an efficient and organised way
compromise (Noun) : an agreement made between two people or groups in which each side gives up some of the things it wants so that both sides may be happy in the end

254. (2) distinguish (Verb) : differentiate; to recognise the difference between people or things
discriminate (Verb) : differentiate; distinguish; to show a difference between people or things
compare (Verb) : to examine people or things to see how they are similar or how they are different
comprehend (Verb) : to understand something fully
connect (Verb) : to be joined together

255. (3) seem (Verb) : to give the impression of being or doing something; appear
appear (Verb) : seem; to give the impression of being or doing something
see (Verb) : spot; notice
allow (Verb) : to let something happen or be done
enter (Verb) : to come or go into something

256. (3) flatter (Verb) : to say nice things about somebody to please him and want him do something for you
cajole (Verb) : to make somebody do something by talking to him and being very nice to him
insist (Verb) : to demand or to say firmly that something is true
persuade (Verb) : to make somebody believe that something is true; convince
recommend (Verb) : to tell somebody that something is good or useful

257. (2) aroma (Noun) : a pleasant, noticeable smell
fragrance (Noun) : a pleasant smell; perfume
taste (Noun) : the smell that allows you to recognise different food when you put them in your mouth
sight (Noun) : the ability to see; eyesight
touch (Noun) : the sense that allows you to be aware of things and what they are like when you feel them with your hands.

258. (1) false (Adjective) : wrong; not correct or true
fictitious (Adjective) : invented by somebody rather than true
frail (Adjective) : physically weak and thin
foul (Adjective) : dirty and smelling bad
flattering (Adjective) : saying nice things about somebody; making somebody feel pleased and special

259. (3) indecent (Adjective) : morally offensive; not wearing proper clothes
obscene (Adjective) : outrageous; connected with sex in a way that most people find offensive; indecent
dirty (Adjective) : not clear unpleasant or dishonest
unhealthy (Adjective) : not having good health
unwanted (Adjective) : that you do not want

260. (2) copy (Verb) : to make or write something exactly like something else; to behave or do something in the same way as somebody else; to cheat in an exam; imitate.
imitate (Verb) : to copy somebody or something; mimic
follow (Verb) : to come, go after or behind somebody or something
think (Verb) : to have an idea that something is true or possible; to have a particular opinion about somebody or something
allude (Verb) : to mention something in an indirect way

261. (3) domesticated (Verb) : to make a wild animal live with or work for humans
tame (Adjective) : (animals) not afraid of people and used to live with them
wild (Adjective) : living or growing in natural conditions; not kept in a house or on a farm
savage (Adjective) : aggressive and violent; causing great harm; brutal; primitive
silent (Adjective) : not speaking; quiet

262. (2) sympathy (Noun) : the feeling of being sorry for somebody
mercy (Noun) : a kind or forgiving attitude; humanity; sympathy

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merit (Noun) : the quality of being good and of deserving praise; worth
loss (Noun) : the state of no longer having something
pain (Noun) : mental or emotional suffering

263. (4) indecent (Adjective) : morally offensive; not wearing proper clothes
obscene (Adjective) : outrageous; indecent; connected with sex in a way that most people find offensive
beautiful (Adjective) : pretty; good looking
unhealthy (Adjective) : not of good health
unwanted (Adjective) : that you do not want

264. (1) result (Noun) : a thing that is caused or produced because of something
effect (Noun) : a result; a change that somebody or something causes in somebody or something else
warning (Noun) : a statement or event telling somebody that something bad may happen in the future so that he may try to avoid it.
chance (Noun) : a possibility of something happening
purpose (Noun) : the intention, aim or function of something

265. (2) guess (Verb) : to try and give an answer or make a judgement about something without being sure of all the facts
speculate (Verb) : to form an opinion about something without knowing all the facts; wonder; conjecture; guess
think (Verb) : to have an idea that something is true or possible or to have a particular opinion about somebody or something
argue (Verb) : to speak angrily with somebody because you disagree with him
speak (Verb) : to talk

266. (3) imitate (Verb) : to copy somebody for something
emulate (Verb) : to do something as well as somebody else because you admire him; imitate
echo (Verb) : to send back and repeat a sound; to be full of sound
mimic (Verb) : to copy the way somebody speaks, moves, behaves, etc. in order to make other people laugh, imitate
simulate (Verb) : to pretend that you have a particular feeling

267. (2) acknowledge (Verb) : to accept that something is true
laud (Verb) : to praise
like (Verb) : prefer / wish to do something
praise (Verb) : to show approval of or admiration for somebody or something
record (Verb) : to set down in a permanent form

268. (1) liberate (Verb) : to free a country or person from the control of somebody else
emancipate (Verb) : set free; to free somebody from legal, political or social restrictions
exist (Verb) : to be present in a place or situation; to be real
correct (Verb) : make right / correct
restrain (Verb) : to stop somebody from doing something

269. (2) engrossing (Verb) : to be so much interested in something that you pay no attention to any other thing
absorbing (Verb) : take in; to take something into the mind and learn or understand it; to be so much interested in something that you do not pay attention to anything else
concentrating (Verb) : to give all your attention to something and not think about anything else
fascinating (Adjective) : extremely interesting and attractive
enriching (Adjective) : improving the quality of something by adding something to it

270. (2) grotesque likeness (Noun) : liking towards a person who is extremely ugly in a strange way, in a book or painting
caricature (Noun) : funny drawing or picture of somebody that exaggerates some of its features
biographical sketch (Noun) : a sketch of or relating to a biography – the story of a person's like written by somebody else
eccentricity (Noun) : the quality of being unusual and different from other people
personality trait (Noun) : the various aspects of a person's character that combine to make him different from other

271. (2) flexible (Adjective) : able to change to suit new conditions or situations; able to bend easily without breaking
elastic (Adjective) : made with elastic; able to stretch and then return to its original size and shape
rubbery (Adjective) : looking or feeling like rubber
expensive (Adjective) : costly
exciting (Adjective) : causing great interest or excitement

272. (1) waver (Verb) : to be or become weak or unsteady; to hesitate and be unable to make a decision or choice; hesitate; to move in an unsteady way
vacillate (Verb) : to keep changing your opinion or thoughts about something; waver
never (Conjunction) : not at any time
quiver (Verb) : to shake slightly; tremble
queer (Adjective) : odd; strange or unusual

273. (1) perfect (Adjective) : complete and without faults; ideal
impeccable (Adjective) : without mistakes or faults; perfect
fair (Adjective) : acceptable and appropriate in a particular situation; treating everyone equally; quite good; fine; beautiful
faultless (Adjective) : having no mistakes; perfect
criminal (Noun) : a person who commits a crime

274. (4) obstruction (Noun) : the fact of trying to prevent from making progress
impediment (Noun) : something that delays or stops the progress of something; obstacle; a physical problem that makes it difficult to speak normally
clear (Noun / Verb) : no longer in danger or thought to be guilty; away from something ; to remove something from a place; easy to understand
ailment (Noun) : an illness that is not very serious
incapable (Adjective) : not able to do something well

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275. (3) progress (Verb) : to develop or improve; advance
advance (Verb) : to move forward; develop; to help something to succeed; progress
reduce (Verb) : to make something less smaller in size, quantity, price, etc.
halt (Verb) : to stop
extend (Verb) : to make something longer or larger

276. (2) refuse (Verb) : deny; to say that you will not do something
deny (Verb) : to refuse to admit or accept something
regain (Verb) : to get back something you no longer have
repair (Verb) : to restore something that is broken, damaged or torn to good condition; put right
reduce (Verb) : to make something less or smaller

277. (3) scorn (Verb/Noun) : to have a strong feeling that somebody or something is stupid or not good enough, usually shown by the way you speak
abuse (Verb) : to make bad use of something; misuse; insult; to use power or knowledge unfairly or wrongly
use (Verb) : to do something with a machine, a method, an object, etc. for a particular purpose
praise (Verb) : to express your approval or admiration for somebody; compliment
raise (Verb) : to move or lift to a higher level; to increase the amount; to collect money or people together

278. (1) submissive (Adjective) : willing to accept somebody else's authority and willing to obey him without questioning
docile (Adjective) : quiet and easy to control
stubborn (Adjective) : determined not to change your opinion or attitude; obstinate
strong (Adjective) : having great power; firm
changeable (Adjective) : likely to change; unpredictable

279. (4) thoughtful (Adjective) : considerate; kind; showing that you think about and care for other people
considerate (Adjective) : always thinking of other people's wishes and feelings; careful not to hurt or upset others; thoughtful
agreeable (Adjective) : pleasant and easy to like
kind (Adjective) : caring about others; gentle, friendly and generous
like-minded (Adjective) : having similar ideas and interests

280. (2) grow (Verb) : to increase in size, number, strength or quality; to develop
nurture (Verb) : to care for and protect somebody or something while he/it growing or developing; foster
encourage (Verb) : to give support, courage or hope
maintain (Verb) : to make something continue at the same level, standard, etc.; preserve

281. (4) postpone (Verb) : to delay until a later time; put off
defer (Verb) : put off; to delay something until a later time
indifferent (Adjective) : having or showing no interest
defy (Verb) : to refuse to obey or show respect for somebody in authority, (a law, a rule etc.)
differ (Verb) : to be different from somebody or something

282. (2) stop (Verb) : to come to an end
cease (Verb) : to stop happening
begin (Verb) : to start doing something
create (Verb) : to make something happen or exist
dull (Verb) : to become weaker or slower or less lively

283. (1) religious (Adjective) : connected with religion
pious (Adjective) : having or showing deep respect for God and religion; devoted
sympathetic (Adjective) : kind to somebody who is hurt or sad
afraid (Adjective) : frightened; scared; terrified
faithful (Adjective) : loyal; staying with or supporting a particular person, organisation or belief

284. (1) forsake (Verb) : abandon; to leave somebody or something, especially when you have a responsibility to stay
abandon (Verb) : to leave somebody with no intention of returning especially when you have a responsibility
keep (Verb) : to stay in a particular condition or position; to continue doing something
cherish (Verb) : to love somebody or something very much and want to protect him or it
enlarge (Verb) : to make something bigger

285. (1) abolish (Verb) : to officially end a law, a system or an institution
cancel (Verb) : to decide that something that has been arranged will not now take place; annul; abolish; neutralize
approve (Verb) : to think somebody or something is good, suitable or acceptable
allow (Verb) : to let somebody or something do something
break (Verb) : to be damaged and separated into two or more pieces

286. (4) beautify (Verb) : to make somebody or something beautiful or more beautiful
adorn (Verb) : to make something or somebody look more attractive by decorating it or him with something
trust (Verb) : to believe that somebody is good, sincere and honest
writer (Noun) : a person who writes books, stories, articles, etc.
suspect (Verb) : to have an idea that something is probably true or likely to happen, but without having definite proof

287. (3) rest (Verb) : to relax, sleep or do nothing after a period of activity of illness; to be buried
repose (Verb) : to rest, sleep or feel calm
place (Verb) : to put something in a particular place
keep (Verb) : to stay in a particular condition or position
replace (Verb) : to be instead of something or somebody else

288. (3) disturbance (Noun) : a noisy fight; the act of disturbing something or somebody
commotion (Noun) : sudden noisy confusion or excitement
cheer (Noun) : a shout of joy, support or praise

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imbalance (Noun) : a situation in which two or more things are not the same in size or are not treated the same, in a way that is unfair or causes problems
movement (Noun) : the act of moving from one place to another

289. (3) unalterable (Adjective) : that cannot be changed
irrevocable (Adjective) : that cannot be changed; final
changed (Adjective) : very different from what it was before
done (Adjective) : finished; completed
reversible (Adjective) : that can be turned inside out and used with either side shown; that can be changed so that something may return to its original state or situation

290. (4) displeasure (Noun) : the feeling of being upset and annoyed; annoyance
anger (Noun) : the strong feeling when something has happened you think is bad and unfair
calmness (Noun) : the state of not being excited, nervous or upset
leisure (Noun) : time that is spent doing what you enjoy when you are not working or studying
vagueness (Noun) : the state of not being clear

291. (1) undecided (Adjective) : not having made a decision about something or somebody
irresolute (Adjective) : not able to decide what to do
angry (Adjective) : having strong feeling about something that you dislike very much or about an unfair situation
ignorant (Adjective) : lacking knowledge or information about something; not educated
firm (Adjective) : not likely to change; strongly fixed in a place; secure

292. (1) economical (Adjective) : providing good service or value in relation to the amount of time or money spent; frugal
frugal (Adjective) : meagre; using only as much money or food as is necessary
delicate (Adjective) : easily damaged or broken; fragile
splendid (Adjective) : excellent; very good; great
hungry (Adjective) : feeling that you want to eat

293. (3) intention (Noun) : what you plan to do; your aim
motive (Noun) : a reason for doing something; aim; cause
reason (Noun) : a cause or an explanation for something that has happened or that somebody has done
occasion (Noun) : special event, ceremony or celebration
preparation (Noun) : the act of getting ready for something or making something ready

294. (2) mercy (Noun) : a kind or forgiving attitude
pity (Noun) : a feeling of sympathy and sadness caused by the suffering of others
offence (Noun) : an illegal act; crime
kindness (Noun) : the quality of being kind
joy (Noun) : a feeling of great happiness; delight

295. (3) reject (Verb) : to refuse to accept or consider something
quash (Verb) : to officially say that a decision made by a court is no longer valid or correct; overturn; suppress; to take action to stop something from continuing
question (Verb) : to ask questions (official)
pledge (Verb) : swear; to make somebody or yourself promise to do something
slash (Verb) : to make a long cut with a sharp object; slit

296. (3) methodical (Adjective) : done in a careful and logical way; disciplined; precise
meticulous (Adjective) : paying careful attention to every detail; thorough; fastidious; methodical
correct (Adjective) : right; accurate or true; without any mistakes
clean (Adjective) : not dirty; not harmful
painstaking (Adjective) : needing a lot of care, effort and attention to detail; thorough

297. (2) plentiful (Adjective) : existing in large quantities; abundant
abundant (Adjective) : plentiful; more than enough; existing in large quantities
sufficient (Adjective) : enough for a particular purpose
ignificant (Adjective) : important enough to have an effect or be noticed
vibrant (Adjective) : full of life and energy; exciting; very bright and strong; brilliant

298. (2) expect (Verb) : to think or believe that something will happen or that somebody will do something
anticipate (Verb) : to expect something
antagonise (Verb) : to do something to make somebody feel angry with you
accept (Verb) : to take willingly something that is offered
hope (Verb) : to want something to happen and think that it is possible

299. (2) prohibit (Verb) : to stop something from being done or used, especially by law; forbid
restrict (Verb) : to control something with rules or laws
curtail (Verb) : to limit something or make it last for a shorter time
retain (Verb) : to keep something; preserve
retail (Verb) : to sell goods to the public through shops/stores.

300. (2) remarkable (Adjective) : unusual or surprising in a way that causes people to take notice; astonishing
tremendous (Adjective) : very great; huge; remarkable, extremely good
awesome (Adjective) : very impressive or very difficult and perhaps rather frightening
considerable (Adjective) : great in amount, size, importance, etc.; significant
excessive (Adjective) : greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate

301. (3) hardworking (Adjective) : putting a lot of effort into a job and doing it well
diligent (Adjective) : showing care and effort in your work or duties
intelligent (Adjective) : good at learning, understanding and thinking in a logical way about things

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eminent (Adjective) : famous and respected; unusual; excellent
reliable (Adjective) : that can be trusted to do something well; dependable

302. (4) storm (Noun) : very bad weather with strong winds and rain and after thunder and lightning
tempest (Noun) : a violent storm
drama (Noun) : a play for the theatre; an exciting event
temperature (Noun) : the degree of hotness or coldness of a body or environment
temptation (Noun) : the desire to do or have something that you know is bad or wrong

303. (3) immediate (Adjective) : happening or done without delay; instant
instant (Adjective) : immediate; happening immediately
constant (Adjective) : all the time; repeatedly; that does not change ; fixed
distant (Adjective) : far away in space or time; remote
sudden (Adjective) : happening or done quickly and unexpectedly

304. (3) misfortune (Noun) : bad luck; an unfortunate accident, condition or event, blow; disaster
disaster (Noun) : an unexpected event – a very bad accident, a flood, a fire, that kills a lot of people or causes a lot of damage
death (Noun) : the fact of dying or being killed
epidemic (Noun) : a large number of cases of a particular disease happening at the same time in a particular community
derailment (Noun) : being off the tracks

305. (2) unfavourable (Adjective) : not good and likely to cause problems
adverse (Adjective) : negative and unpleasant; not likely to produce a good result
unequal (Adjective) : in which people are treated in different ways; unfair
unwanted (Adjective) : that you do not want
undue (Adjective) : more than you think is reasonable or necessary

306. (1) ask (Verb) : to say or write in the form of a question
request (Verb) : to ask for something or do something in a polite way
please (Verb) : used for adding force to a request or statement
suggest (Verb) : to put forward an idea; propose
offer (Verb) : to say that you are willing to do something for somebody or give something to somebody

307. (1) alarm (Noun) : fear and anxiety that somebody feels when something dangerous or unpleasant might happen
foreboding (Noun) : a strong feeling that something dangerous or unpleasant is going to happen
forecast (Noun) : a statement about what will happen in the future
failure (Noun) : lack of success in doing or achieving something
foresight (Noun) : the ability to predict what is likely to happen

308. (1) alter (Verb) : to become different
change (Verb) : become or make different
renew (Verb) : to begin something after a pause or interruption
review (Verb) : to carefully examine or consider something again
repeat (Verb) : to say or write again and again

309. (2) real (Adjective) : genuine and not false or artificial
genuine (Adjective) : real; not artificial; authentic
good (Adjective) : of high quality; pleasant
attractive (Adjective) : pleasant to look at; appealing
lovable (Adjective) : having qualities that people find attractive and easy to love

310. (2) introduce (Verb) : to tell two or more people who have not met before about each other (names)
acquaint (Verb) : to make somebody or yourself familiar with or aware of something
arouse (Verb) : to make somebody have a particular feeling or attitude; excite
appoint (Verb) : to choose somebody for a job or position of responsibility
acquire (Verb) : to gain something by your own efforts, ability or behaviour

311. (1) correct (Adjective) : right; not wrong
right (Adjective) : correct; not wrong; suitable, just, proper
marked (Adjective) : easy to see; noticeable; distinct
straight (Adjective) : without a bend or cause; going in one direction only
finished (Adjective) : no longer doing something or dealing with somebody or something

312. (2) arrested (Verb) : to take into custody, as a suspected criminal
apprehend (Verb) : to catch somebody and arrest him
understood (Verb) : to know the meaning of words, how a work is done, what somebody says, etc.
feared (Verb) : to be frightened
questioned (Verb) : to ask questions

313. (1) real (Adjective) : genuine; not false or artificial
genuine (Adjective) : real; not artificial
unreal (Adjective) : not related to reality
similar (Adjective) : like somebody or something but not exactly the same
false (Adjective) : wrong; not correct or true

314. (2) hide (Verb) : conceal; to keep in a place where it cannot be seen
conceal (Verb) : to hide
show (Verb) : to make something clear; to prove something
cancel (Verb) : to decide that something that has been arranged will not now take place
excuse (Verb) : to forgive

315. (4) capable (Adjective) : having the ability or qualities necessary for doing something; skilled; competent
efficient (Adjective) : doing something well and thoroughly without waste of time, money or energy
clever (Adjective) : quick at learning and understanding things; intelligent
smart (Adjective) : looking clear and neat; well – dressed

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known (Adjective) : to be familiar to other people

316. (3) illness (Noun) : the state of being physically or mentally ill
disease (Noun) : an illness; infection; an illness affecting humans, plants, animals, caused by infection
fall (Noun) : an act of falling
damage (Noun) : physical harm caused to something which makes it less attractive, useful or valuable
injury (Noun) : harm done to a person's or an animal's body,

317. (4) puzzle (Noun) : mystery; something that is difficult to understand or explain
enigma (Noun) : a person, thing or situation that is mysterious and difficult to understand; puzzle; mystery
truth (Noun) : the true facts of something
fear (Noun) : the bad feeling that you have when you are in danger
difficulty (Noun) : a problem, a thing or situation that causes problems; the state of being hard to do or to understand.

318. (4) agreement (Noun) : an arrangement, a promise or a contract made with somebody
concurrence (Noun) : agreement; two or more things happening at the same time
occurrence (Noun) : something that happens or exists
conquest (Noun) : the act of taking control of a country, city, etc. by force
currency (Noun) : the system of money that a country uses

319. (4) spying (Verb) : to collect secret information about another country, organization or person
espionage (Noun) : the activity of secretly getting important political or military information about another country or of finding another country's secrets by using spies; spying
planning (Noun) : the act or process of making plans for something
pioneering (Adjective) : introducing ideas and methods that have never been used before
lineage (Noun) : the series of families that somebody comes from originally; ancestry

320. (2) forecast (Noun) : a statement about what will happen in future
prognosis (Noun) : an opinion, based on medical experience, of the likely development of a disease or an illness; forecast; a judgement about how something is likely to develop in future
diagnosis (Noun) : the act of discovering or identifying the exact cause of an illness or a problem
preface (Noun) : an introduction to a book
identity (Noun) : who or what somebody or something is

321. (2) hunt (Verb) : to search; to chase wild animals in order to catch or kill them for food, sport or to make money
poach (Verb) : to take and use somebody or something that belongs to somebody or something else in a secret, dishonest or unfair way
catch (Verb) : to stop and hold a moving object; to take hold of somebody or something
preach (Verb) : to give a religious talk in a public place
plunder (Verb) : to steal things from a place using force during a time of war; loot

322. (3) response (Noun) : a spoken or writen answer
repartee (Noun) : clever and amusing comments and replies that are made quickly
refuse (Verb) : to say that you will not do something that somebody has asked you to do; turn down
celebrate (Verb) : to show that a day or an event is important by doing something special on it
question (Noun) : a sentence, phrase or word that asks for information

323. (3) pressure (Verb) : to persuade somebody to do something, especially by making him feel that he has to or should do it
exhort (Verb) : to try hard to persuade somebody to do something; urge
recommend (Verb) : to tell somebody that something is good or useful
coax (Verb) : to persuade somebody to do something by talking to him in a kind and gentle way; cajole
push (Verb) : to make somebody or something move forword; to make somebody work hard

324. (4) shocking (Adjective) : that offends or upsets people; that is morally wrong; very bad
lurid (Adjective) : too bright in colour, in a way that is not attractive; shocking and violent
happy (Adjective) : feeling or showing pleasure; pleased
abundant (Adjective) : plentiful; more than enough
bright (Adjective) : full of light; shining strongly

325. (4) hidden (Adjective) : difficult to find; covered from view
concealed (Adjective) : not accessible to view; hidden out of sight
covered (Adjective) : having a layer over it; having a roof over it
closed (Adjective) : shut; not open to everyone
sealed (Adjective) : closed / secured with or as if with a seal

326. (3) enjoy (Verb) : to get pleasure from something
relish (Verb) : to get great pleasure from something; enjoy
realize (Verb) : to understand or become aware of a situation
taste (Verb) : to test, have or recognize any food or drink
reveal (Verb) : disclose; to make something known to somebody

327. (4) sharp (Adjective) : having a fine edge or point; intense
acute (Adjective) : very serious or severe; keen; sharp
dull (Adjective) : not interesting or exciting
drowsy (Adjective) : tired and almost asleep; sleepy
unpleasant (Adjective) : not pleasant or comfortable

328. (2) request (Verb) : to ask for something or ask somebody to do something in a polite way
solicit (Verb) : to ask somebody for something; to try to get something or persuade somebody to do something
command (Verb) : to order
sympathize (Verb) : to feel sorry for somebody
agree (Verb) : to accept; to approve; to tally

329. (3) overcome (Verb) : to succeed in dealing with or controlling a

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problem that has been preventing you from achieving something
surmount (Verb) : to deal successfully with a difficulty; overcome
discount (Verb) : to think or say that something is not important or not true; dismiss; reduce
surround (Verb) : to be all around
capture (Verb) : to catch; to take control of somebody or something

330. (1) quick (Adjective) : done with speed
brisk (Adjective) : quick; busy; practical and confident
bright (Adjective) : full of light
puzzled (Adjective) : unable to understand something; baffled
active (Adjective) : always busy doing physical activities

331. (3) bucket (Noun) : an open container with a handle used for carrying liquids or sand
pail (Noun) : bucket
mug (Noun) : a tall cup for drinking from, usually with straight sides and a handle and without a saucer
container (Noun) : a box, bottle, etc. in which something can be stored or transported
vessel (Noun) : a large ship; a container such as a bowl, cup etc. used for holding liquids

332. (2) overlook (Verb) : to fail to see or notice something; miss
condone (Verb) : to accept behaviour that is morally wrong or to treat it as if it were not serious
ignore (Verb) : to pay no attention to; disregard
forgive (Verb) : to stop feeling angry with somebody who has done something to harm, annoy or upset you
forget (Verb) : to be unable to remember something

333. (2) flourish (Verb) : to develop quickly and be successful; thrive
thrive (Verb) : to become and continue to be successful, strong, healthy, etc.; flourish
destroy (Verb) : to damage something so badly that it no longer exists, works, etc.
raise (Verb) : to lift or move something to a higher level
create (Verb) : to make something happen or exist

334. (4) agony (Noun) : extreme physical or mental pain
anguish (Noun) : severe pain, mental suffering or unhappiness; agony
trouble (Noun) : a problem, worry, difficulty, etc.
conflict (Noun) : a situation in which there are opposing ideas, opinions, feelings or wishes
anger (Noun) : the state of being angry

335. (4) discourage (Verb) : to try to prevent something or somebody from doing something
dissuade (Verb) : to persuade somebody not to do something; discourage
encourage (Verb) : to give support, courage or hope
worry (Verb) : to keep thinking about unpleasant things that might happen or about problems that you have
disturb (Verb) : to interrupt somebody when they are trying to sleep, work, etc.

336. (4) happiness (Noun) : the state of being happy – feeling pleased or showing pleasure
pleasure (Noun) : the state of being happy, satisfied or contented; enjoyment
comfort (Noun) : the state of being physically relaxed and free from pain; having a pleasant life
privilege (Noun) : a special right or advantage that a particular person or group of people has; honour; favour
support (Noun) : to help or encourage ment given to somebody or something by saying or showing that you agree with him or to it; back

337. (2) responsibility (Noun) : a duty to deal with or take care of somebody or something
onus (Noun) : the responsibility for something
inclination (Noun) : a feeling that makes you want to do something
prudence (Noun) : the state of being sensible and careful when you make judgements and decisions
antipathy (Noun) : a strong feeling of dislike; hostility

338. (3) vital (Adjective) : necessary; essential
essential (Adjective) : completely necessary; extremely important in a particular situation; vital
hidden (Adjective) : not able to view; difficult to find
obvious (Adjective) : easy to see or understand; clear
trivial (Adjective) : not important or serious; not worth considering

339. (4) assiduous (Adjective) : working very hard and taking great care; diligent
diligent (Adjective) : showing care and effort in your work or duties
desirous (Adjective) : having a wish for something; wanting something
hardworking (Adjective) : putting a lot of effort into a job and doing it well
ridiculous (Adjective) : very silly or unreasonable; absurd

340. (4) mistake (Noun) : error; misprint; not correctly written
blunder (Noun) : a stupid or careless mistake
blemish (Noun) : a mark on the skin or an object that spoils it and makes it look less beautiful or perfect
danger (Noun) : the possibility of something happening that will injure, harm or kill somebody or damage or destroy something
worry (Noun) : the state of worrying; anxiety

341. (4) rough (Adjective) : having a surface that is not even or regular
coarse (Adjective) : rough; consisting of relatively large pieces; rude and offensive; vulgar
smooth (Adjective) : completely flat and even, without any lumps, holes or rough areas
refined (Adjective) : made pure by having other substances taken out of it; cultured; genteel
stiff (Adjective) : firm and difficult to bend

342. (3) sympathetic (Adjective) : kind to somebody who is hurt or sad

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compassionate (Adjective) : feeling or showing sympathy for people who are suffering
pathetic (Adjective) : making you feel pity or sadness; pitiful
aesthetic (Adjective) : concerned with beauty and art and the understanding of beautiful things
warm (Adjective) : at a fairly high temperature in a way that is pleasant

343. (2) lonely (Adjective) : unhappy because you are alone; isolated
solitary (Adjective) : done alone without other people; enjoying being alone; single
quiet (Adjective) : making very little noise
lost (Adjective) : unable to find your way
idle (Adjective) : not working hard; lazy

344. (1) decompose (Verb) : to be destroyed by natural processes; rot; decay
decay (Verb) : to be destroyed by natural processes; rot or decompose
decline (Verb) : to become smaller, fewer, weaker, etc.; refuse
dispose (Verb) : to arrange things or people in a particular way or position
disturb (Verb) : to interrupt when somebody is trying to work, sleep, etc.

345. (3) happiness (Noun) : the state of being happy – showing pleasure or feeling pleased
bliss (Noun) : extreme happiness
pleasure (Noun) : the state of being happy, satisfied or contented
fantasy (Noun) : a pleasant situation that you imagine but that is unlikely to happen
laughter (Noun) : the act of laughing

346. (4) frank (Adjective) : honest and direct in what you say
candid (Adjective) : saying what you think openly and honestly
able (Adjective) : having the skill, intelligence, opportunity, etc. needed to do something
quiet (Adjective) : making very little noise
fearless (Adjective) : not afraid

347. (2) inadequate (Adjective) : not enough; not good enough
meagre (Adjective) : small in quantity and poor in quality
plenty (Determiner) : a lot of
sufficient (Adjective) : enough for a particular purpose
limited (Adjective) : not very great in amount or extent

348. (3) sound (Adjective) : sensible; good and thorough; in good condition
wholesome (Adjective) : good for your health; morally good; having a good moral influence
complete (Adjective) : total; to the greatest degree possible
ripe (Adjective) : fully grown and ready to be eaten
desirable (Adjective) : that you would like to have or do; worth having or doing

349. (4) weak (Adjective) : not physically strong
infirm (Adjective) : ill or sick and weak
unsteady (Adjective) : not completely in control of your movements
timid (Adjective) : shy and nervous
nervous (Adjective) : anxious or afraid or something

350. (3) friendly (Adjective) : behaving in a kind and pleasant way
cordial (Adjective) : pleasant and friendly
affectionate (Adjective) : showing caring feelings and love for somebody; loving
generous (Adjective) : giving or willing to give freely
kind (Adjective) : caring about others; gentle, friendly and generous

351. (1) only (Adjective) : used for saying that no other or others of the same group exist or are there
sole (Adjective) : only; single; not shared; belonging to one person
principal (Adjective) : most important; main
important (Adjective) : of great value
immediate (Adjective) : happening or done without delay; instant

352. (3) methodically (Adverb) : done in careful and logical way
systematically (Adverb) : in a systematic manner; done according to a system or plan in a thorough, efficient or determined way
scientifically (Adverb) : with respect to science
technically (Adverb) : with regard to machinery, methods etc.
symmetrically (Adverb) : in a symmetrical manner

353. (3) thrifty (Adjective) : careful about spending money and not wasting things; frugal
economical (Adjective) : providing good service or value in relation to the amount of time or money spent
extravagant (Adjective) : spending a lot more money than is necessary
lavish (Adjective) : large in amount, impressive and costing a lot of money
stingy (Adjective) : not generous, especially with money

354. (4) shallow (Adjective) : not deep; not showing serious thought, feeling, etc. about something; superficial
superficial (Adjective) : appearing to be true, real or important until you look at it more carefully; not concerned with anything serious or important and lacking any depth of understanding or feeling; shallow
defective (Adjective) : having a fault or faults; not perfect or complete; faulty
superior (Adjective) : better in quality than somebody or something else; higher in rank, importance or position
deep (Adjective) : having a large distance from the top to the bottom

355. (3) madness (Noun) : the state of having a serious mental illness; insanity; craze
mania (Noun) : an extremely strong desire or enthusiasm for something; craze
greatness (Noun) : the state of being great
fame (Noun) : the state of being known and talked about by many people
wisdom (Noun) : the ability to make sensible decisions and give good advice because of the experience and knowledge that you have

356. (2) die (Verb) : to stop living, existing or working

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perish (Verb) : to die in a sudden violent way; to be lost or destroyed
disintegrate (Verb) : to break into small parts or pieces and be destroyed; fall apart
destroy (Verb) : to damage something so badly that it no longer exists or works
vanish (Verb) : to disappear suddenly; to stop existing

357. (1) tempt (Verb) : to attract somebody or make somebody want to do something, even if he knows that it is wrong
allure (Verb) : being attractive and exciting; tempt
attempt (Noun) : to try to do something difficult
deceive (Verb) : to make somebody believe something that is not true; to cheat
praise (Verb) : to show approval of or admiration for somebody or something

358. (1) attack (Verb) : an act of using violence to hurt somebody
assault (Verb) : to attack somebody violently
comfort (Verb) : to be physically relaxed and free from pain
construct (Verb, Noun) : to build or make something
attach (Verb) : to fasten or join one thing to another

359. (3) bulge (Verb) : to stick out from something in a round shape
protrude (Verb) : to stick out from a place or a surface
lengthen (Verb) : to make or become longer
uphold (Verb) : to support something that you think is right and make sure that it continues to exist
refute (Verb) : to prove that something is wrong

360. (2) achieve (Verb) : to succeed in reaching a particular goal, status or standard; attain; accomplish
accomplish (Verb) : to succeed in doing or completing something; achieve
surrender (Verb) : to admit that you have been defeated and want to stop fighting; give in
forsake (Verb) : to leave; abandon; renounce
abandon (Verb) : to leave a thing or place

361. (3) top (Noun) : the highest part or point of something
apex (Noun) : the top or highest part of something
bottom (Noun) : the lowest part of something
outward (Adjective, Adverb) : going away from a particular place
inward (Adjective, Adverb) : inside your mind; towards the inside or centre of something

362. (2) puzzle (Verb) : baffle; to make somebody feel confused
baffle (Verb) : to confuse somebody completely; to be too difficult or strange for somebody to understand or explain; perplex; puzzle
strike (Verb) : to hit somebody or something hard
flutter (Verb) : to move lightly and quickly; a quick, light movement.
surpass (Verb) : to do or be better than somebody or something

363. (2) inform (Verb) : to tell somebody about something in an official way
apprise (Verb) : to tell or in form somebody of something
praise (Verb) : to show approval of or admiration for somebody or something
conceal (Verb) : to hide
assess (Verb) : to make a judgement about the nature or quality of somebody or something

364. (4) regular (Adjective) : done or happening often
periodic (Adjective) : happening often and regularly
infrequent (Adjective) : not happening often; rare
continuous (Adjective) : happening or existing for a period of time without interruption; continual
occasional (Adjective) : happening or done sometimes but not often

365. (2) hideous (Adjective) : very ugly or unpleasant; revolting
gruesome (Adjective) : very unpleasant and filling you with horror
sullen (Adjective) : bad–tempered and not speaking
exhausting (Adjective) : making you feel very tired
insulting (Adjective) : causing or intending to cause somebody to feel offended

366. (2) ridiculous (Adjective) : very silly or unreasonable; absurd
absurb (Adjective) : completely ridiculous; not logical and sensible
diligent (Adjective) : showing care and effort in your work or duties
brisk (Adjective) : quick; practical and confident
complex (Adjective) : complicated; difficult to understand

367. (4) lonely (Adjective) : unhappy because you are alone; isolated
solitary (Adjective) : done alone; single; enjoying being alone, without other people
sad (Adjective) : unhappy
voluntary (Adjective) : done willingly
subtle (Adjective) : not very noticeable or obvious; behaving in a clever way

368. (2) peaceful (Adjective) : quiet and calm; trying to create peace and live in peace
pacific (Adjective) : peaceful or loving peace
extensive (Adjective) : covering a large area; great in amount
deep (Adjective) : having a large distance from the top to the bottom
white (Adjective) : having the colour of fresh snow or of milk

369. (2) bring (Verb) : to take something or somebody with oneself somewhere
fetch (Verb) : to go to where somebody or something is and bring him or it back
order (Verb) : to use your position of authority to tell somebody to do something or say that something must happen
scoop (Verb) : to move or lift something with a scoop or something like a scoop.
take (Verb) : to carry or move something from one place to another

370. (3) joy (Noun) : a feeling of great happiness; delight

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ecstasy (Noun) : a feeling or state of very great happiness
economy (Noun) : the relationship between production, trade and supply of money in a particular country or region
eclipse (Noun) : an occasion when the moon passes between the earth and the sun so that you may not see all or part of the sun for a time or when the earth passes between the moon and the sun so that you may not see all or part of the moon for a time
extremism (Noun) : political, religious, etc. ideas or actions that are extreme and not normal, reasonable or acceptable to most people

371. (4) secret (Adjective) : kept hidden from others; known about by only a few people
clandestine (Adjective) : done secretly or kept secret
family (Adjective) : connected with the family or a particular family (owned by a family; suitable for all members of the family)
useful (Adjective) : that can help you to do or achieve what you want
dangerous (Adjective) : likely to insure or have somebody; damaging or destroying something

372. (1) uncivilized (Adjective) : not behaving in a way that is acceptable according to social or moral standards.
barbaric (Adjective) : cruel and violent and not as expected from people who are educated and respect one another; coarse; uncivilized
premeditated (Adjective) : planned in advance
barber's (Noun) : a shop where men can have their hair cut
thorny (Adjective) : causing difficulty or disagreement

373. (3) obstacle (Noun) : a situation, an event, etc. that makes it difficult for you to do or achieve something
hurdle (Noun) : each of a series of upright frames that a person or horse jumps over in a race; a problem or difficulty that must be solved or dealt with before you can achieve something
throw (Noun) : the act of throwing something
opposition (Noun) : the act of strongly disagreeing with somebody or something, with the aim of preventing something from happening
suspicion (Noun) : a feeling that somebody has done something wrong, illegal or dishonest, even though you have no proof; a feeling that something is true or you cannot trust somebody or something

374. (4) hinder (Verb) : to make it difficult for somebody to do something or something to happen
deter (Verb) : to make somebody decide not to do something or continue doing something, by making him understand the difficulties and unpleasant results of his actions
neglect (Verb) : to fail to take care of somebody or something; not to give enough attention to something
disapprove (Verb) : to think that somebody or something is not good or suitable
differ (Verb) : to be different from somebody or something

375. (3) rough (Adjective) : having a surface that is not even or regular; not exact; not gentle or careful; difficult and unpleasant
coarse (Adjective) : rough; not soft; rude and offensive; consisting of relatively large pieces
path (Noun) : a way or track that is built or is made by the action of people walking; a plan of action
difficult (Adjective) : not easy; full of problems; not easy to please; not helpful
definite (Adjective) : sure or certain; unlikely to change

376. (1) disappear (Verb) : to become impossible to see; vanish
vanish (Verb) : to disappear suddenly and/or in a way that you cannot explain
decrease (Verb) : to make or become smaller in size, number, etc.
encircle (Verb) : to surround somebody or something completely in a circular shape or movement
reveal (Verb) : to make something known to somebody

377. (3) fake (Adjective) : not genuine; false; appearing to be something it is not
spurious (Adjective) : false; based on false ideas or ways of thinking
modest (Adjective) : not very large; expensive, important, etc; not talking much about your own abilities
spontaneous (Adjective) : not planned but done suddenly; happening naturally
sincere (Adjective) : showing what you really think or feel; genuine; honest

378. (1) death (Noun) : the fact of somebody dying or being killed
demise (Noun) : death; the end or failure of an institution, an idea or a company, etc.
misfortune (Noun) : bad luck; an unfortunate accident, condition or event
accident (Noun) : an unpleasant event that happens unexpectedly and causes injury or damage
dismissal (Noun) : the act of dismissing somebody from his job; the failure to consider something as important

379. (2) misfortune (Noun) : bad luck; an unfortunate accident, event or condition
adversity (Noun) : a difficult or unpleasant situation
opponent (Noun) : a person that you are playing or fighting against in a game, competition, argument, etc.; adversary
adversary (Noun) : opponent; a person that somebody is opposed to and competing with in an argument or a battle
hostility (Noun) : unfriendly or aggressive feelings or behavior; strong and angry opposition towards an idea, a plan or a situation

380. (2) ordinary (Adjective) : not unusual or different in anyway; having no unusual or interesting features
mundane (Adjective) : not interesting or exciting; dull; ordinary
musical (Adjective) : connected with music; containing music; with a natural skill or interest in music; pleasant to listen to
mortal (Adjective) : that cannot live for ever and must die; causing death or likely to cause death; very serious; lasting until death; deadly

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mandatory (Adjective) : required by law; compulsory

381. (4) opponent (Noun) : a person that you are playing or fighting against in a game, competition, argument etc.; adversary
antagonist (Noun) : a person who strongly opposes somebody or something; opponent
non – believer (Noun) : someone who refuses to believe
trouble–maker (Noun) : a person who often causes serious problems
trouble – shooter (Noun) : a person who helps to solve problems in a company or an organisation

382. (3) lonely (Adjective) : unhappy because you have no friends or people to talk to; isolated
solitary (Adjective) : done alone without other people; enjoying being alone; single
solid (Adjective) : hard or firm; strong and made well; that you can rely on
solicitous (Adjective) : being very concerned for somebody and waiting to make sure that he is comfortable, well or happy; attentive
voluntary (Adjective) : done willingly; done by people who choose to do it without being paid

383. (3) absorb (Verb) : to take something into mind and learn or understand it; take in; engross
engross (Verb) : to give all your attention and time
dismiss (Verb) : to decide that somebody or something is not important and not worth thinking or talking about; put aside
oppress (Verb) : to treat somebody in a cruel and unfair way
endanger (Verb) : to put somebody or something in a situation in which he could be harmed or damaged

384. (3) acquit (Verb) : to decide and state officially in court that somebody in not guilty of a crime; to perform well, badly, etc.
absolve (Verb) : to state formally that somebody is not guilty or responsible for something
consume (Verb) : to use something – fuel, energy, time food, drink, etc; to fill somebody with a strong feeling
punish (Verb) : to blame yourself for something that has happened; to make somebody suffer because he has broken the law or done something wrong
withheld (Verb) : keep back; to refuse to give something to somebody

385. (3) attribution (Noun) : assigning to a cause or source; ascription
ascription (Noun) : assigning to a cause or source; attribution
description (Noun) : the act of writing or saying in words what somebody or something is like
account (Noun) : a written record or money in a business, bank, shop; description
cure (Noun) : something that will solve a problems or cure an illness

386. (3) Work hard
toil (Verb) : to work very hard and/or for a long time, usually doing hard physical work; slog
test (Verb) : to find out how much somebody knows, or what he can do by asking him questions or giving him activities to perform
spoil (Verb) : to change something good into something bad, unpleasant, useless etc.; ruin
tell (Verb) : to give information by writing or speaking

387. (4) copy (Verb) : to write or make or behave in the same way as something else or somebody else; imitate
mimic (Verb) : to copy, the way somebody speaks, moves, behaves etc. in order to make other people laugh; imitate
tease (Verb) : to laugh at somebody and make jokes about him, either in a friendly way or in order to annoy or embarrass him
refresh (Verb) : to make somebody feel less tired or less hot
greet (Verb) : to say hello to somebody or to welcome him

388. (1) store (Noun) : a large shop that sells many different types of goods; a shop (large or small)
kiosk (Noun) : a small shop/store, open at the front, where newspapers, drinks, etc. are sold; stand; booth
shop (Noun) : a building or part of a building where you can buy goods and services
booth (Noun) : a small confined place where you can do something privately; a place to sit in a restaurant
mall (Noun) : a large building or covered area that has many shops/stores, restaurants, etc. inside it.

389. (1) innocent (Adjective) : not guilty of a crime; not having done something wrong; having little experience of the world; naive
ingenuous (Adjective) : honest, innocent and willing to trust people; naive
artful (Adjective) : crafty; clever at getting what you want by not speaking the truth
cunning (Adjective) : able to get what you want in a clever way by tricking or cheating; crafty; wily
clever (Adjective) : quick at learning and understanding; intelliigent

390. (2) harmless (Adjective) : unable or unlikely to cause damage or harm; innocuous
innocuous (Adjective) : not intended to offend or upset anyone; harmless
careless (Adjective) : not giving enough attention and thought to what you are doing so that you may make mistakes; casual
insufficient (Adjective) : not large, strong or important enough for a particular purpose; inadequate
irresponsible (Adjective) : not showing a feeling of responsibility

391. (1) disrespectful (Adjective) : showing a lack of respect
insolent (Adjective) : extremely rude and showing a lack of respect
insoluble (Adjective) : that cannot be solved or explained
depreciating (Adjective) : tending to decrease or cause a decrease in value
the sole of a shoe : the bottom of a shoe, not including the heel

392. (4) miserliness (Noun) : total lack of generosity with money
parsimony (Noun) : extreme care in spending money; extreme stinginess

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expenditure (Noun) : the act of spending money; the amount of money spent
bankruptcy (Noun) : the state of not able to pay what you owe; insolvent
bribery (Noun) : the giving or taking of money or something valuable for some help (in a dishonest way)

393. (2) suffering (Noun) : physical or mental pain
tribulation (Noun) : great trouble or suffering
palpitation (Noun) : a rapid and irregular heart beat
weakness (Noun) : lack of strength, power or determination
stimulation (Noun) : the feeling of being more active and healthy

394. (3) parapet (Noun) : a low wall along the edge of a bridge, a roof, etc. to stop people from falling
rampart (Noun) : a high wide wall of stone or earth with a path on top, built around a castle, town etc to defend it
ropeway (Noun) : a conveyance that transports passengers in carriers suspended from cables and supported by towers
staircase (Noun) : a set of stairs inside a building including the posts and rails
scaffold (Noun) : a platform used while executing criminals by cutting off their heads or hanging them from a rope; a structure made of poles and boards, for workers to stand on when they are working on a building

395. (4) assemble (Verb) : to bring things or people together as a group
collate (Verb) : to collect information together from different sources in order to examine and compare it
describe (Verb) : to say what somebody or something is like
narrate (Verb) : to tell a story; relate
prescribe (Verb) : to tell somebody to take a particular medicine or treatment

396. (2) support (Verb) : to help or encourage somebody or something by saying or showing that you agree with him / or to it; back
advocate (Verb) : to support something publicly
pronounce (Verb) : to say or give something formally
determine (Verb) : to discover the facts about something; to calculate something exactly; establish
predict (Verb) : forecast; to say that something will happen in future

397. (3) introduction (Noun) : the act of bringing something into use or existence for the first time
preamble (Noun) : an introduction to a book or a written document; an introduction to something you say
mediation (Noun) : negotiation to resolve differences conducted by some impartial party; arbitration
conclusion (Noun) : the end of a speech or a piece of writing; completion
definition (Noun) : an explanation of the meaning or a word or phrase, in a dictionary

398. (1) talkative (Adjective) : liking to talk a lot
garrulous (Adjective) : talking a lot; talkative
sedative (Noun) : a drug that makes somebody go to sleep or makes him feel calm and relaxed; tranquilizer
vocative (Adjective) : expressing your opinions or feelings in a loud and confident way; strident
positive (Adjective) : completely sure; confident; showing clear evidence; greater than zero; conclusive; absolute

399. (2) decoration (Noun) : a thing that makes something look more attractive on special occasions
tinsel (Noun) : strips of shiny material like metal, used as decorations, especially on Christmas
tinkle (Noun) : a light high ringing sound
tin (Noun) : a chemical element; a metal container
colourful (Adjective) : full of different, bright colours

400. (1) meandering (Noun) : a course that does not follow a straight line
labyrinth (Noun) : a complicated series of paths, which it is difficult to find your way through
rotating (Adjective) : turning about an axis; revolving
pacing (Adjective) : walking with slow regular strides
wriggling (Adjective) : twisting and turning your body or part of it with quick short movements

401. (1) difficult (Adjective) : hard; not easy
hard (Adjective) : solid, firm or stiff and difficult to bend or break; tough; difficult
simple (Adjective) : not complicated; easy to understand or do; easy
common (Adjective) : ordinary; not unusual; happening often
easy (Adjective) : not difficult

402. (1) witty (Adjective) : able to say or write clever, amusing things
humorous (Adjective) : funny and entertaining
innovative (Adjective) : introducing or using new ideas, ways
fashionable (Adjective) : following a style that is popular at a particular time
timid (Adjective) : shy and nervous; not brave

403. (3) congregate (Verb) : to come together in a group
gather (Verb) : to come together or bring people together, in one place to form a group
scatter (Verb) : disperse throw or drop things in different directions so that they may cover an area of ground
disperse (Verb) : to move apart and go away in different directions
separate (Verb) : to divide into different parts or groups

404. (1) welcome (Verb) : to say hello to somebody in a friendly way when he arrives somewhere
greet (Verb) : to say hello to somebody or to welcome him
hostile (Adjective) : very unfriendly or aggressive and ready to argue or fight
unsociable (Adjective) : not enjoying the company of other people
aloof (Adjective) : not friendly or interested in other people

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405. (4) bliss (Noun) : extreme happiness; joy
happiness (Noun) : the feeling of extreme joy; pleasure; bliss
grief (Noun) : the feeling of great sadness
sorrow (Noun) : the feeling of great sadness; grief
misery (Noun) : great suffering of the mind and/or body; distress

406. (4) calamity (Noun) : disaster; an event that causes great harm or damage
catastrophe (Noun) : sudden disaster that causes many people to suffer
clumsy (Adjective) : moving or doing things in a very awkward way
disease (Noun) : an illness
rustic (Adjective) : simple; of country (rural) people

407. (1) delusion (Noun) : a false belief or opinion about yourself or your situation
hallucination (Noun) : something that is seen or heard when it is not really there
habitat (Noun) : the place where a particular type of animal or plant is normally found
dress (Noun) : clothes
deception (Noun) : the act of deliberately making somebody believe something that is not true.

408. (4) lustful (Adjective) : feeling or showing strong sexual desire
salacious (Adjective) : encouraging sexual desire or containing too much sexual detail
angry (Adjective) : having strong feelings about something that you don't like
unhappy (Adjective) : not happy; sad
satisfied (Adjective) : pleased because you have achieved something

409. (4) obtain (Verb) : to get something by making an effort
derive (Verb) : to get something from something; to obtain a substance from something; to develop from something
contain (Verb) : to include; to hold
attain (Verb) : to succeed in getting something, usually after a lot of effort
sustain (Verb) : maintain; to make something continue for some time without becoming less

410. (4) reiterated (Verb) : to repeat something that you have already said, especially to emphasize it.
repeated (Adjective) : happening, said or done many times
disputed (Adjective) : open to debate
elaborated (Adjective) : very complicated and detailed
explained (Verb) : to tell something in a way that makes it easy to understand

411. (4) respect (Verb) : to admire somebody/ something
revere (Verb) : to feel great respect or admiration for somebody or something
condemn (Verb) : to express very strong disapproval, usually for moral reasons
reverse (Verb) : to change completely so that it may be the opposite of what it was before
humiliate (Verb) : to make somebody feel ashamed or stupid and lose the respect of other people

412. (1) scholarly (Adjective) : spending a lot of time studying and having a lot of knowledge about an academic subject
erudite (Adjective) : having or showing great knowledge that is gained from academic study; learned
unlettered (Adjective) : unable to read
stingy (Adjective) : not generous; especially with money
sloppy (Adjective) : that shows a lack of care, thought or effort

413. (2) fortress (Noun) : a building or place that has been made stronger and protected against attack
citadel (Noun) : a castle on high ground in or near a city where people could go when the city was being attacked
mansion (Noun) : a large impressive house
palace (Noun) : the official home of a king, queen, president etc.
metropolis (Noun) : a large important city

414. (3) strict (Adjective) : that must be obeyed exactly
stern (Adjective) : strict; serious and often disapproving
young (Adjective) : not yet old
stem (Noun) : the main long thin part of a plant above the ground
lenient (Adjective) : not so strict as expected while punishing somebody or while making sure that rules are obeyed.

415. (2) deviation (Noun) : the act of moving away from what is normal or acceptable
aberration (Noun) : a fact, an action or a way of behaving that is not usual, and that may be unacceptable
intensification (Noun) : the act of increasing in degree or strength
nationality (Noun) : the legal right of belonging to a nation
justification (Noun) : a good reason why something exists or is done

416. (1) unnatural (Adjective) : different from what is normal or expected
abnormal (Adjective) : different from what is usual or expected
aggressive (Adjective) : angry, and behaving in a threatening way; ready to attack
unique (Adjective) : being the only one of its kind; very special or unusual
informal (Adjective) : relaxed and friendly; not following strict rules

417. (1) corrupt (Adjective) : willing to use power to do illegal or dishonest things in return for money
venal (Adjective) : prepared to do dishonest or immoral things in return for money; corrupt
comprehensible (Adjective) : that can be understood by somebody easily/ readily
legible (Adjective) : clear enough to read
forgivable (Adjective) : that you can understand and forgive; excusable

418. (1) magician (Noun) : a man who performs magic or clever tricks; conjurer

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conjurer (Noun) : a man who performs magical/clever tricks; magician
jester (Noun) : a man employed in the past at the court of a king or queen to amuse people by telling jokes and funny stories
performer (Noun) : a person who performs for an audience in a show, concert, etc.
trickster (Noun) : a person who tricks or cheats people

419. (3) statement (Noun) : something that you say or write that gives information or an opinion; a printed record of money paid, etc.
invoice (Noun) : bill; a list of goods that have been sold, work that has been done, etc., showing what you must pay
word (Noun) : a single unit of language which means something and can be spoken or written; a promise
sound (Noun) : noise
language (Noun) : the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by the people of a particular country or area

420. (1) improve (Verb) : to become better than before
ameliorate (Verb) : to make something better; improve
degrade (Verb) : to show or treat somebody in a way that makes him seem not worth any respect; to make something become worse
motivate (Verb) : to make somebody want to do something that involves hard work and effort
agree (Verb) : to have the same opinion as somebody else has

421. (2) rational (Adjective) : based on reason rather than emotions; reasonable
logical (Adjective) : seeming natural, reasonable or sensible
responsive (Adjective) : reacting quickly and in a positive way
educated (Adjective) : having had a high standard of education
improper (Adjective) : dishonest, or morally wrong; not suited to the situation

422. (2) illusion (Noun) : a false idea or belief about something/somebody
delusion (Noun) : a false belief or opinion about yourself or your situation
illumination (Noun) : light or a place that light comes from
ascension (Noun) : the journey of Jesus from the earth into heaven; the act of moving up or of reaching a high position
reality (Noun) : the true situation and the problems that actually exist in life

423. (3) authority (Noun) : the power to give orders to people; the power to influence people because they respect your knowledge
mastery (Noun) : great knowledge about or understanding of a particular ng; command; authority
mystery (Noun) : something that is difficult to understand or to explain
weighty (Adjective) : important and serious; heavy
weakness (Noun) : lack of strength, power or determination

424. (2) audacity (Noun) : brave but rude and shocking behaviour
temerity (Noun) : extremely confident behaviour that people are likely to consider rude; audacity
verity (Noun) : truth
simplicity (Noun) : an aspect of something that is easy, natural or plain
paucity (Noun) : a small amount of something

425. (3) cunning (Adjective) : crafty; wily
wily (Adjective) : cunning
wise (Adjective) : able to make sensible decisions and give good advice because of the experience and knowledge that you have
stupid (Adjective) : foolish; silly
angry (Adjective) : feeling and/or showing anger

426. (1) sorrowful (Adjective) : very sad
anguished (Adjective) : experiencing intense/severe pain, mental suffering or unhappiness
doubtful (Adjective) : not sure; uncertain and feeling doubt
respectful (Adjective) : showing or feeling respect
joyful (Adjective) : very happy; causing people to be happy

427. (4) feign (Verb) : to pretend that you have a particular feeling or that you are ill/sick, tired, etc.
pretend (Verb) : to behave in a particular way, in order to make other people believe something that is not true
guess (Verb) : to find the right answer to a question without knowing all the facts
suspect (Verb) : to have an idea that something is probably true or likely to happen, especially something bad, but without having definite proof
think (Verb) : to have a particular idea or opinion about somebody/something

428. (3) hasty (Adjective) : said, made or done very quickly, especially when this has had results
impetuous (Adjective) : rash; impulsive; acting or done quickly and without thinking carefully about the results
impious (Adjective) : showing a lack of respect for God and religion
impressive (Adjective) : making a strong impression; producing a strong effect
disturbing (Adjective) : making you feel anxious and upset or shocked

429. (4) avoid (Verb) : to prevent something bad from happening
evade (Verb) : to escape from somebody/something or avoid meeting somebody
vacate (Verb) : to leave a building, seat etc. so that somebody else may use it
cheat (Verb) : to fool; to deceive; to trick; to betray
pretend (Verb) : to feign; to behave in a particular way, in order to make other people believe something that is not true

430. (4) warning (Noun) : a statement, an event, etc. telling somebody that something bad or unpleasant may happen in the future
admonition (Noun) : a warning to somebody about his behaviour
admission (Noun) : the right to enter a place; the act of accepting somebody into an institution/organisation

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hindrance (Noun) : the act of making it more difficult for somebody to do something or for something to happen
reason (Noun) : a cause or an explanation for something that has happened or somebody has done

431. (3) economical (Adjective) : providing good service or value in relation to the amount of money or time spent; using no more than is necessary; frugal
thrifty (Adjective) : careful about spending money and not wasting things; frugal
greedy (Adjective) : wanting more money, food, power etc. than you really need
extravagant (Adjective) : spending or using a lot of money than is necessary
compassionate (Adjective) : feeling or showing sympathy for people who are suffering

432. (3) roam (Verb.) : to walk / travel around an area without any definite aim / direction
wander (Verb) : to walk slowly around often without purpose

433. (4) silent
taciturn (Adjective) : tending not to say very much.

434. (4) anger
fury (Noun) : extreme anger that often includes violent behaviour; rage.

435. (4) transitory (Adjective) : continuing for only a short time
transient (Adjective) : temporary, continuing for only a short time; transitory
permanent (Adjective) : lasting for a long time
provisional (Adjective) : arranged, but not yet definite

436. (2) slightly fat
plump (Adjective) : chubby; having a soft, round body.

437. (1) courageous
Valiant (Adjective) : very brave
repulsive (Adjective) : very unpleasant ; causing a feeling of strong dislike

438. (1) threw
fling (Verb) : to throw somebody / something somewhere with force; hurl.
fling ⇒ flung (Past)
⇒ flung (Past Participle)

439. (1) faced
encounter (Verb) : to meet somebody, or discover or experience something; come across.

440. (2) save
redeem (Verb) : compensate for; to save somebody from the power of evil.

441. (3) credible (Adjective) : that can be believed or trusted; convincing.

442. (1) believable
extricate (Verb) : to escape or enable somebody to escape from a difficult situation; to free somebody.

443. (1) unruly (Adjective.) : difficult to control / manage ; disorderly
obstreperous (Adjective) : noisy and difficult to control
sullen (Adjective) : bad-tempered and not speaking, either on a particular occasion / because it is part of your character

444. (2) upright (Adjective) : behaving in a moral and honest way
honest (Adjective) : never cheating; always telling the truth; upright
authentic (Adjective) : true and accurate

445. (3) occupation
vocation (Noun) : profession; a type of work you believe is especially suitable for you.

446. (2) quarrelsome
cantankerous (Adjective) : bad tempered and always complaining.

447. (2) despise
scorn (Verb) : dismiss; to dislike and have no respect for somebody.

448. (1) tragedy
catastrophe (Noun) : disaster; a sudden event that causes many people to suffer.

449. (1) renounce (Verb) : to state publicly that you no longer have a particular belief or that you will no longer behave in a particular way
abjure (Verb) : to promise publicly that you will give up a belief; renounce
denounce (Verb.) : to strongly criticize somebody / something that you think is wrong, illegal, etc

450. (2) measure
assess (Verb) : to calculate value of something; to make a judgement about something

451. (3) flexible
elastic (Adjective) : able to stretch and then return to its original size

452. (1) timid
diffident (Adjective) : not having much confidence in yourself; shy

453. (2) cunning
crafty (Adjective) : wily; clever at getting what you want.

454. (3) excessive
exorbitant (Adjective) : much too high

455. (1) liking
penchant (Noun) : a special liking for something; fondness

456. (1) prosperous
affluent (Adjective) : having a lot of money; wealthy.

457. (2) Warm
tepid (Adjective) : lukewarm, slightly warm, sometimes in a way that is not pleasant

458. (4) clever
canny (Adjective) : intelligent, careful and showing good judgement
obstinate (Adjective) : stubborn

459. (1) sympathetic
humane (Adjective) : showing kindness towards people and animals

460. (4) glittering
scintillating (Adjective) : very clever, amusing and interesting

461. (1) fleeting (Adjective) : lasting only a short time ; brief
transient (Adjective) : fleeting; temporary; continuing for only a short time

462. (4) greedy
voracious (Adjective) : eating or wanting large amounts of food etc

463. (3) impenetrable (Adjective) : that cannot be entered, passed through / seen through ; impossible to understand
imperivous (Adjective) : not affected / influenced by something; impenetrable
audacious (Adjective) : willing to take risks / to do something shocking

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haphazard (Adjective) : with no particular order / plan ; not organized well
illogical (Adjective) : not sensible / thought out in a logical way

464. (2) examine
peruse (Verb) : to read something especially in a careful way.

465. (1) friendly
amicable (Adjective) : done or achieved in a polite of friendly way and without arguing.`

466. (2) permeable (Adjective) : allowing a liquid / gas to pass through
porous (Adjective) : having many small holes that allow water / air to pass through slowly; permeable

467. (2) bland (Adjective) : not having a strong / interesting taste
insipid (Adjective) : having almost no taste / flavour; not interesting / exciting; dull; flavourless; bland

468. (3) recover
convalesce (Verb) : to spend time getting your health and strength back after illness; recuperate
admonish (Verb.) : to tell somebody firmly that you do not approve of something that he has done ; to strongly advise somebody to do something

469. (1) confuse
garble (Verb) : confuse.

470. (3) summit
pinnacle (Noun) : turret, peak, the most important or successful part of something.

471. (2) Ill-treat
brutalise (Verb) : to make somebody unable to feel normal human emotions such as pity ; to treat somebody in a cruel or violent way.

472. (1) accelerate
quicken (Verb) : to become more active ; to become / make quicker.

473. (1) temporary
transient (Adjective) : continuing for only a short time ; fleeting.

474. (2) make up for
compensate (Verb) : to provide something good to balance or reduce the bad effects of damage, loss etc.

475. (3) avenge
retaliate (Verb) : to do something harmful to somebody because they have harmed you first ; take revenge.

476. (3) widespread
epidemic (Noun) : a sudden rapid increase in how often something bad happens.

477. (2) inquisitive
curious (Adjective) : having a strong desire to know about something .

478. (1) honest
candid (Adjective) : saying what you think openly and honestly, not hiding your thoughts.

479. (4) abandoned
forsaken (Adjective) : left especially when you have a responsibility to stay; renounced
nurtured (Verb) : to care for and protect somebody / something while he is growing and developing
neglected (Verb) : to fail to take care of somebody / something

480. (2) Lively
vivacious (Adjective) : having a lively, attractive personality.

481. (3) friendly
amiable (Adjective) : pleasant, friendly and easy to like, agreeable.

482. (3) appeal (Noun) : a formal request to a court or to somebody in authority for a judgement or a decision to be changed
petition (Noun) : a written document signed by people; an official document; a formal request to somebody in authority

483. (3) proposal (Noun) : a formal suggestion / plan
proposition (Noun) : an idea / a plan of action; a thing that you intend to do; matter; proposal
intimation (Noun) : the act of stating something or of making it known, especially in an indirect way
protestation (Noun) : a strong statement that something is true, especially when other people do not believe you

484. (2) lively
vivacious (Adjective) : lively; having a lively, attractive personality
perceptible (Adjective) : noticeable
languid (Adjective) : moving slowly in an elegant manner; not needing energy / effort

485. (2) scattered
sporadic (Adjective) : happening only occasionally or at intervals that are not regular; intermittent; infrequent.

486. (2) persist (Verb) : to continue to do something despite difficulties / opposition, in a way that can seem unreasonable
persevere (Verb) : to continue to do / achieve something despite difficulties
fickle (Adjective) : changing often and suddenly

487. (4) enough
adequate (Adjective) : enough in quantity or good enough in quality.

488. (2) to crave
yearn (Verb) : to want something very much; long to have; a very strong desire for something; crave
crave (Verb) : to have a very strong desire for something

489. (2) conveyance
transmission (Noun) : transfer; process of sending; the process of taking somebody / something from one place to another.

490. (2) curve
meander (Verb) : to curve a lot rather than being in a straight line.

491. (2) chatter (Verb) : to talk quickly and continuously, especially about things that are not important
jabber (Verb) : to talk quickly and in an excited way so that it is difficult to understand what you are saying; gabble
eloquent (Adjective) : able to use language and express your opinions well, especially when you are speaking in public

492. (3) envied
jealous (Adjective) : feeling anger or unhappy because you wish you had something that somebody else has; envious.

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493. (1) cunning
guile (Noun) : the use of clever but dishonest behaviour in order to trick people; deceit

494. (1) uselessness
futility (Noun) : having no purpose; pointlessness
insignificance (Noun.) : the fact of not being big/valuable enough to be considered important

495. (4) fake
sham (Adjective) : counterfeit; not genuine but intended to seem real; false.

496. (3) difficult (Adjective) : not easy ; needing effort/skill to do/ to understand
arduous (Adjective) : involving a lot of effort and energy; trouble some
troublesome (Adjective) : causing trouble, pain, etc. over a long period of time ; annoying ; irritating
perilous (Adjective) : very dangerous

497. (4) adorn (Verb.) : to make something/somebody look more attractive by decorating it or him with something
garnish (Verb) : to decorate a dish of food with a small amount of other food; adorn

498. (2) forsake (Verb.) : to leave somebody/something ; abandon
abandon (Verb) : to leave a thing/ place

499. (1) hateful
odius (Adjective) : extremely unpleasant; horrible.

500. (2) cancellation
repeal (Noun) : a decision to stop something
rejection (Noun.) : refusal to accept/consider something
dejection (Noun.) : a feeling of unhappiness and disappointment

501. (1) belief
tenet (Noun.) : one of the principles or beliefs that a theory or larger set of beliefs is based on

502. (2) strange
peculiar (Adjective) : odd; unusual
look at the sentence : There was something peculiar in the way he smiled.

503. (3) prosperous
affluent (Adjective) : having a lot of money and a good standard of living ; wealthy.

504. (1) danger
peril (Noun) : a serious danger.

505. (3) dignified
august (Adjective) : impressive, making you feel respect.

506. (4) Insist
persist (Verb) : to continue to exist; to continue to do something despite difficulties or opposition.

507. (3) finally
eventually (Adverb) : at the end of a period of time or series of events.

508. (3) flawless
impeccable (Adjective) : without mistakes or faults; perfect.

509. (1) hidden
latent (Adjective) : existing, but not yet very noticeable.

510. (4) decrease
dwindle (Verb) : to become gradually less or smaller.

511. (2) improve
ameliorate (Verb) : to make something better.

512. (2) to become or make something hard like bone
ossify (Verb) : to become or make something fixed and unable to change.

513. (4) fake
spurious (Adjective) : false, although seeming to be genuine; based on false ideas.
Look at the sentence :
Spurious drugs are available in plenty in the market.

514. (4) beg
beseech (Verb) : to ask somebody for something in an anxious way because you want or need very much ; implore ; beg.

515. (1) sleep
snooze (Verb) : to have a short light sleep

516. (2) dishonour
humiliation (Noun) : to make somebody feel ashamed or stupid and lose the respect of other people; dishonour.

517. (1) discharge
emit (Verb) : to send out something .

518. (2) simplicity
gullibility (Noun) : naiveness; too willing to believe or accept what other people tell you.

519. (4) rant
tirade (Noun) : a long angry speech criticizing somebody/ something or accusing somebody.

520. (1) adept
proficient (Adjective) : able to do something well ; skilled.

521. (2) chide
admonish (Verb) : reprove ; to tell somebody firmly that you do not approve of something that they have done ; scold.

522. (2) obstruction
interference (Noun) : interruption.
deference (N.) : behaviour that shows that you respect somebody/something

523. (1) victim
quarry (Noun) : an animal or a person that is being hunted or followed; prey.

524. (3) destroy
annihilate (Verb) : to destroy completely.

525. (1) guess
conjecture (Noun) : idea not based on definite knowledge.

526. (4) authenticity
verisimilitude (Noun) : the quality of seeming to be true or real.

527. (4) recall
recapitulation (Noun) : repetition or summary of what has already been said.

528. (1) satisfied
complacent (Adjective) : too satisfied with yourself or with a situation; a feeling of satisfaction.

529. (2) enterprising (Adjective) : having or showing the ability to think of new projects or new ways of doing things and make them successful.

530. (4) Rich
opulent (Adjective) : luxurious; extremely rich; wealthy.

531. (2) bodily
visceral (Adjective) : resulting from strong feelings rather than careful thought.

532. (1) pious
devout (Adjective) : believing in a particular religion; showing deep respect for God and religion.

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533. (1) preference
predilection (Noun) : if you have a predilection for something, you like it very much; liking.

534. (2) dummy (Noun) : a figure representing the human form; a thing that seems to be real but it is only a copy of the real thing
effigy (Noun) : a statue of a famous person, saint or god; a model of a person that makes them look ugly.
imagery (Noun) : pictures, photographs, etc.; language that produces pictures in the minds of people reading/ listening

535. (1) referendum (Noun) : an occasion when all the people of a country can vote on an important issue
plebiscite (Noun) : a vote by the people of a country or a region on an important issue; referendum.
renunciation (Noun) : an act of stating publicly that you no longer believe something/ that you are giving something up

536. (4) economical
frugal (Adjective) : using only as much money or food as is necessary; meagre.

537. (3) reduce
diminish (Verb) : to become or to make something become weaker, smaller etc; decrease; belittle.

538. (1) read
peruse (Verb) : to read something in a careful way.

539. (4) foam
spume (Noun) : the mass of white bubbles that forms in waves when the sea is rough.

540. (1) food
board (Noun) : group of people.

541. (3) renewal (Noun) : a situation in which something begins after a pause or an interruption
resurgence (Noun) : the return and growth of an activity that had stopped.
reloaction (Noun) : the act of changing your residence/ place of business
repletion (Noun) : the state of being full and unable to eat any more
reluctance (Noun) : a certain degree of unwillingness

542. (3) wet
damp (Adjective) : slightly wet

543. (2) candid
ingenuous (Adjective) : honest, innocent and willing to trust people; naive.

544. (3) mad
insane (Adjective) : seriously, mentally ill and unable to live in normal society.

545. (4) dais
podium (Noun) : pedestal; a small platform that person stands on while giving a speech etc; rostrum.

546. (2) charm
charisma (Noun) : the powerful personal quality that some people have to attract and impress other people.

547. (2) conceited (Adjective) : having too much pride in yourself and what you do
bumptious (Adjective) : showing that you are very important; conceited
uncouth (Adjective) : rude/socially unacceptable
shrewd (Adjective) : showing good judgement and likely to be right

548. (3) expel (Verb) : to officially make somebody leave an organisation
ostracize (Verb) : shun; to refuse to let somebody be a member of a social group; expel.
evacuate (Verb) : to move people from a place of danger to a safer place
excavate (Verb) : to make a hole, etc. in the ground by digging
extradite (Verb) : to officially send back somebody who has been accused/found guilty of a crime to the country where the crime was committed

549. (2) curse
Bane (Noun) : something that causes trouble and makes people unhappy.

550. (4) congratulated
felicitate (Verb) : congratulate

551. (3) respect
honour (Noun) : great respect and admiration for somebody.

552. (3) correct
rectify (Verb) : to put right something that is wrong.

553. (3) immense
enormous (Adjective) : extremely large, huge.

554. (2) unavoidable
inevitable (Adjective) : that you cannot avoid or prevent

555. (1) sprinkle
drizzle (Verb) : to pour a small amount of liquid; dribble

556. (4) false (Adj.) : wrong/mistaken
erroneous (Adjective) : not correct ; based on wrong information.
inaccurate (Adjective) : not exact/accurate ; with mistakes
unfair (Adjective) : not right according to a set of rules/principles

557. (4) workable (Adjective) : that can be used successfully and effectively ; practical
viable (Adjective) : practicable; that can be done; feasible; that will be successful; capable of developing and surviving independently.

558. (1) serpentine (Adjective) : bending and twisting like a snake ; winding
sinuous (Adjective) : turning while moving in an elegant way; having many curves

559. (1) industrious
diligent (Adjective) : showing care and effort.

560. (1) random
desultory (Adjective) : without a definite plan and without enthusiasm .

561. (2) envious
jealous (Adjective) : feeling angry or unhappy.

562. (4) search
quest (Noun) : a long search for something.

563. (1) income
revenue (Noun) : the money that a government receives from taxes ; receipts ; money received from business.

564. (3) authentic
genuine (Adjective) : real; exactly what it appears to be.

565. (3) precision
accuracy (Noun) : the state of being exact or correct; the ability to do skillfully.

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566. (2) Partner
consort (Noun) : the husband or wife of a ruler.

567. (1)Weak
feeble (Adjective) : very weak; not effective ; not showing energy.

568. (4) pledge
pawn (Verb) : to leave an object with a pawnbroker in exchange for money ; pledge.

569. (2) upbraid (Verb) : to criticize somebody and speak angrily to them ; reproach.
chastise (Verb) : to criticize somebody for doing something wrong; to punish physically ; beat.

570. (1) genius (Noun) : a person who is usually intelligent/ artistic, or who has a very high level of skill, especially in one area
maestro (Noun) : a great performer especially a musician.

571. (4) unassailable (Adjective) : that cannot be destroyed, defeated/ questioned
invincible (Adjective) : too strong to be defeated or changed; unconquerable.
vulnerable (Adjective) : weak and easily hurt physically/ emotionally
fallible (Adjective) : able to make mistakes/ be wrong
yielding (Adjective) : willing to do what other people want

572. (3) outcome
result (Noun) : the thing that is caused or produced because of something else.

573. (2) awful (Adjective) : very shocking; very bad/ unpleasant
lousy (Adjective) : very bad; awful; terrible.
aura (Noun) : a feeling or particular quality that is very noticeable and seems to surround a person/ place
awry (Adverb, Adjective) : untidy

574. (1) campaign (Noun) : a series of planned activities that are intended to achieve a particular social, commercial/ political aim
crusade (Noun) : a long and determined effort to achieve something that you believe to be right; campaign.

575. (2) blend
merge (Verb) : to combine or make two or more things combine to form a single thing.

576. (3) gastronome (Noun) : a person who enjoys good food and drink; foodie
gourmet (Noun) : a person who knows a lot about good food and wines and who enjoys choosing.

577. (1) clear
limpid (Adjective) : transparent.

578. (2) occupation
vocation (Noun) : a type of work or way of life; profession.

579. (3) dirty
filthy (Adjective) : very dirty and unpleasant; very rude and offensive.

580. (2) error
mistake (Noun) : an action that is not correct.

581. (4) offend
annoy (Verb) : to make somebody slightly angry; irritate; bother.

582. (2) procure
acquire (Verb) : to gain something by your own efforts, ability; to obtain something.

583. (4) misery
adversity (Noun) : a difficult or unpleasant situation; calamity.

584. (1) make merry
revel (Verb) : to spend time enjoying yourself in a noisy, enthusiastic way.

585. (2) savage
brutal (Adjective) : violent and cruel.

586. (3) way
stroll (Verb) : to walk somewhere in a slow relaxed way.

587. (4) forever
eternal (Adjective) : without an end; existing or continuing.

588. (4) misery
adversity (N.) : a difficult or unpleasant situation; calamity; misery.

589. (1) make merry
revel (V.) : to spend time enjoying yourself in a noisy, enthusiastic way; make merry.

590. (2) savage
brutal (Adj.) : violent and cruel; savage.

591. (3) walk
stroll (V.) : to walk somewhere in a slow relaxed way.

592. (4) forever
eternal (Adj.) : without an end; existing or continuing forever.

593. (1) occasional
sporadic (Adj.) : happening only occasionally or at intervals that are not regular.

594. (3) range
spectrum (N.) : a wide range of related qualities, ideas etc.

595. (2) authority
regime (N.) : a system of government ; authority

596. (3) strict
stringent (Adj.) : very strict and that must be obeyed; strict

597. (2) convey
connote (V.) : to suggest a feeling, an idea etc as well as the main meaning.

598. (4) philanthropic
altruistic (Adj.) : the fact of caring about the needs and happiness of other people more than your own; philanthropic.

599. (4) mysterious
arcane (Adj.) : secret and mysterious and therefore difficult to understand.

600. (2) regretful
contrite (Adj.) : very sorry for something bad that you have done; regretful.

601. (1) shy
bashful (Adj.) : shy and easily embarrassed.

602. (3) hostile
belligerent (Adj.) : unfriendly and aggressive; hostile

603. (2) identical
congruent (Adj.) : suitable for something; having the same size and shape.

604. (3) unintentional
inadvertent (Adj.) : unintentional; accidental; without intending to

605. (2) chaos
pandemonium (N.) : a situation in which there is a lot of noise; chaos.

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pander (V.) : give satisfaction to
chaos (N.) : a state of extreme confusion and disorder
gratify (V.) ; give satisfaction to
panic (V.) : be overcome by a sudden fear

606. (1) inactive
lethargic (Adj.) : inactive ; not having any energy or enthusiastic.
elated (Adj.) : very happy and excited because of something good that has happened / will happen
jounce (V.) : bounce

607. (2) concise
laconic (Adj.) : using only a few words to say something ; concise.
substantial (Adj.) : fairly large
comatose (Adj.) : extremely tired and lacking in energy ; sleeping deeply

608. (4) crookedly
awry (Adj.) : not in the right position ; untidy.

609. (3) siesta
nap (N.) : a short sleep ; snooze; siesta
nape (N.) : the back of the neck
siesta (N.) : a nap in the early afternoon
snore (N.) : noisy breathing through your nose and mouth while you are asleep

610. (4) shocking
outrageous (Adj.) : very shocking and unacceptable ; scandalous ; very unusual

611. (2) natty
spruce (Adj.) : neat and clean in appearance.
natty (Adj.) : neat and fashionable

612. (1) accomplish
achieve (V.) : to succeed in doing something; accomplish; attain.

613. (1) perilous
precarious (Adj.) : not safe or certain; dangerous ; perilous.
perilous (Adj.) : very dangerous
salubrious (Adj.) : pleasant to live in; clean and healthy
innocuous (Adj.) : harmless
in offensive (Adj.) : not likely to offend / upset anyone

614. (3) infuriate
exasperate (V.) : to annoy or irritate somebody very much ; infuriate.
tranquilize (V.) : to make a person / an animal calm / unconscious, by giving them a drug
alleviate (V.) : provide physical relief, as from pain
infuriate (V.) : make furious
appease (V.) : make peace with

615. (1) reticent
taciturn (Adj.) : tending not to say very much in a way that seems unfriendly; reserved; uncommunicative.
reticent (Adj.) : reserved; un communicative
gregarious (Adj.) : sociable
garrulous (Adj.) : talkative

616. (1) tractable (Adj.) : easily managed
acquiescent (Adj.) : easy to deal with or control ; manageable
insurgent (Adj.) : in opposition to a civil authority / government
obstreperous (Adj.) : noisy and difficult to control
recalcitrant (Adj.) : unwilling to obey rules / follow instructions; difficult to control

617. (3) roam
wander (V.) : to walk around a place without any purpose ; roam.

618. (2) pause
hesitate (V.) : to be worried about doing something ; to be slow to speak or act ; pause.

619. (3) awareness
consciousness (N.) : awareness ; the state of being aware of something ; the state of being able to use senses

620. (1) capacity
caliber / calibre (N.) : the quality of something, especially a person's ability ; capacity.

621. (2) coax
persuade (V.) : to make somebody do something by giving them good reasons for doing it; convince; coax.

622. (2) cure-all
panacea (N.) : something that will solve all the problems of a particular situation.

623. (3) dying
moribund (Adj.) : in a very bad condition; dying; no longer effective and about to come to an end completely.

624. (4) mollify
soothe (V.) : placate; mollify; calm; relieve.

625. (2) riddle
enigma (N.) : a person, thing or situation that is mysterious and difficult to understand; mystery; puzzle; riddle.

626. (3) abuse
revile (V.) : to criticize somebody / something in a way that shows how much you dislike them ; abuse.

627. (4) pardonable
venial (Adj.) : pardonable ; not very serious and therefore able to be forgiven.

628. (2) correct
rectify (V.) : to put right something that is wrong; correct.

629. (3) restrict
constrain (V.) : restrain or restrict or limit somebody / something; to force somebody to do something.

630. (2) lazy
lethargic (Adj.) : lack of energy or enthusiasm; affected by sluggish and apathetic; attitude; inert; inactive; torpid; lazy.

631. (3) container
receptacle (N.) : a container for putting something in.

632. (4) misfortune
adversity (N.) : a difficult or unpleasant situation; unfavourable fortune or fate.

633. (3) greed
cupidity (N.) : a strong desire for more wealth, possessions, power etc. than a person needs; greed.

634. (4) untidy
dishevelled (Adj.) : very untidy; unkempt.

635. (4) revere
venerate (V.) : to have and show a lot of respect for somebody / something that is considered to be holy; revere.

636. (4) shocked
scandalize (V.) : to do something that people find very shocking; outrage; horrify; disgust.
scandalized (V.) : shocked

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637. (1) maze
labyrinth (N.) : a complicated series of paths which it is difficult to find your way through; maze.

638. (1) magnify (V.)
exaggerate : to make something seem larger, better, worse etc. than it really is; magnify.

639. (2) adjust
adapt (V.) : to change your behaviour in order to deal more successfully with a new situation ; adjust; modify.

640. (2) pale
pallid (Adj.) : pale, especially because of illness ; not strong or bright and therefore not attractive; lacking vigour and intensity.

641. (1) draft
conscript (V.) : to make somebody to join the armed forces ; call up; draft.

642. (4) rude
insolent (Adj.) : extremely rude and showing a lack of respect.

643. (4) forsake
forswear (V.) : to stop doing or using something; renounce; forsake

644. (3) puzzled
non plussed (Adj.) : so surprised and confused that you do not know what to do or say ; dumbfounded

645. (4) inexpressible
ineffable (Adj.) : too good or beautiful to describe in words; unutterable; indescribable.
unintelligible (Adj.) : not clearly understod / expressed
illegible (Adj.) : not able to read (handwriting)
inexplicable (Adj.) : incapable of being explained / accounted for
inexpressible (Adj.) : to strong to be put into words

646. (2) spying
espionage (N.) : the activity of secretly getting important political or military information; spying.
hypnotism (N.) : the practice of putting a person into an unconscious state
perception (N.) : becoming aware of something via the senses
detente (N.) : the easing of tensions / strained relations (between nations)

647. (2) indifference
apathy (N.) : lack of interest, enthusiasm or concern; indifference; impassivity.

648. (2) show
evince (V.) : to show clearly that you have a feeling or quality; reveal, make clear, display.

649. (4) injurious
pernicious (Adj.) : having a very harmful effect on somebody / something that is gradual; destructive, injurious, ruinous.

650. (3) praise
eulogy (N.) : a speech or piece of writing praising somebody / something very much; accolade; commendation.

651. (4) stubborn
obdurate (Adj.) : refusing to change your mind; stubborn, obstinate.

652. (1) sluggishness
lassitude (N.) : feeling very tired.

653. (1) dry
desiccated (Adj.) : dried, completely dry.

654. (3) plentiful
Copious (Adjective) = in large amount ; abundant
Look at the sentence :
He supports his theory with copious evidence.

655. (2) destroyed
Decimate (Verb) = to kill large numbers of animals, plants etc. in a particular area; to severely damage something; to destroy).
Look at the sentence :
Cheap imports decimated the British cycle industry.

656. (4) faultless
Impeccable (Adjective) = without mistakes or faults; perfect.
Look at the sentence :
He was dressed in a suit and an impeccable white shirt.

657. (4) strenuous
Arduous (Adjective) = involving a lot of effort and energy.
Look at the sentence :
It was an arduous journey across the Andes.

658. (2) smuggled
Contraband (Adjective) = taking goods illegally into or out of a country; imported or exported illegally.
Look at the sentence :
The lorry contained thousands of dollars worth of contraband cigarettes.

659. (1) chew
Masticate (Verb) = to chew food
Look at the sentence :
After the operation you may find it difficult to masticate and swallow.

660. (3) unsuccessful
Abortive (Adjective) = failed, vain; futile; fruitless.
Look at the sentence :
The rebel officers who led the abortive coup were shot dead.

661. (2) flatterer
Sychophant (Noun) = a person who praises important or powerful people too much and in a way that is not sincere.
Look at the sentence :
When her career was riding high, the self deluded actress often mistook sycophants for true friends.

662. (4) threatening
Ominous (Adjective) = giving the worrying impression that something bad is going to happen; unfavourable; unpromising.
Look at the sentence :
There were ominous dark clouds gathering overhead.

663. (4) rejoicing
Jubilant (Adjective) = feeling or showing great happiness because of success.
Look at the sentence :
The jubilant citizens were celebrating Holi.

664. (3) servile
Obsequious (Adjective) = obedient or attentive to an excessive degree; sycophantic; subservient.
Look at the sentence :
In some restaurants, we are served by obsequious waiters.

665. (3) bargaining
Negotiation (Noun) = formal discussion between people who are trying to reach an agreement.

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Look at the sentence :
The rent is a matter for negotiation between the landlord and the tenant.

666. (2) refreshing
Invigorating (Adjective) = making one feel strong, healthy and full of energy; filled with life and energy; energizing.
Look at the sentence :
The climate is excellent, invigorating alike for Europeans and natives.

667. (2) wicked
Nefarious (Adjective) = criminal; immoral; impious; evil.
Look at the sentence :
Good citizens should not involve in nefarious activities to earn money.

668. (1) lazy
Indolent (Adjective) = wanting to avoid activity or exertion; idle; slothful; inactive.
Look at the sentence :
They were indolent and addicted to a life of pleasure.

669. (3) rebuke
Reproof (Noun) = criticism or blame; a statement that criticizes or blames; a negative comment; reprimand.
Look at the sentence :
She welcomed him with a mild reproof for leaving her alone.

670. (4) Wasteful
Profligate (Adjective) = recklessly extravagant or wasteful in the use of resources; spendrift; prodigal.
Look at the sentence :
The profligate use of water is dangerous for future generation.

671. (1) deceive
Hoodwink (Verb) = to trick somebody; to deceive
Look at the sentence :
She had been hoodwinked into buying a worthless necklace.

672. (4) logical
Rational (Adjective) = based on or in accordance with reason or logic; sensible; reasonable; intelligent.
Look at the sentence :
I am sure there is a perfectly rational explanation of the issue.

673. (4) liberate
Emancipate (Verb) = to free from restraint, influence; set free from legal, scocial or political restrictions; to free from bondage.
Look at the sentence :
At the end of the civil war, slaves were emancipated and became freemen and women.

674. (3) inoffensive
Innocuous (Adjective) = not intended to offend or upset anyone; harmless; not harmful or dangerous.
Look at the sentence :
It seemed a perfectly innocuous remark.

675. (4) gullible
Credulous (Adjective) = too ready to believe things and therefore easy to trick.
Look at the sentence :
Few people are credulous enough to believe such nonsense.

676. (1) dismay
Consternation (Noun) = a feeling of anxiety or dismay; typically at something unexpected; distress; angst.
Look at the sentence :
The announcement of her retirement caused consternation among tennis fans.

677. (4) voluble
Garrulous (Adjective) = excessively talkative, especially on trivial matters; loquacious, talkative and eloquent.
Look at the sentence :
His mother who is usually loud and garrulous was surprisingly quiet as a mouse this morning.

678. (2) vertebrae
Spine (Noun) = the row of small bones that are connected together down the middle of the back; backbone.

679. (1) evacuate
Purge (Verb) = rid someone of an unwanted feeling; physically remove completely; to get rid of people from an organisation.
Look at the sentence :
Party leaders have undertaken to purge the party of extremists.

680. (4) coat
Sheath (Noun) = covering ; cover ; case, a close fitting cover for the blade of a knife or sword
Look at the sentence :
He slid the gleaming sword out of its sheath.

681. (3) category
Genre (Noun) = a style or category of art, music or literature; class ; categorization; group.
Look at the sentence :
The spy thriller is a very masculine genre.

682. (4) sarcastic
Mordant (Adjective) = critical and unkind, but funny, caustic; corrosive.
Look at the sentence :
His mordant wit appealed to students.

683. (2) realistic
Pragmatic (Adjective) = dealing with things sensibly and realistically in a way that is based on practical rather than theoretical considerations; practical.
Look at the sentence :
These deliver pragmatic, appropriate, transparent actions leading directly to positive impacts.

684. (4) appropriate
Apposite (Adjective) = suitable, fitting; apt in the circumstances or in relation to something.
Look at the sentence :
The observations are apposite to the discussion.
It couldn't have come at more apposite moment.

685. (2) remember
Recollect (Verb) = call to mind ; recall ; think of
Look at the sentence :
As far as I can recollect, his name is Mohan.

686. (3) serious
Grave (Adjective) = seriously bad.
Look at the sentence :
Pakistan is facing a grave danger due to extremism.

687. (4) move forward
Advance (Verb) = to go or move something forward ; to develop or improve.
Look at the sentence :
The fire advanced steadily through the forest. p p p

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ANTONYMS

Directions (1-5) : In these questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the word given in bold.
(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 1997)

1. OSTRACISE
(1) amuse (2) welcome
(3) entertain (4) host

2. DENSE
(1) scarce (2) slim
(3) sparse (4) lean

3. PARSIMONIOUS
(1) prodigious (2) selfless
(3) extravagant
(4) ostentatious

4. FETTER
(1) restore (2) liberate
(3) exonerate (4) distract

5. HARMONY
(1) strife (2) annoyance
(3) cruelty (4) mischief

Directions (6-10) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the word given in bold.
(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 09.09.2001)

6. CONCILIATION
(1) dispute (2) irritation
(3) separation (4) confrontation

7. MYTH
(1) truth (2) fact
(3) falsehood (4) story

8. RELUCTANTLY
(1) pleasingly (2) willingly
(3) satisfactorily (4) happily

9. MUTILATE
(1) instruct (2) induct
(3) conduct (4) mend

10. LAMENT
(1) rejoice (2) rejuvenate
(3) complain (4) cry

Directions (11-15) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

11. ANIMOSITY
(1) love (2) lust
(3) luck (4) loss

12. ALTERCATION
(1) explanation (2) challenge
(3) compromise (4) opposition

13. COAX
(1) dull (2) dissuade
(3) active (4) speed

14. ERUDITE
(1) educated (2) unscholarly
(3) scholarly (4) possessive

15. AFFLUENT
(1) high (2) poor
(3) rare (4) fluent

Directions (16-20) : In the following questions, choose the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word given in bold in each of the following questions :
(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 14.12.2003)

16. PAROCHIAL
(1) narrow (2) international
(3) global (4) world wide

17. FALLIBLE
(1) unerring (2) reliable
(3) falsehood (4) trustful

18. IMPERTINENT
(1) arrogance (2) appropriate
(3) respectful (4) modest

19. ROUGH
(1) refined (2) charming
(3) smooth (4) polite

20. RATIFICATION
(1) disapproval (2) disagreeable
(3) denial (4) disturbing

Directions (21-30) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given bold word.
(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam.05.12.2004)

21. OMIT
(1) exclude (2) include
(3) undertake (4) add

22. INTEGRATION
(1) unity (2) synthesis
(3) linking (4) fragmentation

23. MINIATURE
(1) large (2) small
(3) heavy (4) least

24. EXHAUSTS
(1) tires (2) empties
(3) invigorates (4) drains

25. DISTANT
(1) far (2) close
(3) imminent (4) along

26. TRANSPARENT
(1) clear (2) ambiguity
(3) opaque (4) crystal

27. ENCOUNTERED
(1) avoided (2) enriched
(3) faced (4) overcome

28. HANDY
(1) cumbersome (2) handful
(3) unwieldy (4) heavy

29. ELEGANCE
(1) pride (2) beauty
(3) coarseness (4) vulgarity

30. CAPRICIOUS
(1) firm (2) fickle
(3) indefinite (4) defian

Directions (31-40) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.05.06.2005)

31. EXODUS
(1) influx (2) home-coming
(3) return (4) restoration

32. INQUISITIVE
(1) insincere (2) indifferent
(3) insensitive (4) insulting

33. CANDID
(1) outspoken (2) frank
(3) devious (4) disguised

34. NADIR
(1) modernity (2) zenith
(3) liberty (4) progress

35. CULPABLE
(1) defendable (2) blameless
(3) careless (4) irresponsible

36. FACILITATE
(1) help (2) propogate
(3) hinder (4) reject

37. CRITICISE
(1) finish (2) recommend
(3) commend (4) request

38. CONFORMITY
(1) deviation (2) dilution
(3) distraction (4) diversion

39. AFFIRM
(1) refuse (2) negate
(3) neglect (4) avoid

40. AUTONOMY
(1) slavery
(2) subordination
(3) dependence
(4) submissiveness

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Directions (41-50) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meani1ng to the given word.
(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

41. SURVIVAL
(1) evolution (2) development
(3) creation (4) extinction

42. INSERT
(1) depict (2) extract
(3) defame (4) enhance

43. INCONGRUOUS
(1) conflicting
(2) contradictory
(3) ill-matched
(4) harmonious

44. DEMENTED
(1) sensible (2) sensitive
(3) sensual (4) sensuous

45. IMPROMPTU
(1) prompt (2) forced
(3) premeditated (4) inordinate

46. HOSTILE
(1) friendly (2) sudden
(3) costly (4) unfair

47. BREADTH
(1) shortness (2) narrowness
(3) lightness (4) thickness

48. TIMOROUS
(1) trembling (2) cowardly
(3) bright (4) bold

49. SUBLIME
(1) amusing (2) ludicrous
(3) hilarious (4) mean

50. ECCENTRICITY
(1) normalcy (2) similarity
(3) equality (4) clarity

Directions (51–55) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

51. GENTLEMAN
(1) clown (2) boor
(3) dud (4) buffoon

52. PANICKY
(1) confident (2) sober
(3) quiet (4) calm

53. MOURNFUL
(1) playful (2) joyous
(3) laughable (4) humorous

54. OBSTINATE
(1) confused (2) determined
(3) trusted (4) flexible

55. MYOPIC
(1) short-sighted
(2) feeble-minded
(3) fore-sighted
(4) far-sighted

Directions (56-65) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam.11.12.2005)

56. PRUDENT
(1) silly (2) unwise
(3) idiotic (4) poor

57. CONCISE
(1) extended (2) lengthy
(3) protracted (4) elongated

58. AFFIRMATION
(1) denial (2) refusal
(3) opposition (4) obstruction

59. CURTAIL
(1) arrive (2) continue
(3) resume (4) start

60. AFFLUENCE
(1) misery (2) stagnation
(3) neglect (4) poverty

61. AGREEMENT
(1) dislocation (2) discord
(3) turbulence (4) fragmentation

62. AGONY
(1) pleasure (2) laughter
(3) bliss (4) ecstasy

63. RETICENT
(1) forward (2) developed
(3) sophisticated
(4) communicative

64. PRECISE
(1) indecent (2) vague
(3) incorrect (4) indistinct

65. CANDID
(1) cunning (2) diplomatic
(3) doubtful (4) impertinent

Directions (66-75) : In the following questions, out of four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the opposite meaning of the word given in Capital Letters.
(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam.13.08.2006)

66. APOCRYPHAL
(1) authentic
(2) dubious
(3) unsubstantiated
(4) fictitious

67. REPEL
(1) attend (2) concentrate
(3) continue (4) attract
(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam.13.08.2006)

68. APALLING
(1) shocking (2) consoling
(3) scaring (4) horrifying

69. JEST
(1) gravity (2) grim
(3) genial (4) sport

70. CURTAIL
(1) lengthen (2) shorten
(3) entail (4) close

71. APPLAUD
(1) praise (2) loud
(3) censure (4) acclaim

72. JADE
(1) defend (2) grasp
(3) cheer (4) harass

73. APPRECIATION
(1) appraisal (2) antipathy
(3) admiration (4) assessment

74. PACIFY
(1) threaten (2) challenge
(3) quarrel (4) enrage

75. APPARENT
(1) ambiguous (2) clear
(3) visible (4) conspicuous

Directions (76–85) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam.12.11.2006)

76. ATHEIST
(1) rationalist (2) theologist
(3) believer (4) ritualist

77. GIGANTIC
(1) weak (2) fragile
(3) slight (4) tiny

78. ILLICIT
(1) liberal (2) intelligent
(3) lawful (4) clear

79. CALLOUS
(1) sensitive (2) soft
(3) kind (4) generous

80. ENIGMATIC
(1) simple (2) reticent
(3) plain (4) nervous

81. ABUNDANT
(1) short (2) limited
(3) petty (4) meagre

82. HARASS
(1) reward (2) praise
(3) flatter (4) relieve

83. CHARMING
(1) insolent (2) indignant
(3) repulsive (4) handicapped

84. GRUESOME
(1) attractive (2) beneficial
(3) gracious (4) amicable

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85. DESPISE
(1) appease (2) flatter
(3) admire (4) appreciate

Directions (86-90) : Choose the word *opposite* in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (IInd Sitting)

86. CUMBERSOME
(1) heavy (2) convenient
(3) smooth (4) automatic

87. LOQUACIOUS
(1) talkative (2) taciturn
(3) diffident (4) bashful

88. INTELLIGIBLE
(1) dull (2) foolish
(3) garbled (4) confused

89. PHILANTHROPIST
(1) philistine (2) moralist
(3) spendthrift (4) miser

90. ANXIOUS
(1) fearful (2) worried
(3) calm (4) concerned

Directions (91–95) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.10.12.2006)

91. ABUNDANCE
(1) poverty (2) wretchedness
(3) scarcity (4) famine

92. MIGRATE
(1) return (2) rehabilitate
(3) transfer (4) settle

93. CONVICTED
(1) acquitted (2) pardoned
(3) exempted (4) liberated

94. CURTAIL
(1) detail (2) enlarge
(3) promote (4) exaggerate

95. ARID
(1) cloudy (2) juicy
(3) marshy (4) wet

Directions (96-100): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in Answer-Sheet.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007 (IInd Sitting)

96. INSOLENT
(1) arrogant (2) humble
(3) ashamed (4) ignorant

97. CURSORY
(1) final (2) thorough
(3) impulsive (4) customary

98. LACKADAISICAL
(1) enthusiastic
(2) intelligent
(3) classical
(4) irresponsible

99. SUBLIME
(1) inferior (2) deficit
(3) ridiculous (4) crooked

100. EVIDENT
(1) definite (2) careless
(3) clear (4) obscure

Directions (101-110) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

101. EPHEMERAL
(1) eternal (2) transitory
(3) mortal (4) temporal

102. LATENT
(1) unspoken (2) later
(3) implicit (4) obvious

103. MONOTONOUS
(1) disastrous (2) terrifying
(3) terrible (4) interesting

104. OBSCENE
(1) disobedient (2) decent
(3) dislocate (4) cautious

105. FLOURISH
(1) perish (2) degenerate
(3) decay (4) dismiss

106. CONFORM
(1) differ (2) reject
(3) question (4) ignore

107. SUMMIT
(1) end (2) last
(3) base (4) bottom

108. OBSCURE
(1) clear (2) bright
(3) open (4) frank

109. ELEGANT
(1) crude (2) efficient
(3) coy (4) eloquent

110. DELUSION
(1) reality (2) acceptance
(3) precision (4) fiction

Directions (111-115) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

111. DESPAIR
(1) belief (2) trust
(3) hope (4) faith

112. IN TOTO
(1) bluntly (2) partially
(3) entirely (4) strongly

113. PROTEAN
(1) amateur (2) catholic
(3) unchanging (4) rapid

114. PREDILECTION
(1) acceptance (2) attraction
(3) dislike (4) choice

115. ADMONISH
(1) condemn (2) bless
(3) praise (4) congratulate

Directions (116–120) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given bold word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 30.11.2008)

116. APPARENT
(1) illegible (2) hidden
(3) mysterious (4) remote

117. ALIEN
(1) native (2) domiciled
(3) natural (4) resident

118. FUTILE
(1) upright (2) costly
(3) eminent (4) worthy

119. AUDACIOUS
(1) meek (2) cowardly
(3) mild (4) gentle

120. ARROGANT
(1) simple (2) timid
(3) civilized (4) modest

Directions (121–130) : In the following questions, choose the word(s) opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam.14.12.2008)

121. SUPPRESS
(1) stir up (2) rouse
(3) urge (4) incite

122. LOOSEN
(1) fasten (2) accelerate
(3) delay (4) paste

123. REBELLION
(1) forgiveness (2) retribution
(3) submission (4) domination

124. IDIOSYNCRASY
(1) insanity (2) sanity
(3) generality (4) singularity

125. SANGUINE
(1) diffident (2) hopeless
(3) cynical (4) morose

126. SOBRIETY
(1) moderation
(2) drunkenness
(3) dizziness
(4) stupidity

127. EXTINCT
(1) recent (2) distinct
(3) alive (4) ancient

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128. FIENDISH
(1) diabolical (2) devilish
(3) angelic (4) friendly

129. SUBSEQUENT
(1) eventual (2) succeeding
(3) prior (4) comparative

130. ORTHODOX
(1) revolutionary (2) heretical
(3) anarchist (4) generous

Directions (131-140) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)

131. TAKES OFF
(1) travels (2) falls
(3) explodes (4) lands

132. NIGGARDLY
(1) hastily (2) lavishly
(3) likely (4) gorgeously

133. MELODIOUS
(1) harmonious (2) tuneless
(3) odious (4) mellifluous

134. ADVANCED
(1) progressed (2) outpaced
(3) receded (4) retarded

135. ENLIGHTEN
(1) slander (2) bemoan
(3) darken (4) befog

136. EXCEPTIONAL
(1) great (2) occasional
(3) common (4) absorbing

137. ZEAL
(1) disinterest (2) apathy
(3) carelessness (4) hatred

138. DESECRATION
(1) consecration
(2) discouragement
(3) despondency
(4) expectation

139. SHIMMERING
(1) gloomy (2) glimmering
(3) refreshing (4) repining

140. FAR-FETCHED
(1) wise (2) prudent
(3) familiar (4) realistic

Directions (141 – 145) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Ist Sitting)

141. FLORID
(1) weak (2) pale
(3) monotonous (4) ugly

142. VERITY
(1) sanctity (2) reverence
(3) falsehood (4) rarity

143. PERSPICUITY
(1) vagueness (2) dullness
(3) unfairness (4) unwillingness

144. FERVENT
(1) inexcitable
(2) enduring
(3) dispassionate
(4) subdued

145. MEANDERING
(1) sliding (2) sloping
(3) strained (4) straight

Directions (146–150) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (IInd Sitting)

146. JETTISON
(1) accept (2) reward
(3) preserve (4) consent

147. AMELIORATE
(1) improve (2) depend
(3) soften (4) worsen

148. GROTESQUE
(1) natural (2) odd
(3) whimsical (4) sinful

149. DEVIOUS
(1) straight (2) obvious
(3) simple (4) superficial

150. EVANESCENT
(1) imminent (2) permanent
(3) pervasive (4) immanent

Directions (151 – 155) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-I)

151. AFFLUENT
(1) famous (2) insignificant
(3) poor (4) skilled

152. OBSCURE
(1) vacant (2) seldom
(3) distinct (4) unusual

153. AMBIGUOUS
(1) concealed (2) precise
(3) complete (4) magnified

154. KEEN
(1) blunt (2) foolish
(3) insipid (4) plain

155. BRAVERY
(1) savagery (2) cowardice
(3) cowardly (4) heroism

Directions (156-160) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam. 12.09.2010)

156. EXASPERATING
(1) soothing (2) successful
(3) annoying (4) distressing

157. EMACIATED
(1) healthy (2) luxurious
(3) intelligent (4) sympathetic

158. ABERRATION
(1) regularity
(2) commonality
(3) particularity
(4) normality

159. AFFABLE
(1) pleasant (2) surly
(3) weak (4) unknown

160. RUEFULLY
(1) cheerfully (2) regretfully
(3) thoughtfully (4) hopefully

Directions (161 – 165) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam.12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

161. GLOOMY
(1) radiant (2) fragrant
(3) melodious (4) illusory

162. BLESSING
(1) dull (2) curse
(3) hurt (4) harsh

163. ACCOMPLISH
(1) fail
(2) improper
(3) disagreeable
(4) scatter

164. FAMOUS
(1) obscure (2) eminent
(3) lenient (4) fabulous

165. ORDERLY
(1) unclear (2) valueless
(3) chaotic (4) incomplete

Directions (166–170) : In the following questions no.166 to170, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.19.06.2011 (Ist Sitting)

166. INVINCIBLE
(1) small (2) invisible
(3) vulnerable (3) reachable

167. INOFFENSIVE
(1) sensitive (2) organic
(3) sensible (3) rude

168. DIVULGE
(1) conceal (2) disguise
(3) oppress (4) reveal

169. DISCORD
(1) harmony (2) serenity
(3) acceptance (4) placidity

170. MAMMOTH
(1) quiet (2) significant
(3) huge (4) small

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Directions (171–175) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.19.06.2011 (Ist Sitting))

171. LIBERTY
(1) serenity (2) slavery
(3) serfdom (4) subordination

172. DISORDERLY
(1) chaotic (2) organized
(3) adjusted (4) arranged

173. ELEVATION
(1) reduction (2) humiliation
(3) depression (4) debasement

174. GLOSSY
(1) dull (2) shining
(3) weary (4) tired

175. APPROPRIATE
(1) dissimilar
(2) incomparable
(3) unsuitable (4) disparate

Directions (176-180) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (Ist Sitting)

176. ACCORD
(1) disagreement
(2) welcome
(3) disrespect
(4) conformity

177. INFIRMITY
(1) employment
(2) indisposition
(3) strength
(4) weakness

178. FEASIBLE
(1) useful (2) impractical
(3) uneven (3) important

179. METICULOUS
(1) forgetful (2) destructive
(3) careless (3) flagrant

180. SYNTHETIC
(1) natural (2) plastic
(3) cosmetic (3) apathetic

Directions (181–185) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (IInd Sitting)

181. AUTONOMOUS
(1) self-government
(2) dependent (3) defensive
(4) neutral

182. DECEITFUL
(1) sincere (2) useful
(3) plain (4) honest

183. EXONERATE
(1) admit (2) release
(3) convict (4) reject

184. EXAGGERATE
(1) underwrite (2) understate
(3) ignore (4) condemn

185. CONTROVERSIAL
(1) indisputable (2) restrained
(3) controlled (4) appeasing

Directions (186 –190) : In the following questions, choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I)

186. BRITTLE
(1) weak (2) strong
(3) fragile (4) bright

187. CALLOUS
(1) rude (2) insensitive
(3) indifferent (4) sympathetic

188. DISHEVELLED
(1) composed (2) tidy
(3) confident (4) jovial

189. IMPEDE
(1) obstruct (2) advance
(3) linger (4) guarantee

190. PERILLOUS
(1) carefree (2) impetuous
(3) safe (4) impure

Directions (191–195) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I)

191. EVIDENT
(1) suspected (2) disagreed
(3) doubtful (4) unimportant

192. ADAMANT
(1) yielding (2) permissive
(3) liberal (4) tolerant

193. PROFESSIONAL
(1) novice (2) amateur
(3) dabbler (4) apprentice

194. CALLOUS
(1) persuasive (2) caring
(3) gentle (4) sensitive

195. INCREDIBLE
(1) credulous (2) probable
(3) possible (4) creditable

Directions (196–200) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 25.02.2012 (Paper-I) North Zone (Ist Sitting)

196. DETEST
(1) test (2) dislike
(3) like (4) interest

197. INTENTIONAL
(1) accidental (2) undecided
(3) concentrated (4) broken

198. COMMENCE
(1) start (2) schedule
(3) conclude (4) dissolve

199. EXPAND
(1) contract (2) contrast
(3) consist (4) controvert

200. PROSPERITY
(1) propriety (2) property
(3) adversity (4) perspicacity

Directions (201–205) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 31.08.2008)

201. SALIENT
(1) correct (2) insignificant
(3) central (4) convenient

202. DORMANT
(1) Strong (2) humble
(3) quick (4) active

203. CAMOUFLAGE
(1) hide (2) reveal
(3) disguise (4) pretended

204. LATCNT
(1) Primitive (2) evident
(3) potent (4) talented

205. AMPLE
(1) meagre (2) quantitative
(3) sufficient (4) tasty

Directions (206-210) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam.02.08.2009)

206. DIMINISH
(1) increase (2) improve
(3) introduce (4) decrease

207. COMPLY
(1) challenge (2) complain
(3) conform (4) compete

208. TREACHEROUS
(1) tactful (2) violent
(3) faithful (4) false

209. INQUISITIVE
(1) inadequate
(2) immature
(3) uncomfortable
(4) unconcerned

210. AFFLUENCE
(1) poverty (2) influence
(3) neglect (4) semblance

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Directions (211–220) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam.02.08.2009)

211. FRUITLESS
(1) successful (2) wasted
(3) useless (4) insufficient

212. CONSENSUS
(1) accept (2) opinion
(3) disagreement (4) permission

213. GENUINE
(1) general (2) genie
(3) real (4) fake

214. FLEXIBLE
(1) rigid (2) cruel
(3) humble (4) easy

215. INITIATED
(1) complicated (2) simplified
(3) concluded (4) commenced

216. AUTONOMY
(1) slavery
(2) subordination
(3) dependence
(4) submissiveness

217. FATIGUED
(1) weakened (2) energised
(3) tired (4) activated

218. REVEAL
(1) disclose (2) cover
(3) hide (4) veil

219. SEVERE
(1) sharp (2) mild
(3) important (4) cut

220. RAPID
(1) happy (2) fall
(3) slow (4) abnormal

Directions (221–225) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)

221 ABUNDANCE
(1) scanty (2) tiny
(3) scarcity (4) deficient

222. UNANIMITY
(1) amity
(2) enmity
(3) disagreement
(4) dissatisfaction

223. VICE
(1) fame (2) virtue
(3) fortune (4) fate

224. RENOWNED
(1) famous (2) owned
(3) unowned (4) unknown

225. PROVOKE
(1) soothe (2) incite
(3) smoothen (4) entice

Directions (226-230) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010 (Ist Sitting)

226. MEAGRE
(1) numerous (2) large
(3) plentiful (4) enormous

227. PROFESSIONAL
(1) amateur (2) tradesman
(3) labour (4) customer

228. SCARCITY
(1) scanty (2) prosperity
(3) majority (4) plenty

229. STALE
(1) fresh (2) old
(3) steal (4) stalk

230. VACATE
(1) evacuate (2) validate
(3) occupy (4) empty

Directions (231–235) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting)

231. HEREDITARY
(1) carried (2) acquired
(3) possessed (4) regained

232. MISERY
(1) glad (2) pleasant
(3) enjoy (4) bliss

233. BARBAROUS
(1) improved (2) cordial
(3) civilized (4) modified

234. DYNAMIC
(1) stable (2) still
(3) lazy (4) static

235. DILIGENT
(1) intelligent (2) lazy
(3) boastful (4) notorious

Directions (236–245) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 09.01.2011)

236. STATIONARY
(1) standing (2) speedy
(3) moving (4) fast

237. FICTITIOUS
(1) real (2) ambitious
(3) unbelievable (4) imaginary

238. ACQUITTED
(1) jailed (2) exonerated
(3) convicted (4) accused

239. EXHAUSTIVE
(1) interesting (2) short
(3) incomplete (4) complete

240. SACRIFICE
(1) assimilate (2) abandon
(3) acquire (4) absorb

241. THOROUGHLY
(1) superficially (2) carefully
(3) freely (4) callously

242. GRADUAL
(1) unscrupulous
(2) dynamic
(3) rapid
(4) enthusiastic

243. RETAIN
(1) remember (2) release
(3) unfurl (4) engage

244. ENMITY
(1) rivalry (2) amicability
(3) animosity (4) proximity

245. DILIGENT
(1) incompetent
(2) lazy
(3) extravagant
(4) frugal

Directions (246 – 250) : In the following questions, choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)

246. WICKED
(1) cunning (2) good
(3) tricky (4) crooked

247. BLOCK
(1) clean (2) ease
(3) cure (4) clear

248. VANITY
(1) honesty (2) truthfulness
(3) modesty (4) decency

249. NEGLIGENT
(1) inattentive (2) imprudent
(3) insignificant (4) careful

250. NEAT
(1) sloppy (2) fragrant
(3) spruce (4) orderly

Directions (251-255) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)

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251. STRIFE
(1) war (2) peace
(3) anger (4) woe

252. REPULSIVE
(1) attractive (2) reflective
(3) distinctive (4) progressive

253. ISOLATION
(1) segregation (2) association
(3) seclusion (4) deportation

254. ANTIQUE
(1) common (2) recent
(3) innovative (4) youthful

255. CONTENTED
(1) dissatisfied (2) emptied
(3) happy (4) unfriendly

Directions (256–260) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC CISF Constable (GD) Exam. 05.06.2011)

256. TENTATIVE
(1) definite (2) insufficient
(3) plentiful (4) active

257. COMPULSORY
(1) easy (2) optional
(3) unnecessary (4) mandatory

258. ADAMANT
(1) satisfied
(2) comfortable
(3) yielding
(4) luxurious

259. HONEST
(1) infect (2) cleanse
(3) corrupt (4) pollute

260. ORAL
(1) written (2) correct
(3) mental (4) verbal

Directions (261–265) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 16.10.2011)

261. AFFIRM
(1) refuse (2) reject
(3) deny (4) disagree

262. ROBUST
(1) lean (2) strong
(3) flexible (4) feeble

263. AUDACITY
(1) quivering (2) cowardice
(3) bravado (4) conciseness

264. CREDIT
(1) discredit (2) debit
(3) honesty (4) failure

265. DEVIATE
(1) attract (2) continue
(3) concentrate (4) attend

Directions (266-270) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (North Zone)

266. DORMANT
(1) acute (2) active
(3) able (4) ablaze

267. CHIVALROUS
(1) gallant (2) dastardly
(3) amorous (4) defiant

268. ERUDITE
(1) illiterate (2) crude
(3) boring (4) ignorant

269. DESPAIR
(1) sneer (2) compliment
(3) irony (4) hope

270. TRANSPARENT
(1) translucent (2) opaque
(3) clear (4) sharp

Directions (271-275) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (North Zone)

271. CONCUR
(1) disagree (2) disappear
(3) disarrange (4) discourage

272. VENERATION
(1) fear (2) reverence
(3) remorse (4) disrespect

273. INSOLENT
(1) ignorant (2) proud
(3) laudable (4) humble

274. URBAN
(1) rustic (2) rural
(3) civil (4) foreign

275. INCREDIBLE
(1) possible (2) believable
(3) enjoyable (4) imaginary

Directions (276-280) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

276. STINGY
(1) clean (2) tight
(3) generous (4) cheap

277. BARREN
(1) fertile (2) rich
(3) prosperous (4) positive

278. VIRTUE
(1) vice (2) failure
(3) fault (4) offence

279. NERVOUS
(1) flawless (2) immature
(3) smooth (4) composed

280. CONFIDENT
(1) worried (2) pessimistic
(3) diffident (4) depressed

Directions (281–285) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.
(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam.04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

281. EXPLICIT
(1) elusive
(2) allusive
(3) ambidextrous
(4) ambiguous

282. IMMUNE
(1) free (2) vulnerable
(3) powerful (4) weak

283. BLEAK
(1) dull (2) dark
(3) bright (4) exposure

284. FASTIDIOUS
(1) fussy (2) cooperative
(3) promising (4) adjustable

285. SHALLOW
(1) high (2) long
(3) wide (4) deep

Directions (286-290) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

286. QUIET
(1) strong (2) noisy
(3) incomplete (4) violent

287. VAGUE
(1) clear (2) dull
(3) unknown (4) shady

288. INCREDIBLE
(1) believable (2) possible
(3) imaginable (4) enjoyable

289. INEVITABLE
(1) avoidable (2) unnecessary
(3) inseparable (4) uncertain

290. HUMILITY
(1) dignity (2) cruelty
(3) anger (4) pride

Directions (291 – 295) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

291. MAKE
(1) liberate (2) break
(3) emancipate (4) bind

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292. PRAISE
(1) heckle (2) accuse
(3) hate (4) scold

293. TERMINATE
(1) hasten (2) depart
(3) begin (4) change

294. RAPIDLY
(1) lazily (2) secretly
(3) slowly (4) firmly

295. SUCCESSOR
(1) failure (2) loser
(3) predecessor (4) predator

Directions (296–300) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam.11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

296. CONTRADICTION
(1) opposition (2) adjustment
(3) confirmation (4) agreement

297. RELINQUISH
(1) reinstate (2) displace
(3) reclaim (4) retain

298. UNPREDICTABLE
(1) dependable (2) nature
(3) laudable (4) compliant

299. STERN
(1) lenient (2) crabby
(3) polite (4) unreasonable

300. SUSPICION
(1) doubt (2) whim
(3) indifference (4) trust

Directions (301-305) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam.11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

301. PLAUSIBLE
(1) inplausible (2) unplausible
(3) implausible (4) displausible

302. GENIAL
(1) stupid (2) stingy
(3) boorish (4) unkind

303. DEMOLISH
(1) shift (2) build
(3) repeat (4) hide

304. FRAILTY
(1) energy (2) intensity
(3) vehemence (4) strength

305. PREVENT
(1) protect (2) block
(3) hinder (4) induce

Directions (306–308) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

306. GUILTY
(1) good (2) innocent
(3) ingenious (4) foolish

307. BRUTALITY
(1) mercy (2) bestiality
(3) cruelty (4) humanity

308. FAT
(1) clean (2) mean
(3) weak (4) lean

Directions (309–311) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.1912 (IInd Sitting)

309. DESTRUCTIVE
(1) structural (2) constructive
(3) wind speed (4) static

310. CORRUPT
(1) honest (2) unclean
(3) heartless (4) hateful

311. PROMINENT
(1) notorious (2) obscure
(3) wicked (4) hostile

Directions (312 – 314) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 16.09.2012)

312. FOMENT
(1) repulse (2) cease
(3) control (4) quell

313. TARDY
(1) prompt (2) gradual
(3) late (4) quick

314. SACRED
(1) profuse (2) prolific
(3) profound (4) profane

Directions (315–319) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam.04.08.2011 Paper-II)

315. SUSCEPTIBLE
(1) incredible
(2) immune
(3) predictable
(4) unpredictable

316. FRUGAL
(1) miserly (2) gluttonous
(3) plentiful (4) extravagant

317. CESSATION
(1) commencement
(2) renewal
(3) ongoing
(4) interruption

318. PROCRASTINATE
(1) experiment (2) expedite
(3) exclude (4) propagate

319. POTENT
(1) inefficient (2) soft
(3) fragile (4) weak

Directions (320 – 324) : In the following questions, choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II)

320. ABANDON
(1) regain (2) retain
(3) remain (4) revive

321. HUMBLE
(1) rich (2) powerful
(3) naughty (4) strong

322. EXEMPTIONS
(1) generalisation
(2) liberalisation
(3) exclusions
(4) inclusions

323. PROMINENT
(1) unknown (2) eminent
(3) renowned (4) important

324. BETRAYAL
(1) deception (2) treason
(3) loyalty (4) distrust

Directions (325–327) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (Ist Sitting))

325. INQUISITIVE
(1) intrusive
(2) cooperative
(3) unsympathetic
(4) indifferent

326. DILATE
(1) frustrate (2) contract
(3) expand (4) rotate

327. PUBLICISE
(1) silence (2) disseminate
(3) promulgate (4) withhold

Directions (328–330) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting))

328. LEAD
(1) conduct (2) guide
(3) follow (4) direct

329. INSOLENT
(1) submissive (2) arrogant
(3) overbearing (4) disdainful

330. PERMIT
(1) endorse (2) approve
(3) certify (4) forbid

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Directions (331–333) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting)

331. WITHER
(1) shine (2) bloom
(3) excel (4) wilt

332. COMPASSIONATE
(1) unlawful
(2) heartless
(3) untrustworthy
(4) indecisive

333. TASTY
(1) delicious (2) insipid
(3) appetising (4) palatable

Directions (334-336) : In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

334. TRIUMPH
(1) defeat (2) victory
(3) success (4) subjugation

335. RANCID
(1) putrefied (2) delicious
(3) fresh (4) stale

336. REVEAL
(1) conceal (2) insert
(3) excavate (4) absolve

Directions (337-339) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

337. FILIPPANT
(1) shallow (2) successful
(3) serious (4) strong

338. INSIPID
(1) bland (2) flavourless
(3) flat (4) tasty

339. HARSH
(1) strict (2) gentle
(3) jovial (4) somber

Directions (340–342) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

340. INCESSANT
(1) continuous (2) intermittent
(3) unceasing (4) constant

341. ETERNAL
(1) usual (2) active
(3) realistic (4) temporary

342. COMEDY
(1) tragedy (2) trilogy
(3) limerick (4) clergy

Directions (343–347) : In the following question, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting)

343. IMPETUOUS
(1) agitated (2) impulsive
(3) cautious (4) reckless

344. APPROACHED
(1) retreated (2) reached
(3) arrived (4) reproached

345. CULMINATION
(1) completion (2) climax
(3) conclusion (4) beginning

346. INCLUDE
(1) embrace (2) embody
(3) eliminate (4) enclose

347. UNPREDICTABLE
(1) pliable (2) reliable
(3) possible (4) potential

Directions (348-352) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 11.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

348. MALICIOUS
(1) malevolent (2) spiteful
(3) baneful (4) benign

349. EMERGE
(1) disappear (2) fall
(3) mark (4) fade

350. AMPLE
(1) sufficient (2) minimal
(3) meagre (4) optimal

351. CURB
(1) help (2) allow
(3) restrain (4) remove

352. CROOKED
(1) twisted (2) devious
(3) bended (4) straight

Directions (353–357) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

353. PHILANTHROPIC
(1) self centred (2) benevolent
(3) benign (4) unsparing

354. OPULENT
(1) poor (2) sumptuous
(3) drooping (4) wealthy

355. RECEDE
(1) advance (2) retrograde
(3) retreat (4) withdraw

356. PERPETUAL
(1) intermittent (2) frequent
(3) continuous (4) rare

357. UNRULY
(1) uneven (2) undue
(3) orderly (4) dirty

Directions (358-360) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, Ist Sitting)

358. KNACK
(1) talent (2) dullness
(3) dexterity (4) balance

359. PERNICIOUS
(1) prolonged (2) ruinous
(3) ruthless (4) beneficial

360. OPULENCE
(1) luxury (2) transparency
(3) wealth (4) poverty

Directions (361–363) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, Ist Sitting : Patna)

361. BARREN
(1) frigid (2) fertile
(3) fallow (4) ferrous

362. HOSTILE
(1) host (2) proud
(3) systematic (4) sympathetic

363. PERIL
(1) fatal (2) mortal
(3) uncertainty (4) safety

Directions (364-366) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

364. STATIONARY
(1) slowing (2) standing
(3) moving (4) writing

365. AGGRESSIVE
(1) dull (2) peaceful
(3) doleful (4) inactive

366. DOLEFUL
(1) mournful (2) cheerful
(3) deceitful (4) beautiful

Directions (367-369) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

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367. INDOLENT
(1) diligent (2) malevolent
(3) brilliant (4) solvent

368. COHERENT
(1) disorganized (2) inept
(3) carefree (4) distorted

369. BRUTAL
(1) humane (2) fearless
(3) criminal (4) adamant

Directions (370–372) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, IInd Sitting)

370. MALICE
(1) ecstasy (2) happiness
(3) honour (4) goodwill

371. GENIAL
(1) stupid (2) intelligent
(3) hostile (4) affable

372. EMINENT
(1) renowned (2) ordinary
(3) special (4) ignorant

Directions (373-375) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

373. LIBERATION
(1) movement (2) bondage
(3) service (4) unrest

374. CRUEL
(1) rich (2) wicked
(3) poor (4) kind

375. PESSIMIST
(1) theist (2) optimist
(3) vocalist (4) believer

Directions (376-378) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the, given word as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

376. CALLOUS
(1) careless (2) concerned
(3) caress (4) carefree

377. COMRADE
(1) friend (2) associate
(3) follower (4) enemy

378. STINGY
(1) generous (2) prudent
(3) thrifty (4) economical

Directions (379-383) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

379. OBSTRUCT
(1) clear (2) block
(3) instruct (4) prevent

380. ENCOURAGED
(1) neglected (2) feared
(3) discouraged (4) disowned

381. KNACK
(1) disgusting (2) skill
(3) enmity (4) inability

382. ALTRUISTIC
(1) selfish (2) cruel
(3) unkind (4) evil

383. INHALE
(1) insert (2) extricate
(3) hate (4) exhale

Directions (384-386) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, Ist Sitting)

384. OVERT
(1) open (2) complete
(3) hidden (4) culvert

385. DIFFIDENCE
(1) self-assurance
(2) expansiveness
(3) shyness
(4) sharpness

386. AMATEUR
(1) novice (2) professional
(3) lover (4) apprentices

Directions (387-389) ; In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IInd Sitting)

387. LUNACY
(1) sanity (2) stupidity
(3) sensibility (4) insanity

388. OBTUSE
(1) sharp-witted (2) transparent
(3) timid (4) blunt

389. INADVERTENTLY
(1) secretly (2) accidentally
(3) completely (4) deliberately

Directions (390-392) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

390. WARY
(1) conscientious (2) daring
(3) thrifty (4) rash

391. AMBIGUOUS
(1) plain (2) clear
(3) simple (4) easy

392. ACCOLADE
(1) blame (2) reticent
(3) decorate (4) permeate

Directions (393-395) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

393. CORDIAL
(1) fast (2) heartfelt
(3) friendly (4) hostile

394. INSTINCTIVE
(1) innate (2) rational
(3) inherent (4) inborn

395. VENIAL
(1) minor (2) pardonable
(3) unpardonable (4) clean

Directions (396 –398) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013, Ist Sitting)

396. SLAVE
(1) surf (2) landlord
(3) master (4) tenant

397. DEEP
(1) shallow (2) hollow
(3) steep (4) low

398. EGOIST
(1) spiritless (2) selfless
(3) senseless (4) soulless

Directions (399–401) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)

399. FLOOD
(1) drought (2) dry
(3) cyclone (4) desert

400. LIBERAL
(1) irrelevant (2) free
(3) sensitive (4) intolerant

401. BANE
(1) curse (2) boon
(3) base (4) violent

Directions (402-404) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

402. RETRENCH
(1) revamp (2) belie
(3) deviate (4) recruit

403. AGGRAVATE
(1) depreciate (2) extinguish
(3) subsidise (4) alleviate

404. INDELIBLE
(1) decorous (2) surprising
(3) concerted (4) temporary

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Directions (405-407) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

405. GRATING
(1) musical (2) unmusical
(3) hoarse (4) strident

406. CAPRICIOUS
(1) fanciful (2) reasonable
(3) intolerant (4) indifferent

407. LASSITUDE
(1) pleasure (2) lustrous
(3) lethargy (4) enthusiasm

Directions (408-410) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

408. DWINDLE
(1) diminish (2) shrink
(3) increase (4) decrease

409. DORMANT
(1) inactive (2) dorsal
(3) domestic (4) active

410. TRANQUILITY
(1) quiet (2) serenity
(3) peace (4) disturbance

Directions (411-415) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

411. DEBACLE
(1) success (2) response
(3) acceptance (4) agreement

412. ABUSIVE
(1) laudatory (2) profuse
(3) effusive (4) Noble

413. AMORPHOUS
(1) amoral (2) definite
(3) perfect (4) irregular

414. UNITARY
(1) single (2) triple
(3) multiple (4) double

415. ADULTERATION
(1) purification
(2) normalization
(3) rejuvenation
(4) consternation

Directions (416-418) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

416. PERSUADE
(1) promote (2) pervade
(3) dissolve (4) dissuade

417. OUTRAGEOUS
(1) justifiable (2) lusty
(3) jolly (4) wicked

418. EFFICACIOUS
(1) productive (2) ineffective
(3) improper (4) urgent

Directions (419-420) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.
(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

419. RELINQUISH
(1) continue (2) vanish
(3) quench (4) relish

420. INSIPID
(1) colourful (2) colourless
(3) dull (4) tasty

Directions (421–422) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.
(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)

421. AGITATE
(1) please (2) disturb
(3) pacify (4) rouse

422. INDIFFERENT
(1) restless (2) inattentive
(3) attentive (4) reliable

Directions (423–424) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

423. INDOMITABLE
(1) adamant (2) certain
(3) arrogant (4) cowardly

424. FELICITY
(1) innocence (2) sorrow
(3) mimicry (4) infidelity

Directions (425–426) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.
(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

425. DYNAMIC
(1) static (2) stupid
(3) strange (4) stout

426. STABILITY
(1) opposition
(2) carelessness
(3) disparity
(4) inconsistency

Directions (427–429) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

427. GENUINE
(1) innocent (2) Reckless
(3) spurious (4) diluted

428. STINGY
(1) extravagant
(2) self-sufficient
(3) spiteful
(4) broad-minded

429. RAPID
(1) glorious (2) silly
(3) slow (4) simple

Directions (430–432) : In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)

430. CHAOTIC
(1) haphazard (2) organised
(3) charming (4) charismatic

431. LIBERTY
(1) freedom (2) liberation
(3) bondage (4) crowded

432. CAUTIOUS
(1) unreasonable (2) careful
(3) illogical (4) reckless

Directions (433-435) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IInd Sitting)

433. ENCOURAGED
(1) opposed (2) mugged
(3) supported (4) dispirited

434. REVOKE
(1) negate (2) annul
(3) invalidate (4) implement

435. CALCULATIVE
(1) naive (2) gentle
(3) docile (4) careful

Directions (436-438) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam–2013, 27.04.2014)

436. ACQUIT
(1) despair (2) mild
(3) smart (4) condemn

437. DISSENT
(1) discord
(2) disagreement
(3) unacceptable
(4) agreement

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438. GROUP
(1) singular (2) individual
(3) alone (4) solitary

Directions (439-441) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam–2013, 27.04.2014)

439. FRUGALITY
(1) gaiety (2) prodigality
(3) enmity (4) captivity

440. HUMANE
(1) unkind (2) living being
(3) person (4) man

441. MISERABLE
(1) solitary (2) happy
(3) active (4) laudable

Directions (442 – 446) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

442. SAFE
(1) rash (2) insecure
(3) beneficial (4) harsh

443. REDUNDANT
(1) repentant (2) surplus
(3) singular (4) required

444. FAIR
(1) untrue (2) unjust
(3) coarse (4) harsh

445. BOISTEROUS
(1) serenity (2) calm
(3) cheerful (4) courageous

446. SUBSTANTIAL
(1) flimsy (2) hefty
(3) actual (4) excess

Directions (447-451) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

447. MUNDANE
(1) inferior (2) cheap
(3) extraordinary
(4) good

448. ERADICATE
(1) preserve (2) alleviate
(3) removal (4) obstinacy

449. DISTRAUGHT
(1) clever (2) serene
(3) distressed (4) foolish

450. AMPLE
(1) equable (2) plentiful
(3) meagre (4) foul

451. REPULSIVE
(1) disgusting (2) attractive
(3) unpleasant (4) hateful

Directions (452-457) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, Ist Sitting)

452. BARBAROUS
(1) ancient (2) civilized
(3) gentle (4) savage

453. HEIGHTEN
(1) widen (2) decrease
(3) strengthen (4) dissolve

454. DUBIOUS
(1) shady (2) delirious
(3) laconic (4) certain

Directions (455-457) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, IInd Sitting)

455. VIRTUE
(1) fault (2) vice
(3) anger (4) ill-temper

456. FLEXIBLE
(1) blunt (2) rigid
(3) gentle (4) rough

457. OBSCURE
(1) clear (2) gloomy
(3) unpleasant (4) dark

Directions (458-460) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014, Ist Sitting)

458. DESECRATION
(1) hopelessness
(2) disbelief
(3) veneration
(4) manifestation

459. YIELD
(1) respond (2) survive
(3) attack (4) resist

460. PARTICULARLY
(1) elaborately
(2) generally
(3) comprehensively
(4) entirely

Directions (461-463) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

461. SUPPRESS
(1) reveal (2) increase
(3) open (4) explain

462. VOCAL
(1) voluble (2) calm
(3) quite (4) silent

463. INDICT
(1) accuse (2) exonerate
(3) incriminate (4) impeach

Directions (464-466) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

464. DENOUNCE
(1) signify (2) confirm
(3) grant (4) praise

465. CEASE
(1) abandon (2) initiate
(3) confront (4) confiscate

466. SEAMY
(1) honest (2) pure
(3) unpleasant (4) sincere

Directions (467 – 471) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

467. HOSTILE
(1) joyful (2) helpful
(3) friendly (4) violent

468. EFFEMINATE
(1) feminine
(2) androgynous
(3) soft
(4) manly

469. REPRIMANDED
(1) rebuked (2) praised
(3) admonished (4) shouted

470. EQUILIBRIUM
(1) composure (2) imbalance
(3) stability (4) inequality

471. PAUCITY
(1) paragon (2) pronounce
(3) plethora (4) persuade

Directions (472-476) : In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IInd Sitting)

472. NOVEL
(1) naughty (2) novelist
(3) banal (4) nasty

473. ELOQUENT
(1) elegant (2) lucid
(3) articulate (4) inarticulate

474. FLUENT
(1) inappropriate
(2) halting
(3) degrading
(4) insensitive

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475. ADVERSITY
(1) prosperity (2) curiosity
(3) animosity (4) sincerity

476. RELUCTANT
(1) hesitant (2) reserved
(3) anxious (4) willing

Directions (477-481) : In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)

477. IMMORTAL
(1) eternal (2) permanent
(3) deathly (4) temporary

478. FOCUS
(1) disappear (2) disperse
(3) link (4) layer

479. VETERAN
(1) activist (2) enthusiast
(3) novice (4) master

480. SUPERFLUOUS
(1) essential (2) excess
(3) unwanted (4) necessary

481. EQUILIBRIUM
(1) work out (2) disturb
(3) imbalance (4) unevenness

Directions (482–486) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

482. TRANSPARENT
(1) opposite (2) opaque
(3) raised (4) coloured

483. CONSENT
(1) resent (2) dissent
(3) differ (4) recent

484. CARNAL
(1) civilized (2) spiritual
(3) brave (4) friendly

485. TURBULENT
(1) placid (2) cautious
(3) deliberate (4) obedient

486. SQUANDERING
(1) discarding (2) saving
(3) boarding (4) collecting

Directions (487 - 491) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

487. PRUDENT
(1) dunce (2) silly
(3) foolish (4) careless

488. TRADITIONAL
(1) avant-garde (2) present
(3) unusual (4) fresh

489. TURBULENT
(1) harmony (2) gusty
(3) calm (4) windy

490. PROFUSE
(1) sparse (2) miserly
(3) brief (4) immoderate

491. Mitigate
(1) appease (2) enhance
(3) allay (4) relieve

Directions (492-494) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

492. CONTROVERSIAL
(1) uncertain (2) dubious
(3) undisputed (4) questionable

493. NOURISH
(1) starve (2) foster
(3) sustain (4) strengthen

494. ALIGHT
(1) disembark (2) embark
(3) embalm (4) align

Directions (495–497) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

495. TRANSIENCE
(1) eternity (2) shallow
(3) slow (4) rest

496. DESCENT
(1) elevation (2) increase
(3) level (4) ascent

497. INTERIM
(1) temporary (2) interior
(3) permanent (4) continuous

Directions (498-500) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014 (TF No. 482 RN 5)

498. SERVILE
(1) defiant (2) fawning
(3) sycophantic (4) psychotic

499. ADEPT
(1) ignorance (2) inept
(3) lacuna
(4) inexperience

500. FAMOUS
(1) well-known (2) unknown
(3) unfamiliar (4) notorious

Directions (501-503) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014 TF No. 022 MH 3)

501. PERDILECTION
(1) predicament
(2) afterthought
(3) aversion
(4) postponement

502. POMPOUS
(1) uppish (2) humble
(3) meek (4) grandiose

503. SERENE
(1) calm (2) angry
(3) ruffled (4) bitter

Directions (504–508) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014 , Ist Sitting TF No. 333 LO 2)

504. RELEASE
(1) hide (2) bury
(3) close (4) confine

505. CLEAR
(1) implicit (2) effulgent
(3) nebulous/opaque
(4) lucid

506. DISCRIMINATION
(1) bias
(2) equality
(3) motivation
(4) replenishment

507. ENDANGERED
(1) protected (2) livening up
(3) abundant (4) blissful

508. MAVERICK
(1) dependable
(2) conventional
(3) redundant
(4) old

Directions (509–513) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)

509. DEPTH
(1) deep (2) shallow
(3) hollow (4) filled

510. DEMOLISH
(1) diminish (2) establish
(3) debunk (4) deter

511. TAINT
(1) construct (2) clear
(3) purify (4) repair

512. APPROPRIATE
(1) undeserved (2) regardless
(3) prempted (4) usurped

513. CACOPHONY
(1) noise (2) discord
(3) disharmony (4) harmony

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Directions (514–516) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015 Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

514. RANCID
(1) sweet (2) stale
(3) fresh (4) sour

515. ALWAYS
(1) never (2) sometimes
(3) anytime (4) seldom

516. PROVIDE
(1) ignore (2) defy
(3) deceive (4) deny

Directions (517–521) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

517. VACILLATE
(1) relieve (2) injure
(3) decide (4) repel

518. OBSEQUIOUS
(1) careful (2) domineering
(3) opaque (4) clever

519. ENLARGE
(1) condense (2) glorify
(3) amplify (4) augment

520. UNSCRUPULOUS
(1) dedicated
(2) single–minded
(3) conscientious
(4) superfluous

521. TRANQUIL
(1) unruffled (2) perpetual
(3) temporal (4) disturbed

Directions (522-526) : In the following five questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 IInd Sitting)

522. ABRUPT
(1) obscure (2) gradual
(3) concrete (4) rapid

523. ACCELERATE
(1) delay (2) quicken
(3) diminish (4) descent

524. AUTONOMY
(1) subordination
(2) dependence
(3) slavery
(4) conformity

525. IMMACULATE
(1) flawless (2) filthy
(3) weak (4) strong

526. SWELTERING
(1) smelly (2) clammy
(3) freezing (4) cozy

Directions (527-529) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

527. TREMULOUS
(1) healthy (2) steady
(3) obese (4) young

528. FAKE
(1) wrong (2) fanciful
(3) real (4) ideal

529. DISCONSOLATE
(1) prominent
(2) joyous
(3) thankful
(4) unprejudiced

Directions (530–532) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

530. URBANE
(1) loud (2) native
(3) crude (4) rural

531. BOLD
(1) timid (2) nervous
(3) coy (4) fearful

532. AUTHENTIC
(1) genuine (2) false
(3) factual (4) real

Directions (533–535) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

533. PLACID
(1) urgent (2) dull
(3) moving (4) stormy

534. VACILLATION
(1) steadfastness
(2) relief
(3) inoculation
(4) remorse

535. EFFEMINACY
(1) aggressiveness
(2) attractiveness
(3) manliness
(4) boorishness

Directions (536–538) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

536. ARROGANT
(1) proud (2) selfish
(3) modest (4) haughty

537. ECCENTRIC
(1) normal (2) carefree
(3) unusual (4) peculiar

538. ZENITH
(1) nadir (2) shallow
(3) low (4) bottom

Directions (539-541) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

539. AMATEURS
(1) actors
(2) promoters
(3) democrats
(4) professionals

540. DECEIT
(1) honesty (2) natural
(3) sincere (4) plainness

541. BENEVOLENT
(1) malignant (2) malevolent
(3) equivalent (4) prevalent

Directions (542-544) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

542. ARROGANT
(1) favourable (2) illiterate
(3) kind (4) humble

543. IMPOVERISHED
(1) pure (2) affluent
(3) important (4) efficient

544. AFFIRMED
(1) contradicted (2) opposed
(3) disputed (4) denied

Directions (545–547) : In the following questions,choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, Ist Sitting)

545. HARMONIOUS
(1) sonorous (2) discordant
(3) concordant (4) balanced

546. FRAGILE
(1) weak (2) brittle
(3) strong (4) discard

547. SUPERFICIAL
(1) genuine (2) natural
(3) artificial (4) amicable

Directions (548-550) : In the following three questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, IInd Sitting)

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548. NOISILY
(1) loudly (2) quietly
(3) clearly (4) distinctly

549. ADMIRATION
(1) blame (2) contempt
(3) disapprove (4) despise

550. BEAUTIFUL
(1) bountiful (2) unique
(3) bizarre (4) ugly

Directions (551–553) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

551. Profound
(1) less (2) special
(3) large (4) superficial

552. Minuscule
(1) minute (2) menial
(3) massive (4) impressive

553. Wary
(1) kind (2) watchful
(3) careless (4) free

Directions (554–557) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

554. DEFILE
(1) yield (2) repair
(3) purify (4) describe

555. STERILE
(1) fertile (2) infertile
(3) dense (4) barren

556. DESIST
(1) assign (2) continue
(3) hope (4) request

557. PRUDENT
(1) foolish (2) strange
(3) miserly (4) careless

Directions (558-561) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

558. FLAWLESS
(1) deficient (2) defective
(3) seconds (4) sick

559. OBSCURE
(1) distinct (2) vague
(3) enigma (4) distinguish

560. ENDURING
(1) abiding (2) unwavering
(3) transient (4) transitory

561. GRIEVE
(1) agony (2) moan
(3) rejoice (4) sadness

Directions (562-565) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

562. BIZARRE
(1) droll (2) ridiculous
(3) ordinary (4) comical

563. GUILTY
(1) dubious (2) honest
(3) innocent (4) sorry

564. ACCUSATION
(1) encouragement
(2) complaint
(3) felicitation
(4) exculpation

565. APPOINT
(1) dismiss (2) reward
(3) yield (4) disunite

Directions (566–569) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

566. ASCEND
(1) rise (2) descend
(3) soar (4) climb

567. TRAITOR
(1) migrant (2) member
(3) patriot (4) officer

568. DETEST
(1) injure (2) assist
(3) adore (4) withhold

569. REPEL
(1) drag (2) coax
(3) attract (4) annoy

Directions (570–573) : In the following four questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

570. ILLICIT
(1) approved (2) noble
(3) legal (4) correct

571. DEMAND
(1) request (2) supply
(3) petition (4) claim

572. NOTORIOUS
(1) infamous (2) honourable
(3) prominent (4) reputed

573. DESCENT
(1) discern (2) dissent
(3) assent (4) ascent

Directions (574-577) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

574. RESIST
(1) remain (2) decline
(3) yield (4) adjust

575. CONCUR
(1) agree (2) weak
(3) praise (4) disagree

576. ACCUMULATE
(1) disperse (2) dismiss
(3) below (4) aware

577. ELEMENTARY
(1) involved (2) complex
(3) compound (4) hard

Directions (578–582) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

578. EXAGGERATE
(1) extravagant (2) understate
(3) abundance (4) excerpt

579. ABRUPT
(1) sudden (2) crisp
(3) spongy (4) smooth

580. FORMAL
(1) pitiable (2) informal
(3) heedful (4) plain

581. THOROUGH
(1) cursory (2) detailed
(3) intensive (4) utter

582. NASTY
(1) ugly (2) pleasant
(3) unpleasant (4) beautiful

Directions (583–587) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

583. EXAGGERATE
(1) extravagant (2) understate
(3) abundance (4) excerpt

584. ABRUPT
(1) sudden (2) crisp
(3) spongy (4) smooth

585. FORMAL
(1) pitiable (2) informal
(3) heedful (4) plain

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586. THOROUGH
(1) cursory (2) detailed
(3) intensive (4) utter

587. NASTY
(1) ugly (2) pleasant
(3) unpleasant (4) beautiful

Directions (588-592) : In the following five questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 Ist sitting TF No. 3148585)

588. FORTIFY
(1) undermine (2) intensify
(3) strengthen (4) support

589. MISANTHROPIST
(1) pedant (2) pragmatist
(3) zealot
(4) philanthropist

590. ABSTAIN
(1) dismiss (2) indulge
(3) disgrace (4) repel

591. OSTRACIZE
(1) crucify (2) shun
(3) discard (4) patronize

592. UNAPPROACHABLE
(1) unclear (2) accessible
(3) withdrawn (4) casual

Directions (593 – 597) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 Ist sitting TF No. 3148585)

593. JINX
(1) taunt (2) juncture
(3) tour (4) spell

594. CONTENTIOUS
(1) precious
(2) controversial
(3) benevolent
(4) extravagant

595. CONJECTURE
(1) critic (2) gathering
(3) strife (4) guess

596. BRAZEN
(1) modest
(2) melodramatic
(3) shameless
(4) trashy

597. SYNOPSIS
(1) discussion (2) preview
(3) summary (4) report

Directions (598 – 602) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 IInd sitting)

598. ERUDITE
(1) unimaginative
(2) immature (3) ignorant
(4) professional

599. PROFUSE
(1) sacred (2) ambiguous
(3) meager (4) adverse

600. AGONY
(1) conflict (2) sorrow
(3) misery (4) ecstasy

601. SUBSEQUENT
(1) aloof (2) preceding
(3) inferior (4) dismissive

602. REDUNDANT
(1) wordy (2) concise
(3) surplus (4) repetitions

Directions (603) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

603. PLIABLE
(1) rigid (2) friendly
(3) flexible (4) applicable

Directions (604) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

604. ALACRITY
(1) liveliness (2) indifference
(3) promptness (4) doubt

Directions (605) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

605. IMPECCABLE
(1) perfect (2) rude
(3) inexact (4) predict

606. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
SPURIOUS
(1) illegitimate (2) authentic
(3) mysterious (4) dangerous

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

607. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
MEANDER
(1) determine (2) ramble
(3) deputize (4) deduce

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

608. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
IGNITE
(1) light (2) rekindle
(3) extinguish (4) genuine

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

609. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
LEVITY
(1) gravity (2) jocularity
(3) bounce (4) frivolity

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

610. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
OVERT
(1) inexplicable (2) ambiguous
(3) concealed (4) manifest

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

611. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
INNOCUOUS
(1) pernicious (2) fine
(3) strong (4) hygienic

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

612. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
QUERULOUS
(1) strange
(2) uncomplaining
(3) answerable
(4) stranger

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

613. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
QUIESCENT
(1) active (2) rough
(3) quaint (4) queer

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016

614. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
VISIONARY
(1) farsighted (2) regular
(3) pragmatist (4) piety

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016

Directions (615) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

615. DEVOUT
(1) pious (2) pure
(3) treacherous (4) ardent

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Directions (616) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

616. APPARITION
(1) realness
(2) perceptible
(3) illusion
(4) undetectable

Directions (617) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

617. PENURIOUS
(1) destitute
(2) impoverished
(3) impecunious
(4) opulent

Directions (618) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

618. ACCENTUATE
(1) disparage (2) enunciate
(3) aggrandize (4) exacerbate

Directions (619) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

619. DEBAUCHED
(1) dissipated
(2) depraved
(3) honourable
(4) unrestrained

Directions(620–624) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

620. ASSENT
(1) confusion (2) dissent
(3) self-interest (4) separation

621. VIRTUE
(1) vice (2) untrue
(3) defeat (4) fool

622. EVASIVE
(1) indefinite (2) explicit
(3) unclear (4) categorical

623. RELENTLESS
(1) sensitive (2) yielding
(3) kind (4) gentle

624. HOSTILITY
(1) friendship (2) partnership
(3) relationship (4) enmity

Directions (625) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

625. DETEST
(1) denounce (2) ignore
(3) adore (4) castigate

Directions (626–627) : In each of these questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the word given in CAPITALS/ bold.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

626. EPITOME
(1) quintessence (2) paragon
(3) enlargement (4) incarnation

627. GUMPTION
(1) ingenuity (2) stupidity
(3) sagacity (4) acumen

Directions (628) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

628. INERTIA
(1) stupor (2) vigour
(3) languor (4) inertness

Directions (629) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

629. SQUANDER
(1) spend (2) reduce
(3) slander (4) skimp

630. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
DIFFIDENT
(1) shy (2) brave
(3) confident (4) meek

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

631. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
VANQUISH
(1) vanish (2) varnish
(3) surrender (4) trample

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

632. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
NONCONFORMIST
(1) conventional
(2) practical
(3) fashionable
(4) nomad

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

633. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
MALLEABLE
(1) teachable (2) intractable
(3) manageable (4) pliable

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

Directions (634) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

634. VANITY
(1) pride (2) love
(3) courage (4) humility

635. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
TERMINATE
(1) confine (2) repeal
(3) commence (4) progress

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

Directions (636) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

636. CAPTIVATE
(1) distract (2) obscure
(3) imprison (4) release

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

Directions (637–638) : In each of the following questions, choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

637. CONGENIAL
(1) accord (2) snug
(3) engaging (4) unpleasant

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638. ABJURE
(1) renounce (2) relinquish
(3) abnegate (4) acquire

639. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
INSOLENT
(1) mannerly (2) haughty
(3) defiant (4) rude
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

640. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
BARREN
(1) fertile (2) abundant
(3) harsh (4) fallow
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

641. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
GREGARIOUS
(1) unsociable
(2) unsympathetic
(3) ungrateful
(4) unattractive
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

642. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word
ARID
(1) dry (2) fertile
(3) barren (4) fallow
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (Ist Sitting)

643. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
INTANGIBLE
(1) ethereal (2) concrete
(3) insubstantial
(4) abstract
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

644. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
CAPTIVITY
(1) slavery (2) permission
(3) freedom (4) limitation
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

645. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
VIRTUE
(1) wiles (2) curse
(3) vice (4) cunning
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

646. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
INCLEMENT
(1) radical (2) mild
(3) harsh (4) tyrannical
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

647. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
VISIONARY
(1) realist (2) artist
(3) idealist (4) socialist
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

Directions (648–650) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

648. THEORETICAL
(1) punctual (2) uncritical
(3) emotional (4) practical

649. MITIGATE
(1) enlarge (2) reduce
(3) increase (4) multiply

650. ELEGANCE
(1) vehemence (2) fragrance
(3) gracelessness
(4) ostentatious

Directions (651–653) : In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 01.12.2016)

651. ACCUMULATED
(1) squandered (2) receded
(3) collected (4) garnered

652. DIFFIDENT
(1) reserved (2) happy
(3) confident (4) strong

653. FICKLE
(1) debilitating (2) firm
(3) repulsive (4) yielding

Directions (654–656) : In the following questions, choose the correct antonym of the given word.
(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)

654. PROFOUND
(1) superficial (2) obscure
(3) intense (4) hidden

655. GARRULOUS
(1) talkative (2) frank
(3) enlightening (4) taciturn

656. FRUGALITY
(1) thrift (2) generosity
(3) degradation (4) providence

657. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
EXTRANEOUS
(1) Unusual (2) Dispirited
(3) Relevant (4) Intrusive
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

658. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
INVINCIBLE
(1) Impregnable (2) Omnipresent
(3) Powerless (4) Potent
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

659. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
DISAVOWAL
(1) Rebuttal (2) Repeal
(3) Approval (4) Appeal
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

660. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
QUIESCENT
(1) Ignorant (2) Dormant
(3) Innocent (4) Animated
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

661. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
LENIENT
(1) Strict (2) Solid
(3) Forgiving (4) Stoic
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

662 In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
FEROCIOUS

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(1) Mild (2) Sweet
(3) Brutal (4) Wild
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

663. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
IRASCIBLE
(1) Cranky (2) Choleric
(3) Amiable (4) Waspish
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 03.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

664. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
FORLORN
(1) Joyful (2) Lucky
(3) Fortunate (4) Free
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

665. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
OBSTINATE
(1) Docile (2) Aggravate
(3) Offensive (4) Oppressive
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 04.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

666. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
COURAGE
(1) Bravery (2) Weakness
(3) Cowardice (4) Fear
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

667. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
RUGGED
(1) Hard (2) Sturdy
(3) Smooth (4) Rough
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

668. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
IMPROMPTU
(1) Punctual (2) Prompt
(3) Prepared (4) Profound
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

669. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
EVADE
(1) Invade (2) Escape
(3) Shun (4) Confront
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 07.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

670. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
INSULAR
(1) Cosmopolitan
(2) Isolated
(3) Narrow
(4) Parochial
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

671. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
INSOLENT
(1) Scrupulous (2) Emolient
(3) Courteous (4) Lazy
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 08.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

672. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
INVALUABLE
(1) Priceless (2) Rare
(3) Inestimable (4) Worthless
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

673. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
CONTEMPLATIVE
(1) Wistful (2) Unreflective
(3) Numbed (4) Aroused
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 09.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

674. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
FUTILE
(1) Distinct (2) Open
(3) Pleased (4) Fruitful
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

675. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
INTERIM
(1) Provisional (2) Tentative
(3) Permanent (4) Interval
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 10.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

676. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
TREACHERY
(1) Betrayal (2) Muling
(3) Loyalty (4) Rebellion
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

677. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
INFIRM
(1) Strong (2) Weak
(3) Supporter (4) Believer
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 11.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

678. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
REASSURE
(1) Comfort (2) Console
(3) Inspire (4) Discourage
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

679. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.
INGENIOUS
(1) Brilliant (2) Pedestrian
(3) Crafty (4) Original
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)

680. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the giv«n word.
IMMENSE
(1) Huge (2) Innocuous
(3) Tiny (4) Gigantic
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 27.10.2016 (IInd sitting)

681. Select the antonym of demure.
(1) humble (2) bold
(3) coy (4) sober
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

682. Select the antonym of genteel.
(1) uncivilized (2) stuffy
(3) urbane (4) prim
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

683. Select the antonym of primed.

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(1) fit (2) able
(3) unready (4) prepped
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

684. Select the antonym of pilferer
(1) sniper (2) punk
(3) lifter (4) police
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

Directions (685–687) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

685. Generous
(1) stoic (2) stingy
(3) poor (4) specific

686. Barren
(1) oily (2) polished
(3) sorrowful (4) fertile

687. Profound
(1) mysterious (2) difficult
(3) superfluous (4) superficial

Directions (688-690) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 30.04.2017 (Ist Sitting)

688. Flippant
(1) Earnest (2) Warm
(3) Urgent (4) Busy

689. Cautious
(1) Daring (2) Inviting
(3) Careful (4) Exude

690. Lethal
(1) Secure (2) Harmless
(3) Just (4) Good

ANSWERS

1. (2)	2. (3)	3. (3)	4. (2)
5. (1)	6. (4)	7. (2)	8. (2)
9. (4)	10. (1)	11. (1)	12. (3)
13. (2)	14. (2)	15. (2)	16. (3)
17. (1)	18. (3)	19. (3)	20. (1)
21. (2)	22. (4)	23. (1)	24. (3)
25. (2)	26. (3)	27. (1)	28. (4)
29. (4)	30. (1)	31. (1)	32. (2)
33. (3)	34. (2)	35. (2)	36. (3)
37. (3)	38. (1)	39. (1)	40. (3)
41. (4)	42. (2)	43. (4)	44. (1)
45. (3)	46. (1)	47. (2)	48. (4)
49. (2)	50. (1)	51. (2)	52. (4)
53. (2)	54. (4)	55. (4)	56. (2)
57. (2)	58. (1)	59. (3)	60. (4)
61. (2)	62. (1)	63. (4)	64. (2)
65. (1)	66. (1)	67. (4)	68. (2)
69. (1)	70. (1)	71. (3)	72. (3)
73. (2)	74. (4)	75. (1)	76. (3)
77. (4)	78. (3)	79. (1)	80. (3)
81. (4)	82. (4)	83. (3)	84. (3)
85. (3)	86. (2)	87. (2)	88. (4)
89. (4)	90. (3)	91. (3)	92. (1)
93. (1)	94. (2)	95. (4)	96. (2)
97. (2)	98. (1)	99. (1)	100. (4)
101. (1)	102. (4)	103. (4)	104. (2)
105. (2)	106. (1)	107. (4)	108. (1)
109. (1)	110. (1)	111. (3)	112. (2)
113. (3)	114. (3)	115. (3)	116. (2)
117. (1)	118. (4)	119. (2)	120. (4)
121. (4)	122. (1)	123. (3)	124. (3)
125. (2)	126. (2)	127. (3)	128. (4)
129. (3)	130. (2)	131. (4)	132. (2)
133. (2)	134. (4)	135. (4)	136. (3)
137. (2)	138. (1)	139. (1)	140. (4)
141. (2)	142. (3)	143. (1)	144. (3)
145. (4)	146. (1)	147. (4)	148. (1)
149. (1)	150. (2)	151. (3)	152. (3)
153. (2)	154. (1)	155. (2)	156. (1)
157. (1)	158. (4)	159. (2)	160. (1)
161. (1)	162. (2)	163. (1)	164. (1)
165. (3)	166. (3)	167. (4)	168. (1)
169. (1)	170. (3)	171. (2)	172. (4)
173. (3)	174. (1)	175. (3)	176. (1)
177. (3)	178. (2)	179. (3)	180. (1)
181. (2)	182. (3)	183. (3)	184. (2)
185. (1)	186. (2)	187. (4)	188. (2)
189. (2)	190. (3)	191. (3)	192. (1)
193. (2)	194. (4)	195. (3)	196. (3)
197. (1)	198. (3)	199. (1)	200. (3)
201. (2)	202. (4)	203. (2)	204. (2)
205. (1)	206. (1)	207. (1)	208. (3)
209. (4)	210. (1)	211. (1)	212. (3)
213. (4)	214. (1)	215. (3)	216. (3)
217. (2)	218. (3)	219. (2)	220. (3)
221. (3)	222. (3)	223. (2)	224. (4)
225. (1)	226. (3)	227. (1)	228. (4)
229. (1)	230. (3)	231. (2)	232. (4)
233. (3)	234. (4)	235. (2)	236. (3)
237. (1)	238. (3)	239. (3)	240. (3)
241. (1)	242. (3)	243. (2)	244. (2)
245. (2)	246. (2)	247. (4)	248. (3)
249. (4)	250. (1)	251. (2)	252. (1)
253. (2)	254. (2)	255. (1)	256. (1)
257. (2)	258. (3)	259. (3)	260. (1)
261. (4)	262. (4)	263. (2)	264. (2)
265. (3)	266. (2)	267. (4)	268. (4)
269. (4)	270. (2)	271. (1)	272. (4)
273. (4)	274. (2)	275. (2)	276. (3)
277. (1)	278. (1)	279. (4)	280. (3)
281. (4)	282. (2)	283. (3)	284. (4)
285. (4)	286. (2)	287. (1)	288. (1)
289. (1)	290. (4)	291. (2)	292. (2)
293. (3)	294. (3)	295. (3)	296. (4)
297. (4)	298. (1)	299. (1)	300. (4)
301. (3)	302. (3)	303. (2)	304. (4)
305. (4)	306. (2)	307. (4)	308. (4)
309. (2)	310. (1)	311. (2)	312. (4)
313. (1)	314. (4)	315. (2)	316. (4)
317. (1)	318. (2)	319. (4)	320. (2)
321. (3)	322. (4)	323. (1)	324. (3)
325. (4)	326. (2)	327. (4)	328. (3)
329. (1)	330. (4)	331. (2)	332. (2)
333. (2)	334. (1)	335. (3)	336. (1)
337. (3)	338. (4)	339. (2)	340. (2)
341. (4)	342. (1)	343. (3)	344. (1)
345. (4)	346. (3)	347. (2)	348. (4)
349. (1)	350. (3)	351. (2)	352. (4)
353. (1)	354. (1)	355. (1)	356. (1)
357. (3)	358. (2)	359. (4)	360. (4)
361. (2)	362. (4)	363. (4)	364. (3)
365. (2)	366. (2)	367. (1)	368. (1)
369. (1)	370. (4)	371. (3)	372. (2)
373. (2)	374. (4)	375. (2)	376. (2)
377. (4)	378. (1)	379. (1)	380. (3)
381. (4)	382. (1)	383. (4)	384. (3)
385. (1)	386. (2)	387. (1)	388. (1)
389. (4)	390. (4)	391. (2)	392. (1)
393. (4)	394. (2)	395. (3)	396. (3)
397. (1)	398. (2)	399. (1)	400. (4)
401. (2)	402. (4)	403. (4)	404. (4)
405. (1)	406. (2)	407. (4)	408. (3)
409. (4)	410. (4)	411. (1)	412. (1)
413. (2)	414. (3)	415. (1)	416. (4)
417. (3)	418. (2)	419. (1)	420. (4)
421. (3)	422. (3)	423. (4)	424. (2)
425. (1)	426. (4)	427. (3)	428. (1)
429. (3)	430. (2)	431. (3)	432. (4)
433. (1)	434. (4)	435. (1)	436. (4)
437. (4)	438. (2)	439. (2)	440. (1)
441. (2)	442. (2)	443. (4)	444. (2)
445. (2)	446. (1)	447. (3)	448. (1)
449. (2)	450. (2)	451. (2)	452. (2)
453. (2)	454. (4)	455. (2)	456. (2)
457. (1)	458. (3)	459. (4)	460. (2)
461. (1)	462. (4)	463. (2)	464. (4)
465. (2)	466. (2)	467. (3)	468. (4)
469. (2)	470. (2)	471. (3)	472. (3)
473. (4)	474. (2)	475. (1)	476. (4)
477. (4)	478. (2)	479. (3)	480. (4)

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481. (3)	482. (2)	483. (2)	484. (2)
485. (1)	486. (2)	487. (4)	488. (3)
489. (3)	490. (1)	491. (2)	492. (3)
493. (1)	494. (2)	495. (1)	496. (4)
497. (3)	498. (1)	499. (2)	500. (2)
501. (3)	502. (2)	503. (3)	504. (4)
505. (3)	506. (2)	507. (1)	508. (2)
509. (2)	510. (2)	511. (3)	512. (1)
513. (4)	514. (3)	515. (1)	516. (4)
517. (3)	518. (2)	519. (1)	520. (3)
521. (4)	522. (2)	523. (1)	524. (2)
525. (2)	526. (3)	527. (2)	528. (3)
529. (2)	530. (3)	531. (1)	532. (2)
533. (4)	534. (1)	535. (3)	536. (3)
537. (1)	538. (1)	539. (4)	540. (1)
541. (2)	542. (4)	543. (2)	544. (4)
545. (2)	546. (3)	547. (1)	548. (2)
549. (2)	550. (4)	551. (4)	552. (3)
553. (3)	554. (3)	555. (1)	556. (2)
557. (4)	558. (2)	559. (1)	560. (3)
561. (3)	562. (3)	563. (3)	564. (4)
565. (1)	566. (2)	567. (3)	568. (3)
569. (3)	570. (3)	571. (2)	572. (4)
573. (3)	574. (3)	575. (4)	576. (1)
577. (2)	578. (2)	579. (4)	580. (2)
581. (1)	582. (2)	583. (2)	584. (4)
585. (2)	586. (1)	587. (2)	588. (1)
589. (4)	590. (2)	591. (4)	592. (2)
593. (4)	594. (2)	595. (4)	596. (3)
597. (3)	598. (3)	599. (3)	600. (4)
601. (2)	602. (2)	603. (1)	604. (2)
605. (3)	606. (2)	607. (1)	608. (3)
609. (1)	610. (3)	611. (1)	612. (2)
613. (1)	614. (3)	615. (3)	616. (1)
617. (4)	618. (1)	619. (3)	620. (2)
621. (1)	622. (4)	623. (2)	624. (1)
625. (3)	626. (3)	627. (2)	628. (2)
629. (4)	630. (3)	631. (3)	632. (1)
633. (2)	634. (4)	635. (3)	636. (1)
637. (4)	638. (4)	639. (1)	640. (1)
641. (1)	642. (2)	643. (2)	644. (3)
645. (3)	646. (2)	647. (1)	648. (4)
649. (3)	650. (3)	651. (1)	652. (3)
653. (2)	654. (1)	655. (4)	656. (2)
657. (3)	658. (3)	659. (3)	660. (4)
661. (1)	662. (1)	663. (3)	664. (1)
665. (1)	666. (3)	667. (3)	668. (3)
669. (4)	670. (1)	671. (3)	672. (4)
673. (2)	674. (4)	675. (3)	676. (3)
677. (1)	678. (4)	679. (2)	680. (3)
681. (2)	682. (1)	683. (3)	684. (4)
685. (2)	686. (4)	687. (4)	688. (1)
689. (1)	690. (2)		

EXPLANATIONS

1. (2) welcome (Verb) : to say hello to somebody in a friendly way when he arrives.
   ostracise (Verb) : to refuse to let somebody be a member of a social group ; stern
   amuse (Verb) : to make somebody laugh or smile
   entertain (Verb) : to invite people to eat and drink with you as your guests.
   host (Verb) : to organize an event to which others are invited and make all arrangements for them.
2. (3) sparse (Adjective) : only present in small amounts or numbers and often spread over a large area
   dense (Adjective) : thick ; containing a lot of people, things, plants, etc.
   scarce (Adjective) : available only in small quantities
   slim (Adjective) : thin and attractive
   lean (Adjective) : thin and fit
3. (3) extravagant (Adjective) : spending a lot more money than is necessary
   parsimonious (Adjective) : extremely unwilling to spend money ; mean
   prodigious (Adjective) : very large or powerful ; colossal ; enormous
   selfless (Adjective) : thinking more about the needs, happiness, etc. of other people than about your own
   ostentatious (Adjective) : expensive or noticeable in a way that is intended to impress people ; showy
4. (2) liberate (Verb) : to free a country or a person
   fetter (Verb) : to restrict somebody's freedom ; shackle
   restore (Verb) : to bring back to a former condition, place or position
   exonerate (Verb) : to officially state that somebody is not responsible for something that he has been blamed for
   distract (Verb) : divert ; to take somebody's attention away from what he is trying to do
5. (1) strife (Noun) : angry or violent disagreement ; conflict
   harmony (Noun) : a state of peaceful existence and agreement
   annoyance (Noun) : the feeling of being slightly angry ; irritation
   cruelty (Noun) : behaviour that causes pain or suffering to others
   mischief (Noun) : bad behaviour that is annoying
6. (4) confrontation (Noun) : a situation in which there is angry disagreement
   conciliation (Noun) : the act of pacifying ; the act of making somebody less angry or more friendly
   dispute (Noun) : an argument or a disagreement
   irritation (Noun) : the act of annoying somebody
   separation (Noun) : the act of separating people or things
7. (2) fact (Noun) : a situation that exists
   myth (Noun) : something that many people believe but that does not exist or is false ; fallacy
   truth (Noun) : the true facts about something
   falsehood (Noun) : the state of not being true
   story (Noun) : a description of events and people that the writer or speaker has invented in order to entertain people
8. (2) willingly (Adverb) : doing/saying something in a willing manner
   reluctantly (Adverb) : doing/saying something hesitatingly/not willingly
   pleasingly (Adverb) : doing/saying something happily or with pleasure or satisfaction
   satisfactorily (Adverb) : doing something in a satisfactory manner
   happily (Adverb) : in a cheerful way
9. (4) mend (Verb) : to repair something that has been damaged or broken
   mutilate (Verb) : to damage somebody's body very severely
   instruct (Verb) : to tell somebody to do something in a formal or an official way

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induct (Verb) : to formally give somebody a job or position of authority

conduct (Verb) : to organise as a particular activity

10. (1) rejoice (Verb) : to express great happiness

lament (Verb) : to feel or express great sadness or disappointment

rejuvenate (Verb) : to make somebody or something look or feel younger or more lively

complain (Verb) : to say that you are annoyed, unhappy or not satisfied

cry (Verb) : to yell loudly

11. (1) love (Noun) : a strong feeling of deep affection

animosity (Noun) : a strong feeling of opposition, anger or hatred ; hostility

lust (Noun) : a very strong sexual desire

luck (Noun) : good things that happen by chance

loss (Noun) : the state of no longer having something

12. (3) compromise (Noun) : an agreement made between two people or groups

altercation (Noun) : a noisy argument or disagreement

explanation (Noun) : a statement that explains

challenge (Noun) : a new or difficult task that tests somebody's ability and skill

opposition (Noun) : the act of strongly disagreeing

13. (2) dissuade (Verb) : to persuade somebody not to do something

coax (Verb) : cajole ; to persuade somebody to do something by talking to him in a kind and gentle way

dull (Adjective) : not interesting or exciting

active (Adjective) : always busy doing things ; lively and full of ideas

speed (Verb) : to move along quickly

14. (2) unscholarly (Adjective) : not scholarly

erudite (Adjective) : having or showing great knowledge that is gained from academic study ; learned

educated (Adjective) : having had a high standard of education

scholarly (Adjective) : spending a lot of time studying and having a lot of knowledge about an academic subject

possessive (Adjective) : demanding total attention ; not wanting somebody to be independent

15. (2) poor (Adjective) : having very little money ; not having money for basic needs

affluent (Adjective) : having a lot of money and a good standard of living ; prosperous ; wealthy

high (Adjective) : measuring a long distance from bottom to top

rare (Adjective) : not done, seen, happening, etc. very often

fluent (Adjective) : able to speak, read or write a language, easily and well

16. (3) global (Adjective) : covering or affecting the whole world ; considering or including all parts of something

parochial (Adjective) : only concerned with small issues that happen in your local area and not interested in more important things

narrow (Adjective) : limited in a way that ignores important issues or the opinions of other people

international (Adjective) : connected with two or more countries

world wide (Adjective) : affecting all parts of the world

17. (1) unerring (Adjective) : always right or accurate ; unfailing

fallible (Adjective) : able to make mistakes or be wrong

reliable (Adjective) : that can be trusted ; dependable

false hood (Noun) : the state of not being true

trustful (Adjective) : full of trust ; reliable

18. (3) respectful (Adjective) : feeling or showing respect

impertinent (Adjective) : rude and not showing respect ; impolite

arrogance (Noun) : the act of behaving in a proud, unpleasant way, showing little thought for other people

appropriate (Adjective) : suitable, acceptable or correct for the particular circumstances

modest (Adjective) : not very large, expensive, important, etc ; not talking much about your own abilities or possessions

19. (3) smooth (Adjective) : flat and even ; without problems ; polite and pleasant

rough (Adjective) : not smooth ; uneven and irregular

refined (Adjective) : made pure by taking out other substances ; polite, well–educated and able to judge the quality of things ; cultured

charming (Adjective) : very pleasant or attractive

polite (Adjective) : courteous ; having or showing good manners and respect for the feelings of others

20. (1) disapproval (Noun) : a feeling that you don't like an idea, an action or somebody's behaviour because you think it is bad, not suitable or going to affect in somebody else.

ractification (Noun) : making something valid by confirming it officially / formally

disagreeable (Adjective) : not nice and enjoyable ; unpleasant; rude and unfriendly

denial (Noun) : a statement that says something is not true or does not exist

disturbing (Adjective) : making you feel anxious and upset or shocked

21. (2) include (Verb) : to make something a part of something

omit (Verb) : not include; leave out

exclude (Verb) : not include ; leave out

undertake (Verb) : to make yourself responsible for something and start doing it

add (Verb) : to put together

22. (4) fragmentation (Noun) : separating something into fine particles

integration (Noun) : the act or process of combining two or more things so that they may work together

unity (Noun) : the state of being together to form one unit

synthesis (Noun) : a combination of ideas, beliefs, styles, etc.

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linking (Noun) : a connection between two or more people or things

23. (1) large (Adjective) : big in size or quantity ; wide in range and involving many things
miniature (Adjective, Noun) : very small ; a very small painting or model
small (Adjective) : not large in size, number, degree, amount, etc.
heavy (Adjective) : weighing a lot
least (Adjective) : smallest in size, number, degree, amount, etc.

24. (3) invigorates (Verb) : to make somebody feel healthy and full of energy.
exhausts (Verb) : to make somebody feel very tired ; wear out
tires (Verb) : to become tired / make somebody feel the same ; weary
empties (Verb) : to remove everything that is in a container, place, room, etc ; evacuates
drains (Verb) : to make something empty or dry by removing all the liquid from it.

25. (2) close (Adjective) : near in space and time ; almost in a particular state ; knowing somebody very well and liking him very much
distant (Adjective) : far away in space and time ; remote ; not friendly ; not closely related
far (Adjective) : at a greater distance away from you ; distant ; remote
imminent (Adjective) : likely to happen very soon
along (Preposition) : from one end to or towards the other end

26. (3) opaque (Adjective) : not clear enough to see through or allow light through ; not clean ; difficult to understand ; impenetrable
transparent (Adjective) : allowing you to see through something; obvious ; easy to understand
clear (Adjective) : easy to understand ; obvious ; having or feeling no doubt of confusion ; thinking in a sensible and logical way, easy to see / hear ; transparent
ambiguity (Noun) : the state of having more than one meaning ; the state of being difficult to understand
crystal (Noun) : a small piece of substance with many even sides, that is formed naturally when the substance becomes solid

27. (1) avoided (Verb) : to prevent something bad from happening; to keep away ; to try not to do
encountered (Verb) : to experience something unpleasant or difficult ; meet with; run into; come across
enriched (Verb) : to improve the quality ; to make somebody rich or richer
faced (Verb) : to accept that a difficult situation exists ; deal with something unpleasant ; be opposite
overcome (Verb) : to succeed in dealing with or controlling a problem that has been preventing you from achieving something

28. (4) heavy (Adjective) : weighing a lot ; very busy ; difficult to do
handy (Adjective) : easy to use or to do ; useful ; skilful in using your hands ; easy to reach
cumbersome (Adjective) : large and heavy ; heavy to carry ; slow and complicated
handful (Noun) : the amount of something that can he held in one hand ; a small number of people or things
unwieldy (Adjective) : difficult to move or control ; cumbersome

29. (4) vulgarity (Noun) : the fact of being rude or not having good taste ; a rude object, picture etc.
elegance (Noun) : a quality of refined gracefulness and good taste
pride (Noun) : a feeling of pleasure or satisfaction that you get when you or people close to you have done something well or own something that other people admire
beauty (Noun) : the quality of being pleasing to the senses or to the mind
coarseness (Noun) : the quality of being made of relatively large particles ; looseness or roughness in texture

30. (1) firm (Adjective) : fairly hard ; not easy to press into a different shape ; not likely to change
capricious (Adjective) : showing sudden changes in attitude or behaviour ; unpredictable ; changing suddenly and quickly ; changeable
fickle (Adjective) : changing often and suddenly
indefinite (Adjective) : lasting for a period of time that has no fixed end ; not clearly defined ; imprecise
defiant (Adjective) : openly refusing to obey

31. (1) influx (Noun) : a lot of people, money or things arriving somewhere
exodus (Noun) : a situation in which many people leave a place at the same time
home – coming (Noun) : the act of returning to your home after being away for a long time
return (Noun) : the action of arriving in or coming back to a place that you were in before ; reappearance
restoration (Noun) : the act of repairing, cleaning, bringing back a system, a law, etc.; returning something to its correct place, condition or owner

32. (2) indifferent (Adjective) : having or showing no interest ; not caring about others
inquisitive (Adjective) : asking too many questions and trying to find out about what other people are doing, etc ; curious
insincere (Adjective) : saying or doing something that you do not really mean or believe
insensitive (Adjective) : unsympathetic
insulting (Adjective) : causing or intending to cause somebody to feel offended

33. (3) devious (Adjective) : behaving in a dishonest or in direct way, or tricking people ; deceitful
candid (Adjective) : saying what you think openly and honestly ; not hiding your thoughts
outspoken (Adjective) : saying exactly what you think ; blunt
frank (Adjective) : honest and direct in what you say
disguised (Adjective) : having its true character concealed with the intent of misleading

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34. (2) zenith (Noun) : the time when something is the strongest and most successful ; peak
nadir (Noun) : the worst moment of a particular situation
modernity (Noun) : the condition of being new and modern
liberty (Noun) : freedom to live as you choose without too many restrictions from government or authority
progress (Noun) : the process of improving or developing

35. (2) blameless (Adjective) : innocent ; doing no wrong ; free from responsibility for doing something bad
culpable (Adjective) : responsible and deserving blame for having done something wrong
defendable (Adjective) : capable of being protected from attack
careless (Adjective) : casual ; not giving enough attention and thought to what you are doing
irresponsible (Adjective) : not thinking enough about the effects of what one does

36. (3) hinder (Verb) : to make it difficult to do or to happen ; hamper
facilitate (Verb) : to make an action or a process possible or easier
help (Verb) : to make easier or possible to do or get something done
propagate (Verb) : to spread an idea, a belief or a piece of information among many people
reject (Verb) : to refuse to accept or consider something

37. (3) commend (Verb) : to praise ; to express approval of
criticise (Verb) : to say what you do not like or think is wrong about something
finish (Verb) : to come to an end ; to stop doing something or making something
recommend (Verb) : to tell that something is good or useful
request (Verb) : to ask for something / to do something in a polite or formal way

38. (1) deviation (Noun) : the act of moving away from what is normal or acceptable ; a difference from what is expected or acceptable
conformity (Noun) : behaviour or actions that follow the accepted rules of society
dilution (Noun) : weakening by adding water or a thinner
distraction (Noun) : a thing that takes your attention away from what you are doing or thinking about
diversion (Noun) : the act of changing the direction ; distraction

39. (1) refuse (Verb) : to say that you will not do something ; turn down
affirm (Verb) : to state firmly or publicly that something is true or that you support something strongly ; confirm
negate (Verb) : to stop something from having any effect ; nullify
neglect (Verb) : to fail to take care of ; not to give enough attention
avoid (Verb) : to prevent something bad from happening ; to keep away ; to try not to do

40. (3) dependence (Noun) : the state of needing the help and support in order to survive or be successful
autonomy (Noun) : independence; the freedom for a country, a region or an organisation – to govern itself independently ; the ability to act and make decisions without being controlled by anyone else.
slavery (Noun) : the state of being under the control of another person ; bondage
subordination (Noun) : the state of having less power or authority than somebody else ; the state of being less important than something else ; secondary
submissiveness (Noun) : the state of being too willing to accept somebody else's authority and obey him without questioning anything he wants you to do

41. (4) extinction (Noun) : the state of stopping to live or exist
survival (Noun) : the state of continuing to live or exist, despite difficulty or danger
evolution (Noun) : the gradual development of something
development (Noun) : the gradual growth of something
creation (Noun) : the act or process of making something / causing something to exist

42. (2) extract (Verb) : to remove or obtain a substance from something
insert (verb) : to put something into something else
depict (Verb) : to show an image of somebody or something in a picture
defame (Verb) : to harm somebody by saying or writing bad or false things about him
enhance (Verb) : to increase or improve the good quality, value or status of somebody / something

43. (4) harmonious (Adjective) : friendly, peaceful and without any disagreement ; pleasing
incongruous (Adjective) : strange and not suitable in a particular situation ; inappropriate
conflicting (Adjective) : in disagreement ; contradictory
contradictory (Adjective) : containing and showing a lack of agreement ; conflicting
ill-matched (Adjective) : not well suited to or appropriate for each other

44. (1) sensible (Adjective) : able to make good judgements based on reason and experience rather than emotion; being practical
demented (Adjective) : behaving in a crazy way because you are extremely upset or worried
sensitive (Adjective) : aware of and being able to understand other people and their feelings
sensual (Adjective) : connected with your physical feelings
sensuous (Adjective) : giving pleasure to your senses

45. (3) premeditated (Adjective) : planned in advance
impromptu (Adjective) : done without preparation or planning; improvised
prompt (Adjective) : done without delay ; immediate
forced (Adjective) : happening or done against somebody's will
inordinate (Adjective) : far more than is usual or expected ; excessive

46. (1) friendly (Adjective) : behaving in a kind and pleasant way
hostile (Adjective) : very unfriendly or aggressive and ready to argue or fight

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sudden (Adjective) : happening or done quickly and unexpectedly
costly (Adjective) : expensive ; costing a lot of money
unfair (Adjective) : not right ; unjust

47. (2) narrowness (Noun) : the state of being narrow ; restrictedness
breadth (Noun) : width ; how broad or wide something is
shortness (Noun) : the state of being short
lightness (Noun) : the state of being light; not heavy
thickness (Noun) : the state of being thick

48. (4) bold (Adjective) : brave and confident ; having a strong clean appearance
timorous (Adjective) : nervous and easily frightened ; timid
trembling (Adjective) : having a feeling of nervousness, excitement, fright ; quivering
cowardly (Adjective) : lacking courage
bright (Adjective) : full of light ; cheerful and lively ; intelligent

49. (2) ludicrous (Adjective) : unreasonable ; absurd ; ridiculous
sublime (Adjective) : of very high quality and causing great admiration
amusing (Adjective) : funny and enjoyable
hilarious (Adjective) : extremely funny
mean (Adjective) : not generous

50. (1) normalcy (Noun) : a situation where everything is normal ; normality
eccentricity (Noun) : behaviour that people think is strange or unusual ; the quality of being unusual and different from other people
similarity (Noun) : the state of being alike but not exactly the same ; resemblance
equality (Noun) : the fact of being equal in rights, status, advantages, etc.
clarity (Noun) : the quality of being expressed clearly

51. (2) boor (Noun) : a rude, unpleasant person
gentleman (Noun) : a man who is polite, well–educated, has excellent manners and is well – behaved
clown (Noun) : a person who amuses others by his ridiculous/ funny behaviour
dud (Noun) : a person who is unsuccessful / useless
buffoon (Noun) : a person who does silly but amusing things

52. (4) calm (Adjective) : not excited, nervous or upset
panicky (Adjective) : anxious about something ; feeling or showing great fear ; hysterical
confident (Adjective) : feeling sure about your own ability to do things and be successful
sober (Adjective) : serious and sensible ; plain and not bright colours
quiet (Adjective) : making very little noise

53. (2) joyous (Adjective) : very happy ; causing people to be happy ; joyful
mournful (Adjective) : very sad; melancholy
playful (Adjective) : full of fun ; wanting to play ; light – hearted
laughable (Adjective) : silly or ridiculous and not worth taking seriously ; absurd
humorous (Adjective) : funny and entertaining ; showing a sense of humour

54. (4) flexible (Adjective) : able to change to suit new conditions or situations; able to bend easily without breaking
obstinate (Adjective) : refusing to change your opinion, way of behaving, etc, when other people persuade you to do something ; stubborn ; difficult to get rid of or deal with
confused (Adjective) : unable to think clearly or to understand what is happening or what somebody is saying
determined (Adjective) : be firm in doing something and no one can prevent you
trusted (Adjective) : worthy of trust or confidence

55. (4) far–sighted (Adjective) : long–sighted ; not able to see things clearly that are close to you
myopic (Adjective) : inability to focus on distant objects ; short–sighted
short– sighted (Adjective) : able to see things clearly only if they are very close to you
feeble–minded (Adjective) : having less than usual intelligence ; weak and unable to make decisions
fore–sighted (Adjective) : planning sensibly and carefully for the future

56. (2) unwise (Adjective) : showing a lack of good judgement ; foolish
prudent (Adjective) : sensible and careful when you make judgements and decisions ; avoiding unnecessary risks
silly (Adjective) : showing a lack of thought, understanding or judgement ; foolish
idiotic (Adjective) : very stupid ; ridiculous
poor (Adjective) : having very little money ; not having enough money for basic needs

57. (2) lengthy (Adjective) : very long and often too long, in time or size
concise (Adjective) : giving only the information that is necessary and important, using a few words
extended (Adjective) : long or longer than usual or expected
protracted (Adjective) : lasting longer than expected for longer than usual ; prolonged
elongated (Adjective) : long and thin, often in a way that is not normal

58. (1) denial (Noun) : a statement that says something is not true or does not exist
affirmation (Noun) : statement asserting the existence or the truth of something
opposition (Noun) : the act of strongly disagreeing with somebody or something, with the aim of preventing something from happening
refusal (Noun) : an act of showing or saying that you will not do, give or accept something
obstruction (Noun) : the fact of trying to prevent something/ somebody from making progress ; blocking a road, an entrance, a passage, etc ; blockage

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59. (3) resume (Verb) : to be at a work again after an interruption
curtail (Verb) : to limit something or make it last for a shorter time
arrive (Verb) : to get to a place, at the end of a journey
continue (Verb) : to keep existing or happening without stopping
start (Verb) : to begin doing something ; to start happening

60. (4) poverty (Noun) : the state of being poor ; a lack of something
affluence (Noun) : prosperity ; the state of having a lot of money and a good standard of living ; richmen
misery (Noun) : great suffering of the mind or body ; distress ; very poor living conditions ; poverty
stagnation (Noun) : a state of inactivity ; standing still
neglect (Noun) : the fact of not giving enough care or attention to somebody / something

61. (2) discord (Noun) : disagreement ; arguing
agreement (Noun) : an arrangement, a promise or a contract made with somebody ; the state of sharing the same opinion or feeling
dislocation (Noun) : disrupt ; an event that results in a discontinuity
turbulence (Noun) : a situation in which there is a lot of sudden, confusion, disagreement and sometimes violence ; upheaval
fragmentation (Noun) : separation of something into fine particles

62. (1) pleasure (Noun) : a state of feeling or being happy or satisfied ; enjoyment
agony (Noun) : extreme physical or mental pain
laughter (Noun) : the act of laughing
bliss (Noun) : extreme happiness
ecstasy (Noun) : a feeling or state of very great happiness ; bliss

63. (4) communicative (Adjective) : willing to talk and give information to other people
reticent (Adjective) : unwilling to tell people about things ; reserved ; uncommunicative
forward (Adjective) : moving towards front ; relating to the future ; ahead in time
developed (Adjective) : in an advanced state
sophisticated (Adjective) : having a lot of experience of the world and knowing about fashion, culture, other things that people think are socially important ; able to understand difficult or complicated ideas

64. (2) vague (Adjective) : not clear in a person's mind ; suggesting a lack of clear thought or attention; indistinct
precise (Adjective) : clear and accurate ; exact ; meticulous
indecent (Adjective) : thought to be morally offensive
incorrect (Adjective) : not accurate or true
indistinct (Adjective) : vague ; that cannot be seen, heard or remembered clearly

65. (1) cunning (Adjective) : crafty ; wily ; clever and skilful
candid (Adjective) : saying what you think openly and honestly; not hiding your thoughts ; frank and honest
diplomatic (Adjective) : connected with managing relations between countries ; having or showing skill in dealing with people in difficult situations ; tactful
doubtful (Adjective) : dubious ; not sure ; uncertain and feeling doubt
impertinent (Adjective) : impolite ; rude and not showing respect

66. (1) authentic (Adjective) : known to be real and genuine and not a copy ; true and accurate
apocryphal (Adjective) : well–known but not true
dubious (Adjective) : doubtful ; not certain and slightly suspicious
unsubstantiated (Adjective) : not proved to be true by evidence ; unsupported
fictitious (Adjective) : invented by somebody rather than true

67. (4) attract (Verb) : to direct towards itself or oneself
repel (Verb) : to successfully fight somebody who is attacking you, your country, etc. and drive him away ; to drive, push or keep something away ; disgust ; repulse
attend (Verb) : to be present at an event
concentrate (Verb) : to give all your attention
continue (Verb) : to keep existing or happening without stopping

68. (2) consoling (Adjective) : comforting ; affording comfort or solace
appalling (Adjective) : shocking; extremely bad
shocking (Adjective) : that offends or upsets people ; very bad
scaring (Adjective) : frightening somebody
horrifying (Adjective) : making you feel extremely shocked, disgusted or frightened ; horrific

69. (1) gravity (Noun) : extreme importance and a cause for worry ; seriousness
jest (Noun) : something said or done to amuse people ; joke
grim (Adjective) : looking or sounding very serious ; unpleasant and depressing
genial (Adjective) : friendly and cheerful ; affable
sport (Verb) : to play in a happy or lively way

70. (1) lengthen (Verb) : to become longer ; to make something longer
curtail (Verb) : to limit something or make it last for a shorter time
shorter (Verb) : to become or make something shorter
entail (Verb) : to involve something that cannot be avoided ; involve
close (Verb) : to be shut; to be nearby

71. (3) censure (Verb) : to criticize somebody, severely and publicly ; rebuke
applaud (Verb) : to show your approval by clapping ; to express praise
praise (Verb) : to express approval or admiration ; compliment
loud (Adjective) : making a lot of noise ; too bright and lacking good taste ; gaudy
acclaim (Verb) : to praise or welcome publicly

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72. (3) cheer (Verb) : to make/ become happy/cheerful
jade (Verb) : to get tired/exhausted/bored
defend (Verb) : to protect from attack
grasp (Verb) : to take a firm hold ; grip ; to understand completely
harass (Verb) : to annoy or worry by putting pressure or saying or doing unpleasant things

73. (2) antipathy (Noun) : strong feeling of dislike ; hostility
appreciation (Noun) : the feeling of being grateful ; full of sympathetic understanding ; admiration ; pleasure
appraisal (Noun) : a judgement of the value, performance or nature ; a meeting where an employee discusses about how well they have been doing their job
admiration (Noun) : a feeling of respect and liking
assessment (Noun) : an opinion or a judgement about somebody/something that has been thought about very carefully ; evaluation

74. (4) enrage (Verb) : to make somebody very angry ; infuriate
pacify (Verb) : to make somebody who is angry or upset become calm and quiet
threaten (Verb) : to say that you will cause trouble, etc. if you do not get what you want
challenge (Verb) : to question whether a statement or an action is right, legal, etc. ; to refuse to accept ; dispute
quarrel (Noun) : an angry argument or disagreement

75. (1) ambiguous (Adjective) : that can be understood in more than one way ; having different meanings
apparent (Adjective) : easy to see or understand ; obvious
clear (Adjective) : easy to see or understand ; obvious ; apparent
visible (Adjective) : that can be seen ; obvious
conspicuous (Adjective) : easy to see or notice ; likely to attract attention

76. (3) believer (Noun) : a person who believes in the existence or truth or God and religious faith
atheist (Noun) : a person who believes that God does not exist
rationalist (Noun) : a person who believes that all behaviour, opinions, etc. should be based on reason rather than on emotions or religious beliefs
theologist (Noun) : a person who studies religion and beliefs
ritualist (Noun) : a person who follows all the rituals and religious ceremonies

77. (4) tiny (Adjective) : very small in size or amount
gigantic (Adjective) : extremely large ; enormous ; huge
weak (Adjective) : not physically strong
fragile (Adjective) : easily broken or damaged ; weak and uncertain
slight (Adjective) : very small in degree

78. (3) lawful (Adjective) : allowed by law
illicit (Adjective) : not allowed by law ; illegal
liberal (Adjective) : generous ; willing to understand and respect other people's behaviour, opinions, etc.
intelligent (Adjective) : good at learning, understanding and thinking in a logical way about things
clear (Adjective) : obvious ; evident ; apparent ; plain

79. (1) sensitive (Adjective) : aware of and being able to understand other people and their feelings
callous (Adjective) : not caring about other people's feelings or sufferings ; cruel
soft (Adjective) : not stiff or hard ; not loud ; kind and sympathetic
kind (Adjective) : gentle, friendly and generous
generous (Adjective) : giving or willing to give freely

80. (3) plain (Adjective) : easy to see or understand ; clear
enigmatic (Adjective) : mysterious and difficult to understand
simple (Adjective) : not complicated ; easy
reticent (Adjective) : unwilling to tell people about things ; reserved ; uncommunicative
nervous (Adjective) : anxious about something or being afraid of something

81. (4) meagre (Adjective) : small in quantity and poor in quality ; paltry
abundant (Adjective) : existing in large quantities ; more than enough ; plentiful
short (Adjective) : not having enough of something; small in height, length or distance
limited (Adjective) : not very great in amount or extent
petty (Adjective) : small and unimportant ; minor

82. (4) relieve (Verb) : to remove or reduce an unpleasant feeling or pain; alleviate
harass (Verb) : to worry or annoy somebody by putting pressure on him or saying or doing unpleasant things to him
reward (Noun) : a thing that is given for doing something good, working hard etc.
praise (Verb) : show approval of or admiration for somebody/something
flatter (Verb) : to say nice things about somebody in a way that is not sincere, because you want him to do something for you or you want to please him

83. (3) repulsive (Adjective) : causing a feeling of strong dislike ; very unpleasant ; disgusting
charming (Adjective) : very pleasant or attractive
insolent (Adjective) : extremely rude and showing a lack of respect
indignant (Adjective) : feeling or showing anger and surprise because you think that you have been treated unfairly
handicapped (Adjective) : suffering from a mental or physical disability ; disabled

84. (3) gracious (Adjective) : kind, polite and generous; merciful
gruesome (Adjective) : very unpleasant and filling you with horror because it is connected with death or injury
attractive (Adjective) : pleasant to took at ; appealing
beneficial (Adjective) : favourable; advantageous
amicable (Adjective) : done or achieved in a polite or friendly way and without arguing

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85. (3) admire (Verb) : to respect somebody for what he is or for what he has done
despise (Verb) : to dislike and have no respect
appease (Verb) : to make somebody calmer or less angry by giving him what he wants
flatter (Verb) : to say nice things about somebody, that is not sincere
appreciate (Verb) : to recognize the good qualities

86. (2) convenient (Adjective) : useful; easy or quick to do ; not causing problems
cumbersome (Adjective) : bulky; large and heavy ; difficult to carry ; showy and complicated; long or complicated
heavy (Adjective) : weighing a lot ; difficult to lift or move
smooth (Adjective) : not rough
automatic (Adjective) : done or happening without thinking

87. (2) taciturn (Adjective) : tending not to say very much; seeming unfriendly
loquacious (Adjective) : talking a lot
talkative (Adjective) : liking to talk a lot
diffident (Adjective) : not having much confidence in yourself ; shy
bashful (Adjective) : shy and easily embarrassed

88. (4) confused (Adjective) : unable to think clearly or to understand
intelligible (Adjective) : that can be easily understood ; understandable
dull (Adjective) : not interesting or exciting ; not bright or shiny
foolish (Adjective) : unwise ; wily ; silly
garbled (Adjective) : told in a way that confuses the person listening, usually by somebody who is shocked or in a hurry ; confused

89. (4) miser (Noun) : a person who loves money and hates spending it
philanthropist (Noun) : a rich person who helps the poor and those in need, by giving money
philistine (Noun) : a person who does not like or understand art, literature, music, etc.
moralist (Noun) : a person who has strong ideas about moral principles / teachers and writes about them
spendthrift (Noun) : a person who spends two much money or who wastes money

90. (3) calm (Adjective) : not excited, nervous or upset
anxious (Adjective) : feeling worried or nervous ; wanting something very much
fearful (Adjective) : nervous and afraid ; terrible and frightening ; extremely bad
worried (Adjective) : thinking about unpleasant things that have happened or might happen and therefore feeling unhappy and afraid
concerned (Adjective) : worried and feeling concern about something ; interested in something

91. (3) scarcity (Noun) : shortage ; there is not enough of something and it is difficult to obtain it
abundance (Noun) : a large quantity that is more than enough
poverty (Noun) : the state of being poor
wretchedness (Noun) : the state of feeling ill / sick / unhappy / awful / pitiful
famine (Noun) : lack of food during a long period of time in a region

92. (1) return (Verb) : to come or go back from one place to another ; reappear
migrate (Verb) : to move from one part of the world to another according to the season
rehabilitate (Noun) : to help somebody to have a normal, useful life again after he has been very ill / sick or in a prison for a long time
transfer (Verb) : to move from one place to another
settle (Verb) : to put an end to an agreement; to make a place your permanent home

93. (1) acquitted (Verb) : to decide and state officially in court that somebody is not guilty of a crime
convicted (Verb) : to decide and state officially in court that somebody is guilty of a crime
pardoned (Adjective) : excused; forgave
exempted (Verb) : to give or get somebody's official permission not to do something or not to pay something he would normally have to do or pay
liberated (Verb) : to free a country or a person from the control of somebody else

94. (2) enlarge (Verb) : to make something bigger ; to become bigger
curtail (Verb) : to limit something or make it last for a shorter time
detail (Verb) : to give a list of facts or the available information about something
promote (Verb) : encourage ; to make to a higher rank / position
exaggerate (Verb) : to make something seem larger, better, worse or more important than it really is

95. (4) wet (Adjective) : moist ; damp ; drenched
arid (Adjective) : having little or no rain ; very dry ; with nothing new or interesting
cloudy (Adjective) : covered with clouds
juicy (Adjective) : full of juice
marshy (Adjective) : full of marsh

96. (2) humble (Adjective) : modest ; showing that you are not or important as other people
insolent (Adjective) : extremely rude and showing a lack of respect
arrogant (Adjective) : behaving in a proud, unpleasant way; showing little thought for other people
ashamed (Adjective) : feeling shame or embarrassment
ignorant (Adjective) : lacking knowledge or information

97. (2) thorough (Adjective) : done completely ; with great attention to detail ; complete
cursory (Adjective) : done quickly and without giving enough attention to details ; brief
final (Adjective) : being or happening at the end of a series of events, actions, statements, etc
impulsive (Adjective) : acting suddenly without thinking carefully about what might

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happen because of what you are doing ; rash
customary (Adjective) : usual ; typical of a particular person ; habitual

98. (1) enthusiastic (Adjective) : feeling or showing a lot of excitement and interest about somebody / something
lackadaisical (Adjective) : not showing enough care or enthusiasm
intelligent (Adjective) : good at learning, understanding and thinking in a logical way
classical (Adjective) : widely accepted and used for a long time ; simple and attractive
irresponsible (Adjective) : not thinking enough about the effects of what one does; not showing a feeling of responsibility

99. (1) inferior (Adjective) : not good or not so good as somebody / something else
sublime (Adjective) : of very high quality and causing great admiration
deficit (Noun) : the amount by which money spent or owed is greater than money earned in a particular period of time
ridiculous (Adjective) : very silly or unreasonable ; absurd ; ludicrous
crooked (Adjective) : not in a straight line ; bent or twisted

100. (4) obscure (Adjective) : not well–known ; unknown
evident (Adjective) : easily seen; obvious ; clear
definite (Adjective) : sure ; certain ; unlikely to change ; clear
careless (Adjective) : not being careful
clear (Adjective) : easy to understand and not causing any confusion

101. (1) eternal (Adjective) : without an end ; existing or continuing forever
ephemeral (Adjective) : short–lived ; lasting or used for only a short period of time
transitory (Adjective) : temporary ; continuing only for a short–time
mortal (Adjective) : that cannot live for ever and must die

temporal (Adjective) : connected with the real physical world, not spiritual matters

102. (4) obvious (Adjective) : evident ; clear ; definite ; easily seen
latent (Adjective) : existing, but not yet very noticeable, active or well–developed
unspoken (Adjective) : unstated; not said in words but understood or agreed between people
later (Adjective) : coming at a time in the future
implicit (Adjective) : suggested without being directly expressed ; absolute

103. (4) interesting (Adjective) : attracting your attention because it is special, exciting or unusual
monotonous (Adjective) : never changing and therefore boring ; dull ; repetitious
disastrous (Adjective) : very bad, harmful or unsuccessful ; devastating ; catastrophic
terrifying (Adjective) : causing extreme terror
terrible (Adjective) : very unpleasant ; making you feel very unhappy, upset or frightened

104. (2) decent (Adjective) : of a good enough standard or quality ; honest and fair
obscene (Adjective) : outrageous ; extremely large in size or amount in a way that most people find unacceptable and offensive
disobedient (Adjective) : not obeying
dislocate (Verb) : to stop a system, plan, etc. from working or continuing in the normal way
cautious (Adjective) : being very careful

105. (2) degenerate (Verb) : to become worse ; deteriorate
flourish (Verb) : to develop quickly and be successful or common ; to grow well ; to be healthy and happy ; thrive
perish (Verb) : to die ; to be lost or destroyed
decay (Verb) : to be destroyed gradually by natural processes ; rot
dismiss (Verb) : to decide that somebody / something is not important and not worth thinking or talking about

106. (1) differ (Verb) : to be different from somebody / something ; to disagree with somebody
conform (Verb) : to behave and think in the same way or most other people in a group or society; to obey a rule, law, etc; comply ; to agree to or match something
reject (Verb) : to refuse to accept or consider something
question (Verb) : to ask somebody a question
ignore (Verb) : to pay no attention to something ; disregard ; take no notice of

107. (4) bottom (Noun) : the lowest part of something
summit (Noun) : the highest point of something
end (Noun) : the final part of something
last (Adjective) : final ; at the end
base (Noun) : the lowest part of something, especially on the part it rests / stands

108. (1) clear (Adjective) : easy to see or understand
obscure (Adjective) : not well–known ; unknown ; difficult to understand
bright (Adjective) : full of light ; shining strongly ; strong and easy to see ; cheerful and lively ; intelligent ; quick to learn
open (Adjective) : not closed ; spread out ; not blocked by anything
frank (Adjective) : honest and direct in what you say

109. (1) crude (Adjective) : simple and not very accurate but giving a general idea of something ; offensive or rude ; vulgar
elegant (Adjective) : attractive and showing a good sense of style; stylish
efficient (Adjective) : doing something well and thoroughly with no waste of time, money or energy
coy (Adjective) : shy or pretending to be shy and innocent ; reticent
eloquent (Adjective) : able to use language and express your opinion well ; able to express a feeling

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110. (1) reality (Noun) : the true situation and the problems that actually exist in life
delusion (Noun) : a false belief or opinion about yourself or your situation
acceptance (Noun) : the act of accepting a gift, an invitation, an offer, etc.
precision (Noun) : the quality of being exact, accurate and careful ; accuracy
fiction (Noun) : a type of literature that describes imaginary people and events, not real ones; a thing that is invented or imagined and is not true

111. (3) hope (Noun) : a belief that something you want will happen
despair (Noun) : the feeling of having lost all hope
belief (Noun) : a strong feeling that something or somebody exists or is true
trust (Noun) : the belief that somebody / something is good, sincere, honest, etc. and will not try to harm or trick you
faith (Noun) : trust in somebody's ability or knowledge.

112. (2) partially (Adverb) : partly ; not completely
in toto (Adverb) : completely ; including all parts.
bluntly (Adverb) : in a very direct way, without trying to be polite or kind
entirely (Adverb) : in every way possible ; completely
strongly (Adverb) : in a strong manner

113. (3) unchanging (Adjective) : that always stays the same and does not change
protean (Adjective) : able to change quickly and easily
amateur (Adjective) : doing something for interest or enjoyment, not as a job
catholic (Adjective) : including many or most things
rapid (Adjective) : done or happening very quickly ; happening in a short period of time

114. (3) dislike (Noun) : a feeling of not liking
predilection (Noun) : liking ; preference
acceptance (Noun) : the act of accepting something
attraction (Noun) : a feeling of liking somebody ; an interesting or enjoyable place to go
choice (Noun) : an act of choosing between two or more possibilities ; the right to choose or the possibility of choosing

115. (3) praise (Verb) : to express your approval of or admiration for somebody / something ; compliment
admonish (Verb) : to tell somebody firmly that you do not approve of something that he has done ; to advise somebody strongly to do something
condemn (Verb) : to express very strong disapproval of somebody / something ; to say what somebody's punishment will be
bless (Verb) : to ask God to protect somebody / something
congratulate (Verb) : to tell somebody that you are pleased about his success or achievements

116. (2) hidden (Adjective) : that cannot be seen ; secret ; concealed
apparent (Adjective) : easy to see or understand ; obvious ; that seems to be real or true but may not be ; seeming
illegible (Adjective) : difficult or impossible to read
mysterious (Adjective) : difficult to understand or explain ; strange; enigmatic
remote (Adjective) : isolated ; distant ; aloof ; far away from places where other people live

117. (1) native (Adjective) : connected with the place where you were born and lived for the first years of your life ; indigenous ; innate
alien (Adjective) : strange and frightening ; hostile; from another country or society ; not usual or acceptable ; connected with creatures from another world
domiciled (Adjective) : living in a particular place
natural (Adjective) : existing in Nature ; not made or caused by humans
resident (Adjective) : living in a particular place

118. (4) worthy (Adjective) : deserving; having the qualities that deserve somebody / something
futile (Adjective) : having no purpose because there is no chance of success ; pointless
upright (Adjective) : not lying down and with the back straight rather than bent ; behaving in a moral and honest way
costly (Adjective) : expensive
eminent (Adjective) : famous and respected ; unusual ; excellent

119. (2) cowardly (Adjective) : not brave; not willing to take risks
audacious (Adjective) : willing to take risks ; daring
meek (Adjective) : quiet, gentle and always ready to do what other people want
mild (Adjective) : not severe or sound ; gentle and kind
gentle (Adjective) : calm and kind ; not steep or sharp

120. (4) modest (Adjective) : not very large, expensive, important, etc.; not talking much about your own abilities or possessions
arrogant (Adjective) : behaving in a proud, unpleasant way; showing little thought for other people
simple (Adjective) : easy ; not complicated ; easy to understand or do
timid (Adjective) : shy and nervous ; not brave
civilized (Adjective) : well–organized socially with a very developed culture and way of life

121. (4) incite (Verb) : to encourage somebody to do something violent, by making him angry or excited
suppress (Verb) : to put an end; to prevent something from growing, developing or continuing
stir up (Verb) : to encourage somebody to do something
rouse (Verb) : to wake somebody up ; to make somebody feel a particular emotion
urge (Verb) : to advise or try hard to persuade somebody to do something ; to recommend something strongly

122. (1) fasten (Verb) : to close or join together the two parts of some-

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thing ; to become closed or joined together ; do up
loosen (Verb) : to make something less tight or firm; to become less tight or firmly fixed; slacken
accelerate (Verb) : to happen or to make something happen faster or earlier
delay (Verb) : not to do something until a later time ; defer ; hold up
paste (Verb) : to stick using a glue ; to copy or move text into a document from another place or another document

123. (3) submission (Noun) : surrender ; the act of accepting that somebody has defeated you and that you must obey him
rebellion (Noun) : an attempt by some of the people in a country to change their government, using violence; unwillingness to obey rules or accept normal standards of behaviour, dress, etc.
forgiveness (Noun) : the act of forgiving
retribution (Noun) : severe punishment for something seriously wrong that somebody has done
domination (Noun) : power to defeat or dominate

124. (3) generality (Noun) : a statement that discusses general principles
idiosyncrasy (Noun) : an unusual feature ; a person's way of behaving, thinking, etc., especially when it is unusual ; eccentricity
insanity (Noun) : the state of being insane ; madness ; lunacy
sanity (Noun) : the state of having a normal healthy mind
singularity (Noun) : the quality of something that makes it unusual or strange

125. (2) hopeless (Adjective) : extremely bad ; terrible ; with no ability or skill
sanguine (Adjective) : cheerful and confident about the future
diffident (Adjective) : not having much confidence in yourself ; shy
cynical (Adjective) : believing that people only do things to help themselves rather than for good or sincere reasons
morose (Adjective) : unhappy, bad–tempered and not talking very much ; gloomy

126. (2) drunkenness (Noun) : drunk or getting drunk
sobriety (Noun) : the state of being sober; not being drunk ; the fact of being sensible and serious
moderation (Noun) : the quality of being reasonable and not being extreme
dizziness (Noun) : feeling of giddiness; a reeling sensation
stupidity (Noun) : behaviour that shows a lack of thought or good judgement

127. (3) alive (Adjective) : living ; not dead
extinct (Adjective) : no longer in existence ; no longer active
recent (Adjective) : began only a short time ago
distinct (Adjective) : easily or clearly heard ; of a different kind ; definite
ancient (Adjective) : very old ; having existed for a very long time

128. (4) friendly (Adjective) : behaving in a kind and pleasant way
fiendish (Adjective) : cruel and unpleasant ; extremely clever and complicated ; extremely difficult
diabolical (Adjective) : extremely bad or annoying ; terrible
devilish (Adjective) : cruel or evil ; morally bad
angelic (Adjective) : good, kind or beautiful ; like an angel

129. (3) prior (Adjective) : happening or existing before something else or before a particular time
subsequent (Adjective) : happening or coming after something else
eventual (Adjective) : happening at the end of a period of time or of a process
succeeding (Adjective) : coming after or following
comparative (Adjective) : connected with studying things to find out how similar or different they are

130. (2) heretical (Adjective) : characterized by departure from accepted beliefs or standards
orthodox (Adjective) : generally accepted or approved of ; traditional
revolutionary (Adjective) : connected with political revolution ; involving a great or complete change
anarchist (Noun) : a person who believes that law and government are not necessary
generous (Adjective) : giving or willing to give freely

131. (4) lands (Verb) : comes down through the air onto the ground or another surface
takes off (Idiom) : leaves the ground and begins to fly ; to become successful or popular very quickly or suddenly
travels (Verb) : to go from one place to another, over a long distance
falls (Verb) : drops down from a higher level to a lower level ; suddenly stops standing ; decreases down in amount, number or strength
explodes (Verb) : bursts or makes something burst loudly and violently, causing damage

132. (2) lavishly (Adverb) : luxuriously ; extravagantly ; spend generously
niggardly (Adjective) : unwilling to be generous with money, time etc. ; mean ; miserly
hastily (Adverb) : hurriedly ; very quickly
likely (Adverb) : very probably
gorgeously (Adverb) : very beautifully and attractively ; impressively

133. (2) tuneless (Adjective) : not having a pleasant tune or sound
melodious (Adjective) : pleasant to listen to
harmonious (Adjective) : friendly, peaceful and without any disagreement ; very pleasant when played or sung together
odious (Adjective) : extremely unpleasant ; horrible
mellifluous (Adjective) : sounding sweet and smooth ; very pleasant to listen to

134. (4) retarded (Verb) : made the development or progress slower
advanced (Verb) : developed and improved

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progressed (Verb) : improved or developed over a period of time; advanced
outpaced (Verb) : went, rose, improved etc. faster than somebody / something ; outstripped
receded (Verb) : moved gradually away from somebody or away from a previous position ; became gradually weaker and smaller

135. (4) befog (Verb) : to make somebody confused
enlighten (Verb) : to give somebody information so that he may understand something better
slander (Verb) : to make a false spoken statement about somebody that is intended to damage the good opinion that people have of him
bemoan (Verb) : to complain or say that you are not happy about something
darken (Verb) : to become dark ; to make something dark ; to become / make somebody unhappy or angry

136. (3) common (Adjective) : happening often; existing in large numbers or in many places
exceptional (Adjective) : unusually good; outstanding ; very unusual
great (Adjective) : look; fantastic; fabulous ; terrific ; brilliant
occasional (Adjective) : happening or done sometimes
absorbing (Adjective) : interesting and enjoyable and holding your attention completely

137. (2) apathy (Noun) : the feeling of not being interested in or enthusiastic about something, or things in general
zeal (Noun) : great energy or enthusiasm connected with something that you feel strongly about
disinterest (Noun) : lack of interest
carelessness (Noun) : the quality of not being careful or taking pains
hatred (Noun) : a very strong feeling of dislike

138. (1) consecration (Noun) : stating officially in a religious ceremony that something is holy and can be used for religious purposes
desecration (Noun) : damage of a holy place or thing or treating it without respect
discouragement (Noun) : a feeling that you no longer have the confidence or enthusiasm ; the action of trying to stop something
despondency (Noun) : a feeling of sadness and without much hope
expectation (Noun) : a belief that something will happen because it is likely

139. (1) gloomy (Adjective) : nearly dark or badly lit in a way that makes you feel sad ; depressing
shimmering (Adjective) : shining with a soft light that seems to move slightly
glimmering (Adjective) : shining with a faint unsteady light
refreshing (Adjective) : pleasantly new or different ; making you feel less tired or hot
repining (Verb) : to feel or express discontent

140. (4) realistic (Adjective) : sensible and appropriate ; possible to achieve ; feasible ; viable
far-fetched (Adjective) : very difficult to believe
wise (Adjective) : sensible ; able to give good advice because of the experience and knowledge that you have ; prudent
prudent (Adjective) : sensible and careful while making judgements and decisions
familiar (Adjective) : well–known ; easy to recognize

141. (2) pale (Adjective) : having skin that is whiter than usual because of illness, a strong emotion, etc ; light in colour ; not strong or bright
florid (Adjective) : red ; having too much decoration or detail
weak (Adjective) : not physically strong
monotonous (Adjective) : never changing and therefore boring; dull; repetitious
ugly (Adjective) : unpleasant to look at; unattractive

142. (3) falsehood (Noun) : the state of not being true; the act of telling a lie; a statement that is not true; lie
verity (Noun) : a belief or principle about life that is accepted as true; truth
sanctity (Noun) : the state of being very important and worth protecting; the state of being holy
reverence (Noun) : a feeling of great respect or admiration
rarity (Noun) : a person or thing that is unusual and is therefore often valuable or interesting; the quality of being true

143. (1) vagueness (Noun) : unclearness by virtue of being vague or not clear
perspicuity (Noun) : clarity as a consequence of being perspicuous or easily understandable
dullness (Noun) : the quality of being slow to understand; lacking interest
unfairness (Noun) : injustice by virtue of not being equitable
unwillingness (Noun) : the quality of not willing to do something

144. (3) dispassionate (Adjective) : not influenced by emotion ; impartial
fervent (Adjective) : having or showing very strong and sincere feelings; ardent
inexcitable (Adjective) : not likely to become easily excited
enduring (Adjective) : lasting for a long time
subdued (Adjective) : unusually quiet and possibly unhappy; not very bright; not very loud; not very busy

145. (4) straight (Adjective) : not in a curve or at an angle
meandering (Adjective) : wandering; not straight; curved
sliding (Adjective) : being in a smooth continuous motion
sloping (Adjective) : having a slanted direction
strained (Adjective) : showing the effects of worry or pressure; tense; not relaxed or friendly; not natural; forced

146. (1) accept (Verb) : to take willingly that is offered; to say 'yes' to an offer, invitation, etc.
jettison (Verb) : to throw out of a moving plane or ship to make it lighter; abandon; to reject an idea
reward (Verb) : to give something to somebody because he has done something good, worked, etc.

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preserve (Verb) : to keep in original state or in good condition; to present; save; to keep alive/safe from harm or danger
consent (Verb) : to agree; to give permission

147. (4) worsen (Verb) : to make or become worse than it was before
ameliorate (Verb) : to make something better
improve (verb) : to make/become better than before
depend (Verb) : to rely and be able to trust; to be sure and expect that something will happen
soften (Verb) : to make or become softer, less bright, rough or strong; to become or make more sympathetic and less severe or critical

148. (1) natural (Adjective) : existing in Nature
grotesque (Adjective) : strange in a way that is unpleasant or offensive; unusual
odd (Adjective) : strange or unusual
whimsical (Adjective) : unusual; amusing and annoying
sinful (Adjective) : morally wrong or evil; immoral

149. (1) straight (Adjective) : without any curve or indirect way; honest
devious (Adjective) : behaving in a dishonest or indirect way, or tricking people; deceitful; not direct path
obvious (Adjective) : clean; easy to see or understand
simple (Adjective) : easy to understand or do; not complicated; easy
superficial (Adjective) : not studying or looking thoroughly; appearing to be true, real and important until you look at it more carefully

150. (2) permanent (Adjective) : lasting for a long time or for all time in the future
evanescent (Adjective) : disappearing quickly from sight or memory
imminent (Adjective) : likely to happen very soon
pervasive (Adjective) : existing in all parts of a place or thing
immanent (Adjective) : present everywhere

151. (3) poor (Adjective) : having a very little money
affluent (Adjective) : prosperous; wealthy; having a lot of money and a good standard of living
famous (Adjective) : known by many people
insignificant (Adjective) : not big or valuable enough to be considered important
skilled (Adjective) : having enough ability, experience and knowledge to be able to do well

152. (3) distinct (Adjective) : easily or clearly heard; definite
obscure (Adjective) : not well–known; unknown; difficult to understand; indistinct
vacant (Adjective) : empty; not being used; unoccupied
seldom (Adjective) : not often; rarely
unusual (Adjective) : strange; uncommon

153. (2) precise (Adjective) : clean and accurate; exact; meticulous; taking care to be exact and accurate, especially about small details
ambiguous (Adjective) : that can be understood in more than one way; having different meanings; not clearly stated or defined
concealed (Adjective) : not accessible to view; hidden
complete (Adjective) : total; including all the parts, etc. that are necessary; finished
magnified (Adjective) : enlarged; exaggerated

154. (1) blunt (Adjective) : without a sharp edge or point; very direct
keen (Adjective) : wanting to do something; wanting something to happen very much; eager; sharp; enthusiastic; liking something
foolish (Adjective) : silly; stupid
insipid (Adjective) : having almost no taste or flavour; flavourless; not interesting or exciting; dull
plain (Adjective) : easy to see or understand; clear

155. (2) cowardice (Noun) : fear or lack of courage
bravery (Noun) : courage; feeling of no fear
savagery (Noun) : behaviour that is very cruel and violent; violence
cowardly (Adjective) : lacking courage; fearful
heroism (Noun) : very great courage

156. (1) soothing (Adjective) : affording physical relief; freeing from fear and anxiety
exasperating (Adjective) : extremely annoying; infuriating
successful (Adjective) : achieving your aims or what was intended; having become popular and/or made a lot of money
annoying (Adjective) : making somebody feel slightly angry; irritating
distressing (Adjective) : making you feel extremely upset because of somebody's suffering

157. (1) healthy (Adjective) : having good health and not likely to become ill/sick
emaciated (Adjective) : thin and weak because of illness or lack of food
luxurious (Adjective) : very comfortable ; containing expensive and enjoyable things; sumptuous
intelligent (Adjective) : clever and witty
sympathetic (Adjective) : kind to somebody who is hurt or sad

158. (4) normality (Noun) : a situation where everything is normal or as you would expect it to be
aberration (Noun) : a fact, an action or a way of behaving that is not usual and that may be unacceptable
regularity (Noun) : the fact that the same thing happens again and again, with the same length of time between each time it happens
commonality (Noun) : sharing of common attributes
particularity (Noun) : the quality of being individual or unique

159. (2) surly (Adjective) : bad–tempered and rude
affable (Adjective) : pleasant, friendly and easy to talk to; genial
pleasant (Adjective) : enjoyable, pleasing or attractive; friendly and polite
weak (Adjective) : not strong

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unknown (Adjective) : not known or identified; not famous

160. (1) cheerfully (Adverb) : happily; in a cheerful manner
ruefully (Adverb) : sadly; sorrowfully; regretfully
regretfully (Adverb) : in a way that shows you are sad or disappointed about something
thoughtfully (Adverb) : considerately; in a thoughtful manner
hopefully (Adverb) : showing hope

161. (1) radiant (Adjective) : showing great happiness, love or health; giving a warm bright light
gloomy (Adjective) : nearly dark or badly lit in a way that makes you feel sad; depressing; sad and without hope
fragrant (Adjective) : having a pleasant smell
melodious (Adjective) : pleasant to listen to (music)
illusory (Adjective) : not real, although seeming to be

162. (2) curse (Noun) : something that causes harm or evil; a rude or offensive word used with anger
blessing (Noun) : God's help and protection; approval or permission; something that is good or helpful
dull (Adjective) : not interesting or exciting
hurt (Verb) : injured physically ; to cause physical pain
harsh (Adjective) : cruel, severe and unkind

163. (1) fail (Verb) : not to succeed
accomplish (Verb) : achieve; to succeed in doing or completing something
improper (Adjective) : dishonest / morally wrong; inappropriate
disagreeable (Adjective) : not nice or enjoyable; unpleasant; rude and unfriendly
scatter (Verb) : to dispense; to throw, drop or move in different directions

164. (1) obscure (Adjective) : not known; not well–known; unknown
famous (Adjective) : well–known; eminent
eminent (Adjective) : famous
lenient (Adjective) : not strict
fabulous (Adjective) : extremely good; very great

165. (3) chaotic (Adjective) : in a state of complete confusion and lack of order
orderly (Adjective) : arranged or organized in a neat, careful and logical way ; tidy ; behaving well ; peaceful
unclear (Adjective) : not clear or definite; difficult to understand
valueless (Adjective) : without value or worth; worthless
incomplete (Adjective) : not finished; not complete

166. (3) vulnerable (Adjective) : weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally
invincible (Adjective) : too strong to be defeated or changed; unconquerable
small (Adjective) : very diminuitive in size
invisible (Adjective) : that cannot be seen
reachable (Adjective) : that is possible to reach

167. (4) rude (Adjective) : impolite; showing a lack of respect
inoffensive (Adjective) : not likely to offend or upset anyone
sensitive (Adjective) : easily offended or upset
organic (Adjective) : produced or practised without using artificial chemicals
sensible (Adjective) : able to make good judgements based on reason and experience rather than emotion

168. (1) conceal (Verb) : to hide
divulge (Verb) : reveal; to give somebody information that is supposed to be secret
disguise (Verb) : to hide or change so that the thing may not be recognized
oppress (Verb) : to treat in a cruel and unfair way by not giving the same rights, freedom etc.
reveal (Verb) : disclose; to make something known to somebody; display

169. (1) harmony (Noun) : a state of peaceful existence and agreement
discord (Noun) : dis-agreement; arguing
serenity (Noun) : the state of being calm and peaceful
acceptance (Noun) : the state of accepting
placidity (Noun) : being not easily excited or irritated

170. (3) huge (Adjective) : very large
mammoth (Adjective) : extremely large ; huge
quiet (Adjective) : making very little noise
significant (Adjective) : large or important enough to have an effect or to be noticed
small (Adjective) : very diminuitive in size

171. (2) slavery (Noun) : the state of being a slave
liberty (Noun) : freedom to live as you choose without too many restrictions from government or authority
serenity (Noun) : the state of being calm and peaceful
serfdom (Noun) : the system under which crops were grown by serfs
subordination (Noun) : the state of being a subordinate to something

172. (4) arranged (Adjective) : planned and organised in advance
disorderly (Adjective) : showing lack of control; publicly violent or noisy; untidy; deranged
chaotic (Adjective) : lack of order ; in a state of complete confusion and lack of order
organized (Adjective) : carefully planned and arranged
adjusted (Adjective, Verb) : to change slightly to make it more suitable; adopted

173. (3) depression (Noun) : the state of feeling very sad and without hope; part of a surface that is lower than the parts around it
elevation (Noun) : the process of getting a higher or more important rank; the height of a place above the sea level; an increase in the level or amount of something; part of a surface that is higher than the parts around it
reduction (Noun) : an act of making less or smaller
humiliation (Noun) : the act of making somebody feeling

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ashamed or stupid and losing the respect of other people

debasement (Noun) : the state of making less valuable or respectable

174. (1) dull (Adjective) : boring or monotonous

glossy (Adjective) : smooth and shiny ; giving an appearance of being important and expensive

shining (Adjective) : made smooth and bright

weary (Adjective) : very tired

tired (Adjective) : weary

175. (3) unsuitable (Adjective) : not suitable

appropriate (Adjective) : suitable, acceptable or correct

dissimilar (Adjective) : not the same

incomparable (Adjective) : so good or impressive that nothing can be compared to

disparate (Adjective) : so different from each other that they cannot be compared or cannot work together

176. (1) disagreement (Noun) : a situation where people have different opinions about something

accord (Noun) : a formal agreement between two organisations, countries, etc

welcome (Noun) : act of greeting somebody

disrespect (Noun) : a lack of respect

conformity (Noun) : behaviour or actions that follow the accepted rules of the society

177. (3) strength (Noun) : power or energy that can help you do or achieve something that you want

infirmity (Noun) : weakness or illness over a long period

employment (Noun) : job

indisposition (Noun) : a slight illness that makes you unable to do something

weakness (Noun) : lack of strength, power or determination

178. (2) impractical (Adjective) : not practicable; not sensible or realistic

feasible (Adjective) : that is possible and likely to be achieved; practicable

useful (Adjective) : that can help you do or achieve something that you want

uneven (Adjective) : not even; not level, smooth or flat

important (Adjective) : useful

179. (3) careless (Adjective) : not careful

meticulous (Adjective) : paying careful attention to every detail; fastidious; thorough

forgetful (Adjective) : often forgetting things; absent, minded

destructive (Adjective) : causing destruction or damage

flagrant (Adjective) : shocking because it is done in a very obvious way and shows no respect for people, laws, etc. ; blatant

180. (1) natural (Adjective) : of nature or existing in Nature

synthetic (Adjective) : artificial; man–made; made by using chemical substances

plastic (Adjective) : made of plastic

cosmetic (Adjective) : improving only the outside appearance and not its basic character

apathetic (Adjective) : showing no interest or enthusiasm

181. (2) defensive (Adjective) : protecting against attack

autonomous (Adjective) : independent; able to govern itself or control its own affairs

self–government (Noun) : the government or control of a country of an organisation by its own people or members, not by others

dependent (Adjective) : needing somebody / something in order to survive or be successful

neutral (Adjective) : impartial; unbiased

182. (3) plain (Adjective) : easy to see or understand ; clear

deceitful (Adjective) : dishonest; behaving in a dishonest way by telling lies

sincere (Adjective) : genuine ; honest

useful (Adjective) : that can help you do or achieve something that you want

honest (Adjective) : not dishonest

183. (3) convict (Verb) : to decide and state officially in court that somebody is guilty of a crime

exonerate (Verb) : to officially state that somebody is not responsible for something that he has been blamed for; acquit

admit (Verb) : to accept truth; to confess; to allow

release (Verb) : to set somebody / something free; to let go; to let loose

reject (Verb) : to refuse to accept; to decide not to use, sell, publish etc.

184. (2) understate (Verb) : to state that something is smaller, less important or less serious than it really is

exaggerate (Verb) : to make something seem larger, better, worse or more important that it really is

underwrite (Verb) : to accept financial responsibility for an activity so that you may pay for special costs or for losses it may make

ignore (Verb) : to pay no attention to; disregard; to pretend that you have not seen; take no notice of

condemn (Verb) : to express very strong disapproval; sentence

185. (1) indisputable (Adjective) : that is true and cannot be disagreed with or denied; undeniable

controversial (Adjective) : causing a lot of angry public discussion and disagreement

restrained (Adjective) : showing calm or control rather than emotion ; not too brightly coloured or decorated ; discreet

controlled (Adjective) : done or arranged in a very careful way ; limited; managed by law or by rules ; remaining calm and not getting angry or upset

appeasing (Adjective) : tending or intended to pacify by acceding to demands or granting concessions

186. (2) strong (Adjective) : powerful

brittle (Adjective) : hard but easily broken

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weak (Adjective) : not strong
fragile (Adjective) : easily broken or damaged ; weak and uncertain
bright (Adjective) : full of brightness

187. (4) sympathetic (Adjective) : kind to somebody who is hurt or sad; showing that you understand and care about his problems
callous (Adjective) : not caring about other people's feelings or suffering; cruel; unfeeling
rude (Adjective) : having/allowing lack of respect for other people and their feelings
insensitive (Adjective) : unsympathetic; not caring about other people's feelings
indifferent (Adjective) : having or showing no interest; not very good

188. (2) tidy (Adjective) : behaving in neat and clean manner
dishevelled (Adjective) : very untidy
composed (Adjective) : to be made from several parts, things or people; calm and in control of your feelings
confident (Adjective) : being very sure about your own ability to do things
jovial (Adjective) : very cheerful and friendly

189. (2) advance (Verb) : to move forward; to progress or develop
impede (Verb) : to delay or stop the progress of something; hinder; hamper
obstruct (Verb) : hinder; to block; to prevent
linger (Verb) : to continue to exist for longer than expected
guarantee (verb) : to promise to do something; to promise something will happen

190. (3) safe (Adjective) : free from danger
perilous (Adjective) : very dangerous; hazardous
carefree (Adjective) : having no worries or responsibilities
impetuous (Adjective) : rash; impulsive; acting or done quickly and without thinking carefully about the results
impure (Adjective) : not pure

191. (3) doubtful (Adjective) : not sure; uncertain and feeling doubt; dubious; unlikely; not probable
evident (Adjective) : clear; easily seen; obvious
suspected (Adjective) : believed likely
disagreed (Verb) : to be of different opinions
unimportant (Adjective) : not important

192. (1) yielding (Adjective) : soft and easy to bend or move when you press it; willing to do what other people want
adamant (Adjective) : determined not to change your mind or to be persuaded about something
permissive (Adjective) : allowing or showing a freedom of behaviour that many people do not approve of
liberal (Adjective) : willing to understand and respect other people's behaviour, opinions, etc.; generous
tolerant (Adjective) : able to accept what other people say or do even if you do not agree to it; able to survive or operate in difficult conditions

193. (2) amateur (Noun) : a person who takes part in a sport or other activity for enjoyment, not as a job
professional (Adjective) : connected with a job that needs special training or skill; competent; well-trained and extremely skilled
novice (Noun) : a person who is new and has little experience in a skill, job or situation
dabbler (Noun) : an amateur who engages in an activity without serious intentions and who pretends to have knowledge
apprentice (Noun) : a young person who works for an employer for a fixed period of time in order to learn the particular skills needed in his job

194. (4) sensitive (Adjective) : aware of and being able to understand other people and their feelings
callous (Adjective) : unfeeling ; not caring about other people's feelings or suffering
persuasive (Adjective) : able to force somebody to do or believe something
caring (Adjective) : kind, helpful and showing that you care about other people
gentle (Adjective) : calm and kind

195. (3) possible (Adjective) : that can be done or achieved
incredible (Adjective) : unbelievable ; impossible or very difficult to believe
credulous (Adjective) : too ready to believe things and therefore easy to trick ; gullible
probable (Adjective) : likely to happen, to exist or to be true
creditable (Adjective) : of a quite good standard and deserving praise or approval ; praise–worthy ; morally good ; admirable

196. (3) like (Verb) : to have interest in somebody or something
detest (Verb) : to hate somebody/something very much ; loathe ; dislike
test (Verb) : to find out how much one knows; to examine
dislike (Verb) : not to like somebody/something
interest (Verb) : want to know more

197. (1) accidental (Adjective) : happening by chance; not planned
intentional (Adjective) : done deliberately/wilfully/willingly; deliberate; intended
undecided (Adjective) : not decided
concentrated (Adjective) : showing determination to do something; made stronger because water or other substances have been removed
broken (Adjective) : that has been damaged or injured

198. (3) conclude (Verb) : to end; to finish
commence (Verb) : to begin/start
start (Verb) : to begin
schedule (Verb) : to arrange for something to happen at a particular time
dissolve (Verb) : to make a solid

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become a part of a liquid; to officially end a marriage; to disappear

199. (1) contract (Verb) : to become / make something smaller in size, number or importance
expand (Verb) : to become / make something greater in size, number or importance
contrast (Verb) : to compare two things to show their differences
consist (Verb) : comprise; constitute; be composed of
controvert (Verb) : refute; to say or prove that something is not true

200. (3) adversity (Noun) : a difficult or unpleasant situation
prosperity (Noun) : affluence ; the state of being successful by making money
propriety (Noun) : moral and social behaviour that is considered to be correct and acceptable
property (Noun) : something owned by somebody; e.g. land, building, etc.
perspicacity (Noun) : the capacity to assess situations or circumstances and draw sound conclusions

201. (2) insignificant (Adjective) : not big or valuable enough to be stressed
salient (Adjective) : most important or noticeable
correct (Adjective) : right
central (Adjective) : considered important ; most important
convenient (Adjective) : useful; easy or quick to do

202. (4) active (Adjective) : busy doing things
dormant (Adjective) : not active; in active
strong (Adjective) : powerful
humble (Adjective) : polite; calm
quick (Adjective) : fast

203. (2) reveal (Verb) : to show ; to disclose
camouflage (Verb) : to hide somebody or something by making him or it look like the things around, or like something else
hide (Verb) : to conceal
disguise (Verb) : to change your appearance so that people may not recognise you ; to conceal pretended (Verb) : to behave in such a way as to make other people believe something that is not true

204. (2) evident (Adjective) : obvious ; clear ; easily seen
latent (Adjective) : existing, but not yet very noticeable active or well–developed
primitive (Adjective) : belonging to a very simple society with no industry, etc; belonging to an early stage in the development of humans / animals ; very simple and old–fashioned ; crude
potent (Adjective) : powerful ; having a strong effect on your mind or body
talented (Adjective) : having a natural ability to do something well

205. (1) meagre (Adjective) : paltry ; small in quantity and poor in quality
ample (Adjective) : enough or more than enough; plenty of
quantitative (Adjective) : connected with the amount or number of something rather than with how good it is
sufficient (Adjective) : enough for a particular purpose
tasty (Adjective) : very delicious

206. (1) increase (Verb) : to become larger
diminish (verb) : to decrease ; to become / make smaller, weaker, etc.
improve (Verb) : to become / make better than before
introduce (Verb) : to make someone learn about something
decrease (Verb) : to diminish

207. (1) challenge (Verb) : to refuse to accept something ; dispute ; to question whether a statement or an action is right, legal, etc.
comply (Verb) : to obey a rule, an order, etc.
complain (Verb) : to say that you are unhappy, annoyed or not satisfied
conform (Verb) : to obey a rule, an order, etc; to comply
compete (Verb) : to take part in a contest / game

208. (3) faithful (Adjective) : loyal; true and accurate; not changing anything; staying with or supporting a particular person
treacherous (Adjective) : deceitful ; that cannot be trusted ; intending to harm you ; unfaithful
tactful (Adjective) : diplomatic; careful not to say or do anything that will annoy / upset other people
violent (Adjective) : intense; severe; showing or caused by very strong emotion; very strong and sudden
false (Adjective) : incorrect; wrong; untrue

209. (4) unconcerned (Adjective) : not worried or anxious about something; not interested in something
inquisitive (Adjective) : curious; enquiring; asking too many questions; very interested in learning about many different things
inadequate (Adjective) : not enough ; insufficient ; incomplete
immature (Adjective) : not fully developed or grown ; behaving in a way that is not sensible and is typical of people who are much younger
uncomfortable (Adjective) : not comfortable

210. (1) poverty (Noun) : the state of being poor
affluence (Noun) : prosperity ; the state of being wealthy / rich
influence (Noun) : the effect that somebody / something has on the way a person thinks or behaves or on the way that something works / develops
neglect (Noun) : to fail to take care of ; not to give enough attention
semblance (Noun) : a situation in which something seems to exist although this may not, in fact, be the case

211. (1) successful (Adjective) : achieving your aims or what was intended ; having become popular and / or make a lot of money
fruitless (Adjective) : producing no useful results ; unproductive
wasted (Adjective) : unsuccessful
useless (Adjective) : of no use
insufficient (Adjective) : not enough; inadequate

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212. (3) disagreement (Noun) : the state of not agreeing to something
consensus (Noun) : an opinion that all members of a group agree to
accept (Verb) : to take willingly something that is offered
opinion (Noun) : your feeling or thoughts about somebody/something, rather than a fact; view
permission (Noun) : the act of allowing somebody to do something

213. (4) fake (Adjective) : unreal; ingenuine; counterfeit
genuine (Adjective) : real; true; authentic ; sincere and honest
general (Adjective) : normal; usual
genie (Noun) : a spirit with magic powers, especially one that lives in a bottle or a lamp
real (Adjective) : true; authentic

214. (1) rigid (Adjective) : inflexible; very stiff ; very strict and difficult to change
flexible (Adjective) : able to bend easily without breaking ; able to change to suit new conditions
cruel (Adjective) : unkind
humble (Adjective) : polite; calm
easy (Adjective) : not difficult

215. (3) concluded (Verb) : to put an end ; to finish
initiated (Verb) : to start; to make something begin; set in motion
complicated (Verb) : not easy to understand/deal/do
simplified (Verb) : to make something easier to understand/deal/do
commenced (Verb) : to start; to begin

216. (3) dependence (Noun) : the state of being dependent
autonomy (Noun) : independence; the freedom for a country, a region or an organization to govern itself independently
slavery (Noun) : the state of being a slave
subordination (Noun) : the state of being subordinate to something
submissiveness (Noun) : the state of being willing to yield to the will of another person or a superior force

217. (2) energised (Verb) : to make somebody enthusiastic about something ; to give somebody more energy, strength etc.
fatigued (Adjective) : exhausted; very tired, both physically and mentally
weakened (Adjective) : made weak or weaker, reduced in strength
tired (Adjective) : weary ; needing rest
activated (Adjective) : made active

218. (3) hide (Verb) : to conceal; to cover
reveal (Verb) : to show ; to disclose; to display
disclose (Verb) : to show ; to display
cover (Verb) : to hide ; to conceal
veil (Verb) : to cover your face with a veil; shroud

219. (2) mild (Adjective) : not severe or strong ; gentle and kind ; slight
severe (Adjective) : harsh ; violent ; serious ; stern ; not kind
sharp (Adjective) : very pointed or violent
important (Adjective) : significant
cut (Verb) : to something make an opening in

220. (3) slow (Adjective) : not done quickly
rapid (Adjective) : happening in a short period of time ; done or happening very quickly
happy (Adjective) : cheerful
fall (Noun/Verb) : act of falling; waterfall; a decrease in size, number, rate/level to drop down from a higher level to a lower level
abnormal (Adjective) : different from what is usual or expected, especially in a way that is worrying, harmful or not wanted

221. (3) scarcity (Noun) : shortage ; not enough of what is needed
abundance (Noun) : a large quantity that is more than enough
scanty (Adjective) : too little in amount for what is needed
tiny (Adjective) : very small
deficient (Adjective) : not having enough of something

222. (3) disagreement (Noun) : the state of not agreeing/having different opinions
unanimity (Noun) : complete agreement about something among a group of people
amity (Noun) : a friendly relationship between people or countries
enmity (Noun) : feeling of hatred towards somebody
dissatisfaction (Noun) : the state of not being satisfied/pleased

223. (2) virtue (Noun) : a particular good quality or habit ; behaviour/attitudes that show high moral standards
vice (Noun) : evil/immoral behaviour ; criminal activities that involve sex/drugs
fame (Noun) : the state of being known and talked about by many people
fortune (Noun) : chance/luck ; fate/future of a person
fate (Noun) : the things, especially bad things, that will happen or have happened to somebody/something

224. (4) unknown (Adjective) : not known
renowned (Adjective) : famous; well–known ; respected ; celebrated; noted
famous (Adjective) : illustrious
owned (Adjective) : having an owner
unowned (Adjective) : having no owner

225. (1) soothe (Verb) : calm ; to make somebody who is anxious, upset, etc. feel calmer
provoke (Verb) : to cause a particular reaction or have a particular effect ; to say/do something that you know will annoy somebody so that it may react in an angry way ; goad
incite (Verb) : to encourage to do something violent
smoother (Verb) : to make smooth or smoother ; become smooth
entice (Verb) : to persuade

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226. (3) plentiful (Adjective) : available in large numbers/amounts, abundant
meagre (Adjective) : small in quantity and poor in quality ; paltry
numerous (Adjective) : many ; existing in large numbers
large (Adjective) : big in size/quantity
enormous (Adjective) : extremely large ; huge ; immense

227. (1) amateur (Noun) : a person who does something for enjoyment, not as a job
professional (Noun) : a person who does a job that needs special skill/training and a high level of education ; a competent person
tradesman (Noun) : a person who sells goods ; shopkeeper
labour or labourers (Noun) : the people who work for a country/company/factory, etc.
customer (Noun) : a person/an organisation that buys something from a shop/store/business

228. (4) plenty (Noun) : a lot ; a large amount
scarcity (Adjective) : shortage; not enough of what is needed and difficult to obtain
scanty (Noun) : too little in amount for what is needed
prosperity (Noun) : affluent ; wealth
majority (Noun) : the largest part of a group of people or things

229. (1) fresh (Adjective) : recently produced or picked
stale (Adjective) : not fresh ; unfresh ; no longer fresh ; unpleasant to eat
old (Adjective) : very primitive; not new
steal (Verb) : to rob; to move secretly and quietly
stalk (Verb) : to move slowly and quietly

230. (3) occupy (Verb) : to fill or use a space, an area or an amount of time ; take up ; to live or work in a room, house or building
vacate (Verb) : to empty; to leave a building, seat, job. position of authority etc.
evacuate (Verb) : to move people from a place of danger to a safer place
validate (Verb) : to prove that something is true; to make something legally valid ; to state officially that something is useful and of an acceptable standard
empty (Verb) : to evacuate ; to remove everything from a container

231. (2) acquired (Adjective) : got from something that cannot be passed on ; gained by your own efforts, ability or behaviour
hereditary (Adjective) : that is legally given to somebody's child
carried (Verb) : to take somebody/something from one place to another
possessed (Adjective) : controlled by an evil spirit
regained (Verb) : to get back (ability or quality)

232. (4) bliss (Noun) : extreme happiness
misery (Noun) : distress ; poverty; great suffering of the mind or body ; very poor living conditions
glad (Adjective) : pleased ; happy ; grateful ; very willing to do ; full of joy ; bringing joy
pleasant (Adjective) : enjoyable, pleasing or attractive ; friendly and polite
enjoy (Verb) : to get pleasure ; to be happy and get pleasure from what you are doing

233. (3) civilized (Adjective) : having or showing polite and reasonable behaviour
barbarous (Adjective) : extremely cruel and shocking ; showing a lack of education and good manners
improved (Verb) : to become/make better than before
cordial (Adjective) : pleasant and friendly
modified (Adjective) : changed in form or character

234. (4) static (Adjective) : not making, changing or developing
dynamic (Adjective) : having a lot of energy and a strong personality ; always changing and making progress
stable (Adjective) : firmly fixed ; not likely to move, change or fail ; steady, calm and reasonable ; not easily upset ; balanced
still (Adjective) : not moving ; calm and quiet
lazy (Adjective) : not wanting to work

235. (2) lazy (Adjective) : lethargic
diligent (Adjective) : showing care and effort in your work or duties
intelligent (Adjective) : very clever
boastful (Adjective) : talking about yourself in a very proud way
notorious (Adjective) : well–known for being bad

236. (3) moving (Adjective) : changing from place to another; causing you to have deep feelings of sadness/sympathy
stationary (Adjective) : not moving; not intended to be moved; not changing in quantity or condition; static
standing (Adjective) : not moving or flowing
speedy (Adjective) : rapid; happening or done quickly or without delay; moving/working very quickly
fast (Adjective) : very quick

237. (1) real (Adjective) : genuine
fictitious (Adjective) : invented by somebody rather than true
ambitious (Adjective) : determined to be rich, powerful, successful etc.
unbelievable (Adjective) : that cannot be believed ; incredible
(4) imaginary (Adjective) : existing only in your mind or imagination

238. (3) convicted (Verb) : to decide and state officially in court that somebody is guilty of a crime
acquitted (Verb) : to decide and state officially in court that somebody is not guilty of a crime
jailed (Verb) : to put somebody in prison/jail
exonerated (Verb) : to officially state that somebody is not responsible for something that he has been blamed for
accused (Verb) : to say that somebody has done something wrong or is guilty of something

239. (3) incomplete (Adjective) : not complete/finished

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exhaustive (Adjective) : including everything possible; very thorough or complete
interesting (Adjective) : attracting your attention because it is special
short (Adjective) : concise
complete (Adjective) : total

240. (3) acquire (Verb) : to gain something by your own efforts, ability or behaviour ; to obtain something by buying
sacrifice (Verb) : to give up something that is important or valuable to you ; to offer something to God (kill an animal / person)
assimilate (Verb) : to fully understand an idea or some information so that you may be able to use it yourself
abandon (Verb) : to leave somebody, you are responsible for; to leave a thing / place because it is impossible / dangerous to stay
absorb (Verb) : take in; engross

241. (1) superficially (Adverb) : not studying / looking at something thoroughly
thoroughly (Adverb) : very much; completely and with great attention to detail
carefully (Adverb) : diligently
freely (Adverb) : without any restriction
callously (Adverb) : cruelly ; without any feeling

242. (3) rapid (Adjective) : happening in a short period of time ; done or happening very quickly
gradual (Adjective) : happening slowly over a long period ; not sudden
unscrupulous (Adjective) : without moral principles ; not honest or fair; unprincipled
dynamic (Adjective) : having a lot of energy and a strong personality
enthusiastic (Adjective) : feeling / showing a lot of excitement and interest

243. (2) release (Verb) : to let out ; to stop holding
retain (Verb) : to keep ; to preserve ; to continue to have / hold / contain
remember (Verb) : to recollect
unfurl (Verb) : to open something that is curled / rolled tightly
engage (Verb) : to carry out / participate in an activity ; be involved in

244. (2) amicability (Noun) : a state where something is done / achieved in a polite / friendly way and without arguing
enmity (Noun) : feeling of hatred towards somebody
rivalry (Noun) : a state in which two people, companies, etc. are competing for the same thing
animosity (Noun) : a strong feeling of opposition, anger / hatred; hostility
proximity (Noun) : the state of being near somebody / something in distance / time

245. (2) lazy (Adjective) : lethargic
diligent (Adjective) : showing care / effort in your work / duties
incompetent (Adjective) : not having the skill / ability to do your job / a task as it should be done
extravagant (Adjective) : spending more that what is needed
frugal (Adjective) : using only as much money or food as is necessary ; small, plain and not costing very much ; meagre

246. (2) good (Adjective) : smart and apt
wicked (Adjective) : morally bad; evil ; mischievous
cunning (Adjective) : crafty; wily ; clever and skilful
tricky (Adjective) : difficult to do / deal with ; clever but likely to trick you
crooked (Adjective) : dishonest

247. (4) clear (Verb) : to move freely again ; not to be blocked; to remove something
block (Verb) : to obstruct; to hinder ; to stop something from moving
clean (Verb) : remove dirt / unwanted substances
ease (Verb) : to relax; to reduce ; to move somebody / something
cure (Verb) : to make an illness go away

248. (3) modesty (Noun) : the fact of talking much about your abilities or possessions ; decorum
vanity (Noun) : too much pride in your own appearance, abilities or achievements ; the quality of being unimportant compared with other things that are important
honesty (Noun) : truthfulness
truthfulness (Noun) : honesty
decency (Noun) : honest, polite behaviour that follows accepted moral standards and shows respect for others

249. (4) careful (Adjective) : very diligent
negligent (Adjective) : failing to give enough care or attention ; relaxed; not formal or awkward ; non–chalant
inattentive (Adjective) : not paying attention
imprudent (Adjective) : not wise or sensible ; unwise
insignificant (Adjective) : not big / valuable enough to be considered important

250. (1) sloppy (Adjective) : that shows a lack of care, thought or effort ; baggy
neat (Adjective) : tidy and in order ; carefully done / arranged; trim
fragrant (Adjective) : having a pleasant smell
spruce (Adjective) : neat and clear in appearance
orderly (Adjective) : in arranged manner

251. (2) peace (Noun) : quietude
strife (Noun) : angry or violent disagreement between two people / groups of people ; conflict
war (Noun) : a seris of battles
anger (Noun) : rage
woe (Noun) : misery; the troubles and problems that somebody has

252. (1) attractive (Adjective) : appealing
repulsive (Adjective) : causing a feeling of strong dislike ; very unpleasant ; disgusting
reflective (Adjective) : thinking deeply about things; thoughtful
distinctive (Adjective) : having a quality / characteristic that makes something different and easily noticed ; characteristic
progressive (Adjective) : in favour of new ideas, modern methods and change

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253. (2) association (Noun) : an official group of people, who have joined together for a particular purpose ; a relationship between people
isolation (Noun) : the act of separating ; the state of being separate
segregation (Noun) : the act of policy of separating
seclusion (Noun) : the state of being private or of having little contact with other people
deportation (Noun) : the act of expelling a person from his native land

254. (2) recent (Adjective): that happened/ began only a short time ago
antique (Adjective) : old and valuable
common (Adjective) : not special
innovative (Adjective) : using new ideas
youthful (Adjective) : young or seeming younger than you are

255. (1) dissatisfied (Adjective) : not satisfied; discontented
contented (Adjective) : satisfied; feeling/showing happiness
emptied (Adjective) : having been made empty
happy (Adjective) : cheerful
unfriendly (Adjective) : not friendly

256. (1) definite (Adjective) : fixed
tentative (Adjective) : not definite/certain because you may want to change it later ; hesitant ; provisional ; experimental
insufficient (Adjective) : not sufficient; not enough
plentiful (Adjective) : abundant; available/existing in large amounts/numbers
active (Adjective) : always busy

257. (2) optional (Adjective) : that you can choose to do or have if you want to
compulsory (Adjective) : mandatory; that must be done because of a law/a rule
easy (Adjective) : that is simple to do
unnecessary (Adjective) : not required/needed; not necessary
mandatory (Adjective) : compulsory; required by law

258. (3) yielding (Adjective) : willing to do what other people want
adamant (Adjective) : determined not to change your mind or to be persuaded about something
satisfied (Adjective) : full of satisfaction
comfortable (Adjective) : full of comfort
luxurious (Adjective) : comfortable ; containing expensive and enjoyable things

259. (3) corrupt (Verb) : not honest
honest (Adjective) : trustworthy
infect (Verb) : to make a disease or an illness spread
cleanse (Verb) : to clean your skin/or a wound
pollute (Verb) : to add dirty or harmful substances to air land, water etc. so that it may no longer be pleasant or safe to use

260. (1) written (Adjective) : not oral
oral (Adjective) : spoken rather than written; connected with mouth
correct (Adjective) : right and accurate
mental (Adjective) : connected with mind
verbal (Adjective) : relating to words ; spoken ; relating to verbs

261. (4) disagree (Verb) : not to agree
affirm (Verb) : to state firmly/publicly that something is true/that you support something strongly ; confirm
refuse (Verb) : to deny
reject (Verb) : to refuse
deny (Verb) : to refuse

262. (4) feeble (Adjective) : very weak ; not effective
robust (Adjective) : strong and healthy ; sturdy ; vigorous
lean (Adjective) : thin and fit
strong (Adjective) : powerful
flexible (Adjective) : that can be changed

263. (2) cowardice (Noun) : fear or lack of courage
audacity (Noun) : brave but rude or shocking behaviour
quivering (Verb) : trembling
bravado (Noun) : a confident way of behaving that is intended to impress people, sometimes as a way of hiding a lack of confidence
conciseness (Noun) : the act of using a few words and yet giving all the necessary information

264. (2) debit (Noun) : money taken from a bank account
credit (Noun) : money borrowed; money in account
discredit (Noun) : damage to somebody's reputation ; loss of respect
honesty (Noun) : truthfulness
failure (Noun) : lack of success

265. (3) concentrate (Verb) : to bring something together in one place ; to pay all attention to something and not to anything else
deviate (Verb) : to be different from something ; to do something in a different way
attract (Verb) : to appeal
continue (Verb) : to keep on doing
attend (Verb) : to be present at an event

266. (2) active (Adjective) : always busy doing things
dormant (Adjective) : not active; in active
acute (Adjective) : very serious
able (Adjective) : to have the skill, intelligence, opportunity, etc.
ablaze (Adjective) : burning quickly and strongly

267. (4) defiant (Adjective) : openly refusing to obey
chivalrous (Adjective) : polite, kind and behaving with honour; gallant
gallant (Adjective) : brave ; heroic
dastardly (Adjective) : evil and cruel
amorous (Adjective) : showing sexual desire and love towards somebody

268. (4) ignorant (Adjective) : lacking knowledge/information
erudite (Adjective) : having/showing great knowledge that is gained from academic study ; learned
illiterate (Adjective) : not educated ; not knowing how to read/write
crude (Adjective) : simple and not very accurate; offensive/rude

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boring (Adjective) : not interesting

269. (4) hope (Noun) : a feeling that something you want will happen
despair (Noun) : the feeling of losing all hope
sneer (Noun) : an unpleasant look, smile or comment
compliment (Noun) : a remark that expresses praise/admiration
irony (Noun) : the amusing/strange aspect of a situation that is very different from what you expect

270. (2) opaque (Adjective) : not clear enough to see through or allow light through ; difficult to understand; impenetrable
transparent (Adjective) : obvious ; clear ; allowing you to see through it ; easy to understand
translucent (Adjective) : allowing light to pass through but not transparent
clear (Adjective) : obvious ; transparent
sharp (Adjective) : having a fine edge or point

271. (1) disagree (Verb) : not to agree
concur (Verb) : to agree
disappear (Verb) : vanish
disarrange (Verb) : to make something untidy
discourage (Verb) : to try to prevent something or to prevent someone from doing something

272. (4) disrespect (Noun) : a feeling of impudence
veneration (Noun) : the act of showing a lot of respect ; reverence
fear (Noun) : dread
reverence (Noun) : showing a lot of respect/admiration
remorse (Noun) : the feeling of being extremely sorry for something wrong/bad you have done

273. (4) humble (Adjective) : modest; meek
insolent (Adjective) : extremely rude and showing a lack of respect
ignorant (Adjective) : lacking knowledge or information; not educated ; uncouth
proud (Adjective) : haughty

laudable (Adjective) : deserving to be praised/admired; commendable

274. (2) rural (Adjective) : connected with/like the countryside (village)
urban (Adjective) : connected with a town or city
rustic (Adjective) : characteristic of rural life
civil (Adjective) : connected with people who live in a country
foreign (Adjective) : connected with another country

275. (2) believable (Adjective) : plausible; that can be believed
incredible (Adjective) : unbelievable ; impossible or very difficult to believe; extremely, good/large
possible (Adjective) : that can be done/achieved
enjoyable (Adjective) : that can be enjoyed
imaginary (Adjective) : existing only in mind/imagination

276. (3) generous (Adjective) : kind
stingy (Adjective) : not generous, especially with money; mean
clean (Adjective) : not dirty
tight (Adjective) : not loose
cheap (Adjective) : inexpensive

277. (1) fertile (Adjective) : not barren
barren (Adjective) : infertile; not good enough for plants to grow on it
rich (Adjective) : wealthy
prosperous (Adjective) : affluent ; rich and successful
positive (Adjective) : feeling confident and sure

278. (1) vice (Noun) : evil/immoral behaviour
virtue (Noun) : a good/attractive/useful quality/behaviour/attitude
failure (Noun) : lack of success
fault (Noun) : defect; short–coming; mistake
offence (Noun) : crime; an illegal act

279. (4) composed (Adjective) : calm and in control of your feelings
nervous (Adjective) : anxious; easily worried; frightened
flawless (Adjective) : perfect; without fault/defect

immature (Adjective) : not fully developed/grown
smooth (Adjective) : plain; not rugged

280. (3) diffident (Adjective) : not having much confidence in yourself; shy
confident (Adjective) : feeling sure about your own ability to do things and be successful
worried (Adjective) : tense
pessimistic (Adjective) : expecting bad things to happen and that something will not be successful
depressed (Adjective) : very sad and without hope

281. (4) ambiguous (Adjective) : that can be understood in more than one way; having different meanings
explicit (Adjective) : clean and easy to understand; frank
elusive (Adjective) : difficult to find, define or achieve
allusive (Adjective) : saying/writing that refers to/mentions another person/subject in an indirect way
ambidextrous (Adjective) : able to use both the hands equally well

282. (2) vulnerable (Adjective) : weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally
immune (Adjective) : protected from something and therefore able to avoid it; exempt; not affected by something
free (Adjective) : not dependent
powerful (Adjective) : very strong
weak (Adjective) : feeble

283. (3) bright (Adjective) : not dull
bleak (Adjective) : not encouraging or giving any reason to have hope; cold and unpleasant; exposed, empty or with no pleasant features; pale; cheerless; gloomy
dull (Adjective) : not bright
dark (Adjective) : without light
exposure (Noun) : the state of being in a place or situation where there is no protection from something harmful or unpleasant

284. (4) adjustable (Adjective) : that can be moved to different positions/changed in shape or size

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fastidious (Adjective) : meticulous; being careful that every detail of something is correct; not liking things to be dirty or untidy; selective
fussy (Adjective) : too concerned or worried about details or standards
cooperative (Adjective) : involving doing something together or working together with others towards a shared aim
promising (Adjective) : showing signs of being good / successful

285. (4) deep (Adjective) : having a great distance from top to bottom
shallow (Adjective) : not deep; not showing serious thoughts, feelings, etc.; superficial
high (Adjective) : having a great distance from bottom to top
long (Adjective) : covering a great length or distance
wide (Adjective) : broad

286. (2) noisy (Adjective) : full of noise
quiet (Adjective) : not making noise; peaceful; gentle; silent; motionless
strong (Adjective) : powerful
incomplete (Adjective) : which is not complete
violent (Adjective) : very strong and sudden; intense; severe

287. (1) clear (Adjective) : distinct and not hazy
vague (Adjective) : not definite; not distinct
dull (Adjective) : not bright
unknown (Adjective) : not known
shady (Adjective) : having a shade

288. (1) believable (Adjective) : that can be believed
incredible (Adjective) : unbelievable; impossible or very difficult to believe; extremely good / large
possible (Adjective) : that is not impossible
imaginable (Adjective) : possible to imagine
enjoyable (Adjective) : that can be enjoyed

289. (1) avoidable (Adjective) : that can be prevented
inevitable (Adjective) : unavoidable; that cannot be avoided / prevented
unnecessary (Adjective) : not necessary
inseparable (Adjective) : not able to be separated
uncertain (Adjective) : not sure; not certain; unclear; hesitant

290. (4) pride (Noun) : a feeling of pleasure that you get when the people who are connected with you say that you have done something well / own something that other people admire
humility (Noun) : the quality of not thinking that you are better than other people; the quality of being humble
dignity (Noun) : calm and serious manner that deserves respect ; the fact of being given honour and respect by people
cruelty (Noun) : behaviour that causes pain and suffering to others
anger (Noun) : rage

291. (2) break (Verb) : to damage
make (Verb) : to create
liberate (Verb) : to free a country / person from the control of somebody else
emancipate (Verb) : set free; to free somebody from legal, political or social restrictions
bind (Verb) : to unite people; to live / work together more happily / effectively

292. (2) accuse (Verb) : to blame
praise (Verb) : to complement ; to express admiration
heckle (Verb) : to interrupt a speaker at a public meeting ; barrack
hate (Verb) : to dislike very much
scold (Verb) : to speak angrily to somebody, because he has done something wrong

293. (3) begin (Verb) : to start
terminate (Verb) : to end ; to make something end
hasten (Verb) : to hurry ; to say / do something without delay
depart (Verb) : to leave a place / job
change (Verb) : to alter

294. (3) slowly (Adverb) : not fast
rapidly (Adverb) : very quickly; happening in a short period of time
lazily (Adverb) : in lazy manner
secretly (Adverb) : done with secrecy
firmly (Adverb) : with determination

295. (3) predecessor (Noun) : a person / thing that comes before somebody / something else
successor (Noun) : a person / thing that comes after somebody / something else and takes his / its place
failure (Noun) : lack of success
loser (Noun) : one who loses
predator (Noun) : a person or an organisation that uses weaker people for his / its own advantage

296. (4) agreement (Noun) : consensus
contradiction (Noun) : a lack of agreement between facts, opinions, actions, etc.
opposition (Noun) : the act of strongly disagreeing
adjustment (Noun) : a small change made to something in order to correct or improve it
confirmation (Noun) : a statement, letter etc. that shows that something is true, correct or definite

297. (4) retain (Verb) : preserve ; to keep something
relinquish (Verb) : give up ; to stop having something
reinstate (Verb) : restore ; to return something to its previous position / status
displace (Verb) : replace ; to take the place of somebody / something
reclaim (Verb) : to get something back or to ask to have it back after it has been lost, taken away, etc.

298. (1) dependable (Adjective) : reliable
unpredictable (Adjective) : that cannot be predicted because it changes a lot ; undependable
nature (Noun) : a person's tendency
laudable (Adjective) : deserving to be praised; commendable
compliant (Adjective) : too willing to agree with other people or to obey rules

299. (1) lenient (Adjective) : not so strict as expected while punishing somebody
stern (Adjective) : serious ; strict; difficult

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crabby (Adjective) : bad- tempered and unpleasant(of people)
polite (Adjective) : gentle
unreasonable (Adjective) : not fair; expecting too much

300. (4) trust (Noun) : the belief that somebody / something is good
suspicion (Noun) : a feeling that somebody has done something wrong, illegal or dishonest; hint
doubt (Noun) : hint
whim (Noun) : a sudden wish to do / have something
indifference (Noun) : a lack of interest

301. (3) implausible (Adjective) : not seeming reasonable or likely to be true
plausible (Adjective) : reasonable and likely to be true ; good at sounding honest and sincere, especially while trying to trick people

302. (3) boorish (Adjective) : very unpleasant and rude
genial (Adjective) : friendly and cheerful ; affable
stupid (Adjective) : foolish; unwise
stingily (Adjective) : not generous
unkind (Adjective) : cruel; not kind

303. (2) build (Verb) : to construct
demolish (Verb) : to pull or knock down a building; to destroy something accidently
shift (Verb) : to move something from one place to another
repeat (Verb) : to do something again and again
hide (Verb) : to conceal

304. (4) strength (Noun) : power
frailty (Noun) : weakness and poor health
energy (Noun) : power
intensity (Noun) : the strength of something
vehemence (Noun) : strength or forcefulness of expression

305. (4) induce (Verb) : to persuade or influence somebody to do something
prevent (Verb) : to stop somebody from doing something
protect (Verb) : to help
block (Verb) : to stop
hinder (Verb) : to stop ; to hamper

306. (2) innocent (Adjective) : not guilty
guilty (Adjective) : having done something wrong / illegal ; being responsible for something bad that has happened
good (Adjective) : excellent
ingenious (Adjective) : having a lot of clever new ideas and good at inventing things
foolish (Adjective) : silly; stupid

307. (4) humanity (Noun) : the quality of being kind to people / animals
brutality (Noun) : cruelty ; violence
mercy (Noun) : a kind or forgiving attitude towards somebody
bestiality (Noun) : cruel or disgusting behaviour
cruelty (Noun) : cruel attitude

308. (4) lean (Adjective) : thin and fit; not fat
fat (Adjective) : having too much weight
clean (Adjective) : not dirty
mean (Adjective) : unkind; not willing to give or share things
weak (Adjective) : not physically strong

309. (2) constructive (Adjective) : having a useful and helpful effect
destructive (Adjective) : causing damage
structural (Adjective) : connected with the way in which something is built or organised
wind speed : speed of the wind
static (Adjective) : not moving, changing / developing

310. (1) honest (Adjective) : truthful
corrupt (Adjective) : dishonest; immoral
unclean (Adjective) : not clean; immoral
heartless (Adjective) : cruel ; feeling no pity for other people
hateful (Adjective) : very unkind / unpleasant

311. (2) obscure (Adjective) : not well–known ; unknown ; difficult to understand
prominent (Adjective) : important / well–known ; noticeable
notorious (Adjective) : well–known for being bad
wicked (Adjective) : cruel
hostile (Adjective) : very unfriendly / aggressive and ready to fight / argue

312. (4) quell (Verb) : to stop violent behaviour or protests
foment (Verb) : incite; to create trouble / violence / make it worse
repulse (Verb) : repel; to make somebody feel disgust / a strong dislike
cease (Verb) : to stop happening / existing
control (Verb) : to limit; to have power over a person, company, country etc.

313. (1) prompt (Adjective) : done without delay ; immediate ; punctual
tardy (Adjective) : slow to act, move or happen ; late in happening or arriving
gradual (Adjective) : happening slowly over a long period; not sudden
late (Adjective) : near the end of a period of time
quick (Adjective) : fast and prompt

314. (4) profane (Adjective) : having / showing a lack of respect for God / holy things
sacred (Adjective) : holy ; connected with God ; venerable; dedicated ; sacrosanct ; very important and treated with great respect
profuse (Adjective) : produced in large amounts
prolific (Adjective) : producing many works ; existing in large numbers
profound (Adjective) : very great; felt or experienced very strongly

315. (2) immune (Adjective) : not affected by something ; protected from something ; that cannot catch or be affected by a particular disease / illness
susceptible (Adjective) : very likely to be influenced, harmed / affected ; capable of something; impressionable
incredible (Adjective) : unbelievable
predictable (Adjective) : possible to foretell
unpredictable (Adjective) : impossible to foretell

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316. (4) extravagant (Adjective) : spending a lot more money / using a lot more of something than you can afford or is necessary
frugal (Adjective) : using only as much money or food is necessary ; meagre
miserly (Adjective) : hating to spend money
gluttonous (Adjective) : greedy
plentiful (Adjective) : abundant

317. (1) commencement (Noun) : beginning
cessation (Noun) : the stopping of something; a pause in something
renewal (Noun) : a situation in which something begins again after a pause or an interruption
ongoing (Adjective) : continuing to exist / develop
interruption (Noun) : something that temporarily stops an activity or a situation

318. (2) expedite (verb) : to make a process happen more quickly ; speed up
procrastinate (Verb) : to delay doing something that you should do, usually because you do not want to do it
experiment (Verb) : to try or test new ideas, methods, etc.; to find out what effect they have
exclude (Verb) : not to include something deliberately in what you are doing / considering
propagate (Verb) : to spread an idea, a belief or a piece of information among many people

319. (4) weak (Adjective) : not physically strong ; likely to break ; not having much power
potent (Adjective) : having a strong effect on your mind / body; powerful
inefficient (Adjective) : not doing a job well and not making the best use of time, money, energy, etc.
soft (Adjective) : very brittle
fragile (Adjective) : easily broken / damaged ; weak and uncertain

320. (2) retain (Verb) : to keep something; to continue to have something ; preserve
abandon (Verb) : to leave ; to for sake ; to give up
regain (Verb) : to get back something you no longer have, especially an ability or a quality
remain (Verb) : to continue to exist ; to be still in the same state or condition
revive (Verb) : to become, or to make somebody / something become conscious / healthy and strong again

321. (3) naughty (Adjective) : behaving in an unfriendly way towards other people because you think you are better than they; arrogant
humble (Adjective) : modest; showing you don't think that you are as important as other people
rich (Adjective) : wealthy
powerful (Adjective) : strong
strong (Adjective) : powerful

322. (4) inclusion (Noun) : the fact of including / being included
exemption (Noun) : official permission not to do something / pay something that you may have to do / pay
generalisation (Noun) : a general statement that is based on only a few facts
liberalisation (Noun) : the act of making less strict
exclusion (Noun) : the act of preventing somebody / something from entering a place or taking part in something

323. (1) unknown (Adjective) : not known
prominent (Adjective) : noticeable; distinguished; important or well–known
eminent (Adjective) : well–known; famous
renowned (Adjective) : well–known; famous
important (Adjective) : of great value

324. (3) loyalty (Noun) : the quality of being faithful in your support of somebody / something
betrayal (Noun) : the act of giving information about something / somebody to an enemy
deception (Noun) : deceit; the act of deliberately making somebody believe something that is not true
treason (Noun) : the crime of doing something that could cause danger to your country
distrust (Noun) : a feeling of not being able to trust

325. (4) indifferent (Adjective) : having / showing no interest; not very good
inquisitive (Adjective) : asking too many questions and trying to find out what other people are doing, etc; curious; interested in learning
intrusive (Adjective) : too noticeable, direct, etc. in a way that is disturbing or annoying
cooperative (Adjective) : involving doing something together or working together with others towards a shared aim
unsympathetic (Adjective) : not feeling / showing any sympathy

326. (2) contract (Verb) : to become / make something smaller / less
dilate (Verb) : to become / make something larger, wider / more open; expand
frustrate (Verb) : to make somebody feel annoyed / impatient because he cannot achieve what he wants
expand (Verb) : to become / make something greater in size, number or importance
rotate (Verb) : to move or turn around a central fixed point

327. (4) withhold (Verb) : to refuse to give; keep back
publicise (Verb) : to make something known to public; to advertise; disseminate
silence (Verb) : to make somebody / something stop speaking or making a noise
disseminate (Verb) : to spread information, knowledge, etc. so that it may reach many people
promulgate (Verb) : to spread an idea, a belief, etc. among many people

328. (3) follow (Verb) : to come / go after / behind; to accept advice instructions, etc.
lead (Verb) : to go with ; to guide; result in ; to direct ; to be a leader; to show the way
conduct (Verb) : to organise and / or do a particular activity
guide (Verb) : to show the way; to direct; explain ; to help
direct (Verb) : to aim something in a particular direction or at a particular person

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329. (1) submissive (Adjective) : too willing to accept somebody else's authority and willing to obey him without questioning anything he wants you to do
insolent (Adjective) : extremely rude and showing a lack of respect
arrogant (Adjective) : behaving in a proud, unpleasant way, showing little thought for other people
overbearing (Adjective) : trying to control other people in an unpleasant way; domineering
disdainful (Adjective) : expressing extreme contempt; contemptuous; insulting; scornful

330. (4) forbid (Verb) : to order somebody not to do something; to prohibit
permit (Verb) : to allow; to approve
endorse (Verb) : to approve of; to be behind; to support
approve (Verb) : to agree; to say that something is good enough to be used or is correct
certify (Verb) : to state officially, in writing, that something is true

331. (2) bloom (Verb) : to produce flowers; to become healthy, happy or confident; to blossom
wither (Verb) : to become less or weaker, before disappearing completely
shine (Verb) : to glimmer
excel (Verb) : to be very good at doing something
wilt (Verb) : to become weak/tired/less confident

332. (2) heartless (Adjective) : feeling no pity for other people ; cruel
compassionate (Adjective) : feeling or showing sympathy for people who are suffering
unlawful (Adjective) : illegal
untrustworthy (Adjective) : that cannot be trusted
indecisive (Adjective) : unable to make decisions ; not providing a clear and definite answer or result

333. (2) insipid (Adjective) : having almost no taste/flavour ; flavourless
tasty (Adjective) : having a strong and pleasant flavour
delicious (Adjective) : having a very pleasant taste/smell
appetising (Adjective) : that smells/looks attractive, making you feel hungry/thirsty
palatable (Adjective) : having a pleasant/acceptable taste

334. (1) defeat (Noun) : win against somebody in a war, competition, sports, game, etc.
triumph (Noun) : a great success, achievement or victory
victory (Noun) : success in a game, an election, a war etc.
success (Noun) : a state of prosperity/fame
subjugation (Noun) : forced submission to be controlled by others; the act of conquering

335. (3) fresh (Adjective) : not stale
rancid (Adjective) : smelling of fermentation/staleness; sour
putrefied (Verb) : to decay and smell very bad; rot
delicious (Adjective) : tasty
stale (Adjective) : not fresh

336. (1) conceal (Verb) : to hide
reveal (Verb) : to disclose; to display; to make something known to somebody
insert (Verb) : to put/introduce into something
excavate (Verb) : to dig in the ground to look for old buildings or objects that have been buried for a long time
absolve (Verb) : to state formally that somebody is not guilty or responsible for something

337. (3) serious (Adjective) : sombre
flippant (Adjective) : showing that you do not take something so seriously as other people think you should
shallow (Adjective) : not deep
successful (Adjective) : achieving your aims or what was intended
strong (Adjective) : powerful

338. (4) tasty (Adjective) : delicious
insipid (Adjective) : flavour less; having almost no taste/flavour ; dull ; not interesting
bland (Adjective) : with little colour, excitement or interest
flavourless (Adjective) : without any flavour
flat (Adjective) : not curved or sloping

339. (2) gentle (Adjective) : calm and kind; doing things in a quiet and careful way
harsh (Adjective) : cruel; severe and unkind; strict
strict (Adjective) : very severe
jovial (Adjective) : very cheerful and friendly
somber (Adjective) : lacking brightness or colour; dull

340. (2) intermittent (Adjective) : stopping and starting often over a period of time, but not regularly ; sporadic
incessant (Adjective) : never stopping; constant
continuous (Adjective) : going on ever
unceasing (Adjective) : incessant; continuing all the time
constant (Adjective) : continuous

341. (4) temporary (Adjective) : not permanent ; lasting/intended to last or be used only for a short time
eternal (Adjective) without an end; existing/continuing forever; happening often
usual (Adjective) : normal; that happens/is done most of the time
active (Adjective) : busy
realistic (Adjective) : sensible and appropriate

342. (1) tragedy (Noun) : a very sad event/situation ; a play with a serious and sad ending
comedy (Noun) : humour ; an amusing aspect ; play with a happy ending
trilogy (Noun) : a group of three books/films/movies, etc. with the same subject/characters
limerick (Noun) : a humorous verse form with a rhyme scheme aabba
clergy (Noun) : the priests/ministers of a religion (Christianity)

343. (3) cautious (Adjective) : being careful about what you say/do; avoiding danger/mistakes ; not taking any risks
impetuous (Adjective) rash ; impulsive ; acting/done quickly, without thinking carefully about the results
agitated (Adjective) : showing in your behaviour that you are anxious and nervous

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impulsive (Adjective) : rash ; impetuous ; acting suddenly without thinking carefully about the results

reckless (Adjective) : rash ; showing a lack of care about danger and the possible results of the actions

344. (1) retreated (Verb) : to move away / back ; to retire ; to recede ; to escape

approached (Verb) : to come near (in distance) ; to speak to somebody about something ; to come close to something in amount, level or quality

reached (Verb) : to arrive at ; to increase to a particular level, speed, etc ; to achieve a particular aim

arrived (Verb) : to get to a place; to reach

reproached (Verb) : to blame / criticize ; to feel guilty

345. (4) beginning (Noun) : start

culmination (Noun) : the highest point / end of something

completion (Noun) : the act / process of finishing

climax (Noun) : the most exciting / important event / point in time

conclusion (Noun) : the end ; completion

346. (3) eliminate (Verb) : to remove / get rid of / defeat / kill / knock out

include (Verb) : to make somebody / something a part of something

embrace (Verb) : to hug

embody (Verb) : to represent

enclose (Verb) : to surround ; to put something in the same envelope, package, etc.

347. (2) reliable (Adjective) : dependable ; that can be trusted

unpredictable (Adjective) : that cannot be predicted because it changes a lot

pliable (Adjective) : flexible ; easy to influence

possible (Adjective) : that can be done / achieved

potential (Noun) : possible

348. (4) benign (Adjective) : kind and gentle; not hurting anybody; not dangerous or likely to cause death

malicious (Adjective) : spiteful; malevolent ; having / showing hatred and a desire to harm / hurt

malevolent (Adjective) : malicious; wicked; having / showing desire to harm other people

spiteful (Adjective) : malicious

baneful (Adjective) : evil / causing evil

349. (1) disappear (Verb) : to vanish; to stop existing

emerge (Verb) : to come out ; to appear ; to become known ; to transpire

fall (Verb) : to drop from a higher to a lower level

mark (Verb) : to indicate ; to characterize

fade (Verb) : to become / make something paler / less bright

350. (3) meagre (Adjective) : paltry ; small in quantity and poor in quality

ample (Adjective) : enough / more than enough ; plenty of ; large ; sufficient

sufficient (Adjective) : enough ; sufficient

minimal (Adjective) : very small in size / amount ; as small as possible

optimal (Adjective) : the best possible ; ideal

351. (2) allow (Verb) : to permit

curb (Verb) : check ; to control / limit; to restrain

help (Verb) : to aid

restrain (Verb) : to keep under control

remove (Verb) : to get rid of

352. (4) straight (Adjective) : not bent or twisted

crooked (Adjective) : not in a straight line ; bent / twisted ; annoyed

twisted (Adjective) : bent ; not normal ; strange in an unpleasant way

devious (Adjective) : behaving in a dishonest / indirect way ; deceitful

bended (Adjective) : not straight (of the back and knees)

353. (1) self–centred (Adjective) : tending to think only about yourself and not thinking about the needs or feelings of other people

philanthropic (Adjective) : benevolent; generous in assistance to the poor

benevolent (Adjective) : kind, helpful and generous

benign (Adjective) : kind and gentle

unsparing (Adjective) : not caring about people's feelings ; giving / given generously

354. (1) poor (Adjective) : not wealthy

opulent (Adjective) : made / decorated using expensive materials; luxurious; extremely rich; wealthy

sumptuous (Adjective) : very expensive and looking very impressive

drooping (Adjective) : hanging down; weak from exhaustion

wealthy (Adjective) : very rich

355. (1) advance (Verb) : to move forward ; further

recede (Verb) : to diminish; to withdraw; to stop growing; to move gradually away from somebody; to retreat

retrograde (Adjective) : making a situation worse or returning to how something was in the past

retreat (Verb) : to move away / back ; to recede ; to retire ; to back off

withdraw (Verb) : to recede ; to retreat ; to move back / away ; to pull out ; to retract

356. (1) intermittent (Adjective) : sporadic ; stopping and starting often over a period of time, but not regularly

perpetual (Adjective) : continuous ; continuing for a long period of time without interruption; continual

frequent (Adjective) : often

continuous (Adjective) : constant

rare (Adjective) : not done, seen, happening etc. very often

357. (3) orderly (Adjective) : behaving well ; arranged in a neat, careful or logical way

unruly (Adjective) : difficult to control / manage ; disorderly

uneven (Adjective) : not level, smooth or flat; irregular; unequal

undue (Adjective) : more than you think is reasonable or necessary ; excessive

dirty (Adjective) : not clean

358. (2) dullness (Noun) : slowness in understanding ; stupidity

knack (Noun) : a special skill / ability that you have naturally or

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can learn ; dexterity ; a habit of doing something
talent (Noun) : a natural ability to do something well
dexterity (Noun) : skill in using your hands or your mind
balance (Noun) : the ability to keep steady

359. (4) beneficial (Adjective) : favourable ; advantageous ; improving a situation ; having a useful or helpful effect
pernicious (Adjective) : having a very harmful effect
prolonged (Adjective) : relatively long in duration ; extended
ruinous (Adjective) : extremely harmful
ruthless (Adjective) : hard and cruel

360. (4) poverty (Noun) : the state of being poor
opulence (Noun) : luxury ; richness ; wealthiness
luxury (Noun) : comfort; richness
transparency (Noun) : permitting the free passage of light; the quality of being clear and transparent
wealth (Noun) : riches

361. (2) fertile (Adjective) : that produces good results or a lot of new ideas
barren (Adjective) : infertile ; not producing anything good or useful
frigid (Adjective) : frosty ; very cold ; not showing any feelings of friendship or kindness
fallow (Adjective) : not successful ; a period of time when nothing is created or produced
ferrous (Adjective) : connected with iron

362. (4) sympathetic (Adjective) : kind to somebody
hostile (Adjective) : very unfriendly or aggressive and ready to argue or fight
host (Verb) : to organize an event ; to compere
proud (Adjective) : haughty
systematic (Adjective) : done according to a system or a plan, in a thorough, efficient or determined way

363. (4) safety (Noun) : the state of being safe and protected from danger or harm
peril (Noun) : serious danger ; the fact of something being dangerous/harmful
fatal (Adjective) : causing or ending in death; causing disaster or failure
mortal (Adjective) : causing death or likely to cause death ; very serious
uncertainty (Noun) : the state of being uncertain

364. (3) moving (Adjective) : in motion
stationary (Adjective) : not moving ; static ; not intended to be moved ; not changing in condition or quantity
slowing (Noun) : a decrease in speed
standing (Adjective) : having a supporting base ; not moving or flowing (liquids) ; maintaining an erect position
writing (Noun) : the act of creating written words ; the work of a writer

365. (2) peaceful (Adjective) : not involving in a war, violence or argument
aggressive (Adjective) : angry and behaving in a threatening way ; ready to attack ; acting with force and determination in order to succeed
dull (Adjective) : not bright
doleful (Adjective) : very sad ; mournful
inactive (Adjective) : not busy

366. (2) cheerful (Adjective) : happy and showing it in your behaviour
doleful (Adjective) : very sad ; mournful
mournful (Adjective) : very sad ; doleful
deceitful (Adjective) : behaving in a dishonest way ; dishonest
beautiful (Adjective) : having beauty; pleasing to the senses

367. (1) diligent (Adjective) : showing care and effort in your work or duties
indolent (Adjective) : lazy; not wanting to do work
malevolent (Adjective) : malicious; wicked
brilliant (Adjective) : extremely clever or impressive; very intelligent or skilful
solvent (Adjective) : not in debt

368. (1) disorganized (Adjective) : badly planned ; not able to plan or organize well
coherent (Adjective) : logical and well–organised ; easy to understand and clear ; able to talk and express yourself clearly
inept (Adjective) : acting or done with no skill
carefree (Adjective) : having no worries or responsibilities
distorted (Adjective) : changed shape/facts/ideas etc.

369. (1) humane (Adjective) : showing kindness
brutal (Adjective) : violent and cruel; direct and clear about something unpleasant; not thinking of people's feelings
fearless (Adjective) : without fear
criminal (Adjective) : connected with crime
adamant (Adjective) : determined not to change your mind

370. (4) goodwill (Noun) : friendly or helpful feeling
malice (Noun) : a feeling of hatred that causes a desire to harm
ecstasy (Noun) : bliss; a feeling of great happiness
happiness (Noun) : cheerfulness
honour (Noun) : great respect and admiration

371. (3) hostile (Adjective) : very unfriendly or aggressive and ready to argue/fight
genial (Adjective) : friendly and cheerful; affable
stupid (Adjective) : foolish
intelligent (Adjective) : clever
affable (Adjective) : friendly and cheerful

372. (2) ordinary (Adjective) : not unusual
eminent (Adjective) : renowned; well–known ; famous and respectful
renowned (Adjective) : eminent ; well–known ; famous
special (Adjective) : extraordinary
ignorant (Adjective) : lacking knowledge or information ; not educated

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373. (2) bondage (Noun) : slavery; the state of being a prisoner
liberation (Noun) : freedom ; independence
movement (Noun) : act of moving
service (Noun) : The work that someone does for an organisation
unrest (Noun) : a feeling or restless agitation

374. (4) kind (Adjective) : generous
cruel (Adjective) : unkind; wicked
rich (Adjective) : wealthy
wicked (Adjective) : cruel
poor (Adjective) : not rich

375. (2) optimist (Noun) : a person who always expects good things to happen or things to be successful
pessimist (Noun) : a person who expects bad things to happen
theist (Noun) : relating to the belief in the existence of God
vocalist (Noun) : a singer
believer (Noun) : a person who believes in the existence or truth of something

376. (2) concerned (Adjective) : worried and feeling concern about something ; interested in something
callous (Adjective) : cruel ; not caring about other's feelings / suffering
careless (Adjective) : not careful
caress (Noun) : a gentle touch or kiss to show affection
carefree (Adjective) : having no worries or responsibilities

377. (4) enemy (Noun) : a person who hates somebody or who acts / speaks against somebody / something
comrade (Noun) : a friend ; a person who is a member of the same communist / socialist political party as the person speaking
friend (Noun) : comrade
associate (Noun) : a person that you work with / do business with / spend a lot of time with
follower (Noun) : one who follow others

378. (1) generous (Adjective) : given / giving willingly
stingy (Adjective) : not generous ; mean ; not given / giving willingly ; thrifty
prudent (Adjective) : sensible and careful while making judgements and decisions
thrifty (Adjective) : not generous; stingy
economical (Adjective) : frugal; not spending more than necessary

379. (1) clear (Verb) : not to block / hinder / prevent ; to move freely
obstruct (Verb) : to block ; to hinder ; to prevent
block (Verb) : to hinder
instruct (Verb) : to direct ; to tell somebody to do something
prevent (Verb) : to stop someone from doing something

380. (3) discouraged (Verb) : to make somebody feel less confident or enthusiastic
encouraged (Verb) : to give support, courage or hope ; to persuade to do something
neglected (Verb) : to omit; not to give attention
feared (Verb) : to be scared
disowned (Verb) : to decide that you no longer want to be connected with or responsible for somebody / something

381. (4) inability (Noun) : the fact of not being able to do something
knack (Noun) : a habit of doing something ; a special skill or ability that you have naturally or can learn
disgusting (Adjective) : extremely unpleasant ; revolting
skill (Noun) : the ability to do well
enmity (Noun) : feelings of hatred towards somebody

382. (1) selfish (Adjective) : caring only about yourself
altruistic (Adjective) : showing unselfish concern for the welfare of others ; selfless ; unselfish
cruel (Adjective) : wicked
unkind (Adjective) : cruel
evil (Adjective) : morally bad and cruel

383. (4) exhale (Verb) : to breathe out ; to breathe out the air / smoke in your lungs
inhale (Verb) : to breathe in; to take air into your lungs
insert (Verb) : to put something into something
extricate (Verb) : to escape / enable to escape from a difficult situation
hate (Verb) : to have a strong dislike

384. (3) hidden (Adjective) : not open ; secret ; concealed
overt (Adjective) : done in an open way and not secretly ; open
open (Adjective) : not closed
complete (Adjective) : in totality
culvert (Noun) : a tunnel that carries a river or pipe for water under a road

385. (1) self–assurance (Noun) : belief in yourself and your abilities; self–confidence
diffidence (Noun) : lack of self–confidence; self–doubt; self–distrust; shyness
expansiveness (Noun) : a friendly open trait of a talkative person
shyness (Noun) : a feeling of fear of embarrassment
sharpness (Noun) : a quick and penetrating intelligence

386. (2) professional (Noun) : a competent person ; a person who does an activity as a paid job rather than as a hobby
amateur (Adjective) : doing something for enjoyment / interest, not as a job ; novice
novice (Noun) : a person who is new and has little experience in a skill, job or situation
lover (Noun) : a person who loves or is loved
apprentice (Noun) : a young person who works for an employer for a fixed period of time in order to learn the particular skills needed in his job

387. (1) sanity (Noun) : the state of having a normal healthy mind ; the state of being sensible and reasonable
lunacy (Noun) : behaviour that is stupid or crazy ; madness ; mental illness
stupidity (Noun) : behaviour that shows a lack of thought or good judgement ; the state or quality of being slow to learn and not clever / intelligent
sensibility (Noun) : the ability to experience and understand deep / feelings
insanity (Noun) : madness ; lunacy

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388. (1) sharp–witted (Adjective) : having sharp intelligence
obtuse (Adjective) : slow or unwilling to understand ; blunt
transparent (Adjective) : not opaque
timid (Adjective) : not brave ; shy and nervous
blunt (Adjective) : saying exactly what you think without trying to be polite

389. (4) deliberately (Adverb) : intentionally; on purpose; slowly and carefully; not by chance
inadvertently (Adverb): unintentionally ; by accident ; without intending to
secretly (Adverb) : not openly
accidently (Adverb) : by accident
completely (Adverb) : totally

390. (4) rash (Adjective) : impulsive ; reckless ; doing something that may not be sensible without first thinking about the possible results
wary (Adjective) : cautious ; careful while dealing with somebody / something
conscientious (Adjective) : taking care to do things carefully and correctly
daring (Adjective) : brave
thrifty (Adjective) : stingy

391. (2) clear (Adjective) : easy to see or understand
ambiguous (Adjective) : not clearly stated or defined; having different meanings ; that can be understood in more than one way
plain (Adjective) : easy to see or understand; clear
simple (Adjective) : plain
easy (Adjective) : simple; not difficult

392. (1) blame (Noun) : responsibility for doing something badly or wrongly
accolade (Noun) : praise or an award for achievement that people admire
reticent (Noun) : unwilling to tell people about things ; reserved
decorate (Verb) : to beautify
permeate (Verb) : to spread to every part of an object or a place

393. (4) hostile (Adjective) : very unfriendly or aggressive
cordial (Adjective) : pleasant and friendly
fast (Adjective) : very quick
heartfelt (Adjective) : sincere
friendly (Adjective) : in a cordial manner

394. (2) rational (Adjective) : based on reason rather than emotions; reasonable
instinctive (Adjective) : natural; based on instinct, not an thought or training
innate (Adjective) : inborn; that you have when you were born
inherent (Adjective) : that is a basic or permanent part of somebody / something and that cannot be removed
inborn (Adjective) : innate

395. (3) unpardonable (Adjective) : that can't be paradoned
venial (Adjective) : not very serious and therefore able to be forgiven; pardonable
minor (Adjective) : not very large, important or serious
pardonable (Adjective) : excusable; that can be forgiven or excused
clean (Adjective) : clear

396. (3) master (Noun) : a person who has people working for him
slave (Noun) : a person who is legally owned by another person and is forced to work for him
surf (Noun) : waves in the sea or ocean, and the white foam that they produce as they fall on the beach, on rocks, etc.
landlord (Noun) : one who is the owner of a building, house, etc.
tenant (Noun) : a person who pays rent for the use of a room, building, land etc. to the person who owns it

397. (1) shallow (Adjective) : not having much distance from top to bottom
deep (Adjective) : having a large distance from top to bottom
hollow (Adjective) : having a hole or empty space inside
steep (Adjective) : rising / falling quickly, not gradually (slopes, hills, etc.)
low (Adjective) : not high or tall

398. (2) selfless (Adjective) : thinking more about the needs, happiness etc. of other people than about your own
egoist (Noun) : a person who thinks that he or she is better than other people and who thinks and talks too much about himself / herself; selfish
spiritless (Adjective) : without energy, enthusiasm or determination
senseless (Adjective) : having no meaning or purpose; pointless
soulless (Adjective) : lacking the ability to feel emotions; depressing

399. (1) drought (Noun) : a long period of time when there is little or no rain
flood (Noun) : a large amount of water covering an area that is usually dry
dry (Adjective) : not wet
cyclone (Noun) : a violent tropical storm in which strong winds move in a circle
desert (Noun) : large area of land that has very little water and very few plants growing on it

400. (4) intolerant (Adjective) : not willing to accept ideas or ways of behaving that are different from your own
liberal (Adjective) : willing to understand and respect other people's behaviour, opinions etc. ; generous ; lavish ; free
irrelevant (Adjective) : not important to or connected with a situation
free (Adjective) : not confined
sensitive (Adjective) : aware of and being able to understand other people and their feelings

401. (2) boon (Noun) : something that is very helpful and makes life easier for you
bane (Noun) : something that causes trouble and makes people unhappy; curse
curse (Noun) : oath ; swear word ; something that causes harm or evil
base (Noun) : the lowest part of something ; an idea, a fact, a situation, etc. from which something is developed ; basis
violent (Adjective) : involving or caused by physical force that is intended to hurt or kill somebody

402. (4) recruit (Verb) : to find new people to join an organisation / a company

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retrench (Verb) : to spend less money ; to reduce costs ; to tell somebody that he cannot continue working for you
revamp (Verb) : to make changes to the form of something; to improve its appearance
belie (Verb) : to give a false impression of somebody / something; to show that something cannot be true or correct
deviate (Verb) : to be different from something ; to do something in a different way from what is usual / expected

403. (4) alleviate (Verb) : to make something less severe ; ease
aggravate (Verb) : to worsen ; to irritate; to make an illness or a bad or unpleasant situation worse; to annoy somebody deliberately
depreciate (Verb) : to become less valuable over a period of time
extinguish (Verb) : to put out ; to make a fire stop burning or a light stop shining
subsidise (Verb) : to give money to somebody / an organisation to help pay for something

404. (4) temporary (Adjective) : lasting for a short time; not permanent
indelible (Adjective) : permanent ; impossible to forget / remove
decorous (Adjective) : polite and appropriate in a particular social situation ; not shocking ; proper
surprising (Adjective) : causing surprise
concerted (Adjective) : done in a planned and determined way, by more than one person, government, country, etc.

405. (1) musical (Adjective) : pleasant to listen to
grating (Adjective) : unpleasant to listen to ; hoarse ; harsh ; unmusical
unmusical (Adjective) : not pleasant
hoarse (Adjective) : sounding rough and unpleasant
strident (Adjective) : having a loud, rough and unpleasant sound

406. (2) reasonable (Adjective) : fair, practical and sensible
capricious (Adjective) : showing sudden changes in attitude / behaviour ; changeable
fanciful (Adjective) : based on imagination and not on facts / reason
intolerant (Adjective) : not willing to accept ideas or ways of behaving that are different from your own
indifferent (Adjective) : having / showing no interest

407. (4) enthusiasm (Noun) : a strong feeling of excitement and interest in something and a desire to become involved in it.
lassitude (Noun) : a state of feeling very tired in mind / body; lack of energy
measure (Noun) : a particular amount of something
lustrous (Adjective) : soft and shining; glossy
lethargy (Noun) : the state of not having any energy / enthusiasm for doing things

408. (3) increase (Verb) : to be large in size
dwindle (Verb) : to become gradually less / smaller; decrease; diminish
diminish (Verb) : to become / make something become smaller, weaker, etc.
shrink (Verb) : to become smaller
decrease (Verb) : to be less in size

409. (4) active (Adjective) : busy
dormant (Adjective) : inactive
inactive (Adjective) : dormant
dorsal (Adjective) : on or connected with the back of a fish / an animal
domestic (Adjective) : of a country; used in the home

410. (4) disturbance (Noun) : actions that upset the normal state that something is in
tranquility (Noun) : peace; serenity
quiet (Adjective) : peaceful
serenity (Noun) : peacefulness; calmness; tranquillity to listen to
peace (Noun) : quietude

411. (1) success (Noun) : achievement
debacle (Noun) : an event or a situation that is a complete failure and causes embarrassment
response (Noun) : a spoken / written answer
acceptance (Noun) : the act of accepting / agreeing
agreement (Noun) : the act of agreeing

412. (1) laudatory (Adjective) : expressing praise / admiration
abusive (Adjective) : rude and offensive
profuse (Adjective) : produced in large amounts
effensive (Adjective) : showing much / too much emotion
noble (Adjective) : having fine personal qualities that people admire

413. (2) definite (Adjective) : sure or certain; unlikely to change; obvious; clear
amorphous (Adjective) : having no definite shape, form or structure; shapeless
amoral (Adjective) : not following any moral rules and not caring about right and wrong
perfect (Adjective) : having everything that is necessary
irregular (Adjective) : having no definite shape

414. (3) multiple (Adjective) : many in number
unitary (Adjective) : single; forming one unit
single (Adjective) : one in number
triple (Adjective) : three in number
double (Adjective) : two in number

415. (1) purification (Noun) : cleaning by getting rid of impurities
adulteration (Noun) : being mixed with unnecessary materials
normalization (Noun) : the imposing of a standard
rejuvenation (Noun) : the phenomenon of vitality and freshness being restored
consternation (Noun) : a worried, sad feeling after you have received an unpleasant surprise; dismay

416. (4) dissuade (Verb) : to persuade not to do something
persuade (Verb) : to convince; to make somebody do something by giving him good reasons for doing it

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promote (Verb) : to encourage; to help something to happen/develop
pervade (Verb) : to spread through
dissolve (Verb) : to cause to go into a solution

417. (3) jolly (Adjective) : happy and cheerful
outrageous (Adjective) : very shocking and unacceptable; scandalous
justifiable (Adjective) : existing or done for a good reason; legitimate
lusty (Adjective) : healthy and strong; vigorous
wicked (Adjective) : cruel

418. (2) ineffective (Adjective) : not achieving what you want to achieve
efficacious (Adjective) : effective; producing the result that was wanted or intended
productive (Adjective) : doing or achieving a lot; fruitful
improper (Adjective) : not proper
urgent (Adjective) : that needs to be dealt with or happens immediately

419. (1) continue (Verb) : to keep existing or happening without stopping
relinquish (Verb) : to stop having something; give up
vanish (Verb) : disappear
quench (Verb) : to drink so that you no longer feel thirsty
relish (Verb) : to enjoy; to get great pleasure from something

420. (4) tasty (Adjective) : delicious
insipid (Adjective) : having almost no taste/flavour; flavourless; dull
colourful (Adjective) : bright
colourless (Adjective) : dull
dull (Adjective) : not bright

421. (3) pacify (Verb) : to make somebody who is angry or upset become calm and quiet
agitate (Verb) : to argue strongly; to make somebody feel angry; to rouse
please (Verb) : to make someone happy
disturb (Verb) : to interrupt someone
rouse (Verb) : to make somebody angry

422. (3) attentive (Adjective) : listening/watching carefully and with interest
indifferent (Adjective) : showing no interest; inattentive
restless (Adjective) : disturbed; agitated
inattentive (Adjective) : not attentive
reliable (Adjective) : dependable

423. (4) cowardly (Adjective) : lacking courage ; having no courage
indomitable (Adjective) : not willing to accept defeat, even in a difficult situation; very brave and determined
adamant (Adjective) : determined not to change your mind
certain (Adjective) : that you can rely on; happening to be true
arrogant (Adjective) : behaving in a proud, unpleasant way

424. (2) sorrow (Noun) : sadness
felicity (Noun) : great happincess ; the quality of being well–chosen or suitable
innocence (Noun) : lack of knowledge and experience of the world
mimicry (Noun) : the action or skill of being able to copy the voice of others
infidelity (Noun) : unfaithfulness; the act of not being faithful to your partner

425. (1) static (Adjective) : not moving, changing or developing
dynamic (Adjective) : always changing; producing movement
stupid (Adjective) : foolish
strange (Adjective) : unusual
stout (Adjective) : plump; fat; strong and thick; brave and determined

426. (4) inconsistency (Noun) : variation; not matching; not staying the same
stability (Noun) : the state of being steady and not changing or being disturbed in any way
opposition (Noun) : the act of strongly disagreeing
carelessness (Noun) : inattention
disparity (Noun) : a difference (unfair treatment)

427. (3) spurious (Adjective) : false, although seeming to be genuine.
genuine (Adj.) : authentic; real, not artificial.

428. (1) extravagant : spending a lot more money.
stingy (Adj.) : mean; not generous; not giving willingly.

429. (3) slow
rapid (Adj.) : happening or done quickly.

430. (2) organised (Adjective) : arranged or planned in the way mentioned
chaotic (Adjective) : in a state of complete confusion and lack of order.
haphazard (Adj.) : with no particular order/plan
charismatic (Adj.) : charming

431. (3) bondage (N) : the state of being a slave or prisoner; slavery.
liberty (N) : freedom, liberation.

432. (4) reckless (Adj.) : showing a lack of care about danger and the possible results of your actions; rash.
cautious (Adj.) : being careful about what you say or do.

433. (1) oppose (V.) : to disagree.
encourage (V.) : to give support

434. (4) implement (Verb) : to make something that has been officially decided to start, to happen or be used; carry out
revoke (Verb) : to officially cancel something so that it is no longer valid; invalidate
negate (V.) : to stop something from having any effect ; nullify
annul (V.) : to state officially that something is no longer legally valid
invalidate (V.) : to prove that an idea, a story, an argument, etc. is wrong

435. (1) naive (Adj.) : lacking experience of life, knowledge; innocent or simple; artless.
calculative (Adj.) : carefully planned to get what you want.
docile : quiet and easy to control.

436. (4) condemn (V) : to express strong disapproval; to sentence.
acquit (V) : to decide and state officially in court that somebody is not guilty of a crime.

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437. (4) agreement
dissent (Noun) : disagreement
discord (N.) : disagreement ; arguing

438. (2) individual (N) : A person considered separately rather than as part of group.
group (N) : a number of people or things together.
solitary (Adj.) : living alone.

439. (2) prodigality
frugality (Noun) : using as much money as is necessary; meagreness
gaiety (N.) : the state of being cheerful and full of fun
captivity (N.) : the state of being kept as a prisoner / in a confined space

440. (1) unkind
humane (Adj.) : showing kindness towards people and animals.

441. (2) happy
miserable (Adj.) : very unhappy or uncomfortable; depressing.

442. (2) insecure (Adj.) : unsafe or not protected.
safe (Adj.) : secure, protected from harm.

443. (4) required
redundant (Adjective) : unnecessary ; not needed / useful

444. (2) unjust (Adj.) : not deserved or fair.
fair (Adj.) : just; impartial; satisfying.

445. (2) calm (Adjective) : not excited; nervous/ upset
boisterous (Adjective) : violent; noisy and full of life and energy; unclam
serenity (N.) : the quality of being calm and peaceful

446. (1) flimsy (Adj.) : difficult to believe; fragile; thin; rickety; meagre; not strong
substantial (Adj.) : not illusory; important; large in amount; considerable; strong

447. (3) extraordinary (Adj.) : not normal or ordinary.
mundane (Adj.) : not interesting; dull; ordinary.

448. (1) preserve (Verb) : save; to keep a particular quality
eradicate (Verb) : to destroy / get rid of something; wipe out
alleviate (V.) : to make something less severe
obstinacy (N.) : a refusal to change your opinions, way of behaving, etc. when other people try to persuade you to ; stubbornness

449. (2) serene (Adj.) : calm and peaceful
distraught (Adj.) : extremely upset and anxious so that you cannot think clearly; distressed.

450. (2) plentiful
ample (Adj.) : enough; plenty of.
meagre (Adj.) : small in quantity and poor in quality.

451. (2) attractive
repulsive (Adj.) : causing somebody move away; causing dislike; disgusting.

452. (2) civilized (Adj.) : well-organized socially with a very developed culture and way of life
barbarous (Adjective) : coarse; extremely cruel and shocking; uncivilized; showing a lack of education and good manners
savage (Adj.) : aggressive and violent ; causing great harm

453. (2) decrease (V) : to make or become smaller.
heighten (V) : make stronger; strengthen; intensify; increase.

454. (4) certain (Adjective) : having no doubts
dubious (Adjective) : doubtful; uncertain; uncertain
delirious (Adj.) : extremely excited and happy
laconic (Adj.) : using only a few words to say something

455. (2) vice (N) : evil or immoral behaviour.
virtue (N) : high moral attitude; good quality.

456. (2) rigid (Adj.) : inflexible, difficult to change; very strict.
flexible (Adj.) : able to bend; able to change.

457. (1) clear
obscure (Adj.) : not well known; not clear; difficult to understand.

458. (3) veneration (Noun) : having and showing a lot of respect for something
desecration (Noun) : damaging a holy thing/ place/ treating it without respect
manifestation (N.) : the act of appearing as a sign that something exists or is happening

459. (4) resisting
yield (V) : give way ; to stop resisting somebody / something.

460. (2) generally (Adverb) : in most cases
particularly (Adverb) : especially ; more than usual
comprehensively (Adv.) : completely ; thoroughly

461. (1) reveal (V) : to make something known; disclose.
suppress (V) : crush; abolish, keep secret; to prevent something from being published or made known.

462. (4) silent (Adjective) : not talkative; not speaking; quiet
vocal (Adjective) : talkative; protesting loudly and with confidence
voluble (Adj.) : talking a lot, and with enthusiasm, about a subject

463. (2) exonerate (Verb) : to free from blame or charges
indict (Verb) : to officially charge somebody with a crime; accuse
incriminate (V.) : to make it seem as if somebody has done something wrong / illegal
impeach (V.) : to charge an important public figure with a serious crime

464. (4) praise (V) : compliment ; to express your approval or admiration.
denounce (V) : to strongly criticise somebody / something.

465. (2) initiate (Verb) : to make something begin; set in motion
cease (Verb) : to stop happening/ existing
confront (V.) : to appear and need to be dealt with by somebody (of problems / a difficult situation)
confiscate (V.) : to officially take something away from somebody, especially as a punishment

466. (2) pure (Adjective) : morally good ; complete; clean.
seamy (Adj.) : unpleasant and immoral ; sordid.
sincere (Adj.) : genuine, honest.

467. (3) friendly
hostile (Adj.) : very unfriendly or aggressive and ready to argue or fight ; opposed to.

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468. (4) manly
effeminate (Adjective) : behaving/ sounding like a woman/ girl
androgynous (Adj.) : having both male and female characteristics

469. (2) praise (Verb) : to express your approval or admiration for compliment
reprimand (Verb) : to tell somebody officially that you do not approve of them/ their actions
rebuked (V.) : to speak severely to somebody because he has done something wrong
admonished (V.) : to tell somebody firmly that you do not approve of something that he has done

470. (2) imbalance (Noun) : no balance or equilibrium
equilibrium (Noun) : a state of balance, especially between opposing forces/ influences; a calm state of mind and a balance of emotions
composure (N.) : the state of being calm and in control of your feelings/behaviour

471. (3) plethora (Noun) : an amount that is greater than is needed; excess
paucity (Noun) : a small amount of something ; less than enough of something
paragon (N.) : a person who is perfect or who is a perfect example of a particular good quality

472. (3) banal (Adj.) : very ordinary and containing nothing that is interesting or important.
novel (Adj.) : different form anything known before; new; interesting seeming slightly strange.

473. (4) in articulate (Adjective) : not able to express ideas/ feelings clearly
eloquent (Adjective) : able to express a feeling; able to use language and express well; articulate
lucid (Adj.) : clearly expressed ; easy to understand

474. (2) halting (Adj.) : stopping and starting often; hesitant.
fluent (Adj.) : able to speak, read or write a language easily and well; done smoothly and skilfully.

475. (1) prosperity (Noun) : the state of being successful; affluence
adversity (Noun) : a difficult/ unpleasant situation
animosity (N.) : a strong feeling of opposition, anger/hatred

476. (4) willing (Adj.) : ready; having no reason for not doing something
reluctant (Adj.) : hesitating before doing some thing.

477. (4) temporary (Adj.) : lasting for a short time; not permanent.
immortal (Adj.) : that lives or lasts for ever; eternal; permanent.

478. (2) disperse (V) = to spread over a wide area; scatter.
focus (V.) : to give attention, effort to one particular subject etc; link.

479. (3) novice (N) : a person who is new and has little experience in a job.
veteran (N) : a person who has a lot of experience in a particular area.

480. (4) superfluous (Adj.) : unnecessary; more than you need or want ; excess.
essential (Adj.) : necessary, vital.

481. (3) Necessary
imbalance (N) : no same treatment with two or more things; no equilibrium.
equilibrium (N) : a state of balance; a calm state of mind.

482. (2) opaque (Adj.) : not clear enough to see through or allow light through; not clear.
transparent (Adj.) : allowing you to see through; obvious.

483. (2) dissent (Noun) : expressing opinions different from accepted
consent (Noun) : agreement about something
resent (V.) : to feel bitter/angry about something, especially because you feel it is unfair

484. (2) spiritual (Adj.) : connected with the human spirit, rather than the body or physical things.
carnal (Adj.) : connected with the body or with sex.

485. (1) placid (Adj.) : not easily excited or irritated; calm and peaceful.
turbulent (Adj) : unruly; disturbed; noisy and/or difficult to control.

486. (2) saving : an amount of something such as time or money that you do not need to spend.
squandering (N) : wastage of money, time etc. in a stupid or careless way.

487. (4) careless
prudent (Adjective) : sensible and careful when you make judgement and decisions ; avoiding unnecesary risks.
dunce (N.) : a person, especially a child at school, who is stupid/ slow to learn

488. (3) unusual (Adj.) : different from what is usual or normal; uncommon; exceptional.
traditional (Adj.) : conventional; following older methods and ideas.
the avant-garde (N) :new and very modern ideas that are sometimes surprising or shocking.

489. (3) calm (Adj.) : not upset; not excited or nervous.
turbulent (Adj.) : unruly; changing direction suddenly and violently; a situation in which there is a lot of sudden change, confusion, disagreement etc.

490. (1) sparse (Adj.) : only present in small amounts or numbers.
profuse (Adj.) : produced in large amounts.

491. (2) enhance (Verb) : to increase/ further improve
mitigate (Verb) : to make something less harmful, serious, etc.; alleviate; allay
appease (V.) : to make somebody calmer/less angry by giving him what he wants
allay (V.) : to make something, especially a feeling, less strong

492. (3) undisputed (Adj.) : irrefutable that can't be questioned or disputed.
controversial (Adj.) : causing a lot of angry public discussion and disagreement.

493. (1) starve (Verb) : to suffer/ die becuase you do not have enough food to eat
nourish (Verb) : to keep a person/ plant alive and healthy with food
foster (V.) : to encourage something to develop

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sustain (V.) : to provide enough of what somebody/something needs in order to live/exist

494. (2) embark (Verb) : to get onto a ship
alight (Verb) : to get out of a bus, a train or other vehicle
disembark (V.) : to leave a vehicle, especially a ship/an aircraft, at the end of a journey
embalm (V.) : to prevent and preserve a dead body from decaying by treating it with special substances
align (V.) : to arrange something in the correct position, or to be in the correct position, in relation to something else, especially in a straight line

495. (1) eternity (N) : time without limit especially life continuing without end after death.
transience (N) : continuing for a short time ; fleeting ; temporariness.

496. (4) ascent (N) : the act of moving up ; an upward journey.
descent (N) : an action of coming or going down.

497. (3) permanent (Adj.) : lasting for a long time ; existing all the time.
interim (Adj.) : intended to last for only a short time until somebody/something more permanent is found.

498. (1) defiant (Adjective) : openly refusing to obey somebody/something.
servile (Adjective) : Wanting too much to please somebody and obey them, fawning.

499. (2) inept (Adjective) : acting or done with no skill.
adept (Adjective) : good at doing something that is quite difficult ; skilful.

500. (2) unknow
famous (Adjective) : known about by many people.

501. (3) aversion (Noun) : reluctance; dislike; a strong feeling of not liking somebody/something.
predilection (Noun) : liking, preference.

502. (2) humble (Adjective) : modest; no showing.
pompous (Adjective) : pretentious; showing; grandiose.

503. (3) ruffled (Adjective) : disturbed; flustered.
serene (Adjective) : calm and peaceful.

504. (4) confine (Verb) : to keep inside the limits; restrict; to keep a person/animal in a small space.
release (Verb) : set free; stop holding ; let go.

505. (3) nebulous (Adjective) : not clear; vague.
clear (Adjective) : easy to understand; direct; obvious.
implicit (Adjective) : not clear; indirect.

506. (2) equality (Noun) : the fact of being equal in rights, status etc.
discrimination (Noun) : the practice of treating somebody or a particular group less fairly than others; partiality; bias.

507. (1) protected (Adjective) : make sure that something is not harmed, injured, damaged etc.
endangered (Adjective) : putting somebody/something in a situation in which they could be harmed or damaged.

508. (2) conventional
maverick (Adjective) : not thinking like everyone ; having independent, unusual opinions; unconventional.

509. (2) shallow (Adjective) : not having much distance between the top and the bottom; superficial.
depth (Noun) : the distance from the top or surface to the bottom of something ; strength and power of feelings.

510. (2) establish (Verb) : to start or create an organisation; set up.
demolish (Verb) : to pull or knock down a building ; to destroy something accidentally.

511. (3) purify (Verb) : to make something pure.
taint (Verb) : to damage or spoil the quality of something.

512. (1) undeserved (Adjective) : that somebody does not deserve and therefore unfair.
appropriate (Adjective) : suitable, acceptable or correct for the particular circumstances.

513. (4) harmony (Noun) : a state of peaceful existence and agreement ; a pleasant sound.
cacophony (Noun) : noise ; a mixture of loud unpleasant sounds.

514. (3) fresh
rancid (Adjective) : unpleasant taste ; stale ; not fresh ; sour.
If a food containing fat is rancid, it tastes/smells unpleasant because it is no longer fresh.

515. (1) always (Adverb) : at all time ; on every occasion
seldom (Adverb) : not often ; rarely

516. (4) deny (Verb) : to refuse to admit or accept something.
provide (Verb) : supply ; to give something to somebody or make it available ; stipulate
defy (V.) : to refuse to obey/show respect for somebody in authority, a law, a rule, etc.

517. (3) decide
vacillate (Verb) : to keep changing your opinion or thoughts about something, waver.

518. (2) domineering (Adjective) : trying to control other people without considering their opinions or feelings.
obsequious (Adjective) : trying too hard to please somebody; servile.

519. (1) condense (Verb) : reduce; to put something into fewer words.
enlarge (Verb) : to make something bigger; to become bigger; augment.

520. (3) conscientious (Adjective) : taking care to do things carefully and correctly.
unscrupulous (Adjective) : without moral principles; not honest or fair.
dedicated (Adj.) : working hard at something because it is very important to you ; committed

521. (4) disturbed (Adjective) : unhappy and full of shocking experiences.
tranquil (Adjective) : quiet and peaceful; serene; unruffled.
unruffled (Adj.) : calm
perpetual (Adj.) : continuous
temporal (Adj.) : connected with/limited by time

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522. (2) Gradual (Adjective) : happening slowly over a long period.
abrupt (Adjective) : sudden and unexpected.
obscure (Adj.) : not well-known
concrete (Adj.) : based on facts, not on ideas/guesses
rapid (Adj.) : happening in a short period of time

523. (1) delay (Verb) : to make/ do late
accelerate (Verb) : to happen faster or earlier than expected.

524. (2) dependence (N.) : the state of needing the help and support of somebody/something in order to survive or be successful
autonomy (Noun) : freedom; independence ; the ability to act without being controlled by anyone else.
Slavery (Noun) : state of being a slave.
subordination (N.) : the act of treating somebody/something as less important than somebody/ something else
conformity (N.) : behaviour/actions that follow the accepted rules of society

525. (2) filthy (Adjective) : very dirty and unpleasant.
immaculate (Adjective) : flawless; spotless; extremely clean and tidy; perfect.

526. (3) freezing (Adj.) : extremely cold
sweltering (Adjective) : stifling; very hot and uncomfortable.
Cozy (Adjective) : warm, comfortable and safe; easy and convenient.
clammy (Adj.) : damp in an unpleasant way

527. (2) steady (Adjective) : not shaking or likely to fall down.
tremulous (Adjective) : shaking slightly because you are nervous; trembling.

528. (3) Genuine
fake (Adjective) : not genuine, counterfeit.

529. (2) joyous (Adjective) : a feeling of great happiness; very happy; delighted.
disconsolate (Adjective) : very unhappy and disappointed; dejected.

530. (3) crude (Adjective) : offensive or rude; vulgar.
urbane (Adjective) : good at knowing what to say and how to behave in social situations.

531. (1) timid (Adjective) : brave; shy and nervous.
bold (Adjective) : brave and confident; not afraid

532. (2) false
authentic (Adjective) : genuine; known to be real and not a copy.

533. (4) stormy (Adjective) : full of strong feelings and angry arguments ; strong winds and heavy rain.
placid (Adjective) : not easily excited or irritated ; calm and peaceful ; tranquil.

534. (1) steadfastness (Noun) : firmness ; not changing your attitudes or aims.
vacillation (Noun) : keep changing your opinion or thoughts ; wavering.
relief (Noun) : the feeling that comes when something burden some is removed/ reduced
inoculation (Noun) : vaccination ; immunization
remorse (Noun) : a feeling of deep regret (usually for some misdeed)

535. (3) manliness (Noun) : having the qualities or physical features that are admired or expected in a man.
effeminacy (Noun) : looking, behaving or sounding like a woman or a girl.
boorishness (Noun) : the manner of a rude/ insensitive person

536. (3) modest (Adjective) : not talking much about your own abilities or possessions.
arrogant (Adjective) : behaving in a proud, unpleasant way ; showing little thought for other people.

537. (1) normal (Adjective) : typical, usual or ordinary.
eccentric (Adjective) : irregular, whimsical; to be strange or unusual ; peculiar.

538. (1) nadir (Noun) : the worst moment of a particular situation
zenith (Noun) : the highest point; the time when something is strongest and most successful; peak.

539. (4) professional (Noun/Adjective) : competent, connected with a skillful job.
amateur (Noun) : a person who is not skilled; a person who takes part in activites for enjoyment not as job.

540. (1) honesty (Noun) : the quality of being honest/true. questions with her usual honesty.
deceit (Noun) : dishonest behaviour, deception.

541. (2) malevolent (Adjective) : having or showing a desire to harm others, malicious, wicked.
benevolent (Adjective) : kind, helpful and generous.
malignant (Adj.) : that cannot be controlled and is likely to cause death

542. (4) humble (Adjective) : modest; showing no self-importance.
arrogant (Adjective) : behaving in a proud, unpleasant way.

543. (2) affluent (Adjective) : having a lot of money; wealthy; prosperous.
impoverished (Adjective) : very poor; without money.

544. (4) deny (Verb) : to say that something is not true.
affirm (Verb) : to state publicly that something is true; confirm.

545. (2) discordant (Adjective) : not in agreement
harmonious (Adjective) : friendly; peaceful and without any disagreement.

546. (3) strong
fragile (Adjective) : easily broken or damaged; weak and uncertain; easily destroyed or spoilt.

547. (1) genuine (Adjective) : real; exactly what it appears to be.
superficial (Adjective) : appearing to be true, real or important; artificial; cursory.

548. (2) quietly (Adverb) : with very little noise; peacefully.
noisily (Adverb) : extremely unpleasantly or offensively.

549. (2) contempt (Noun) : a feeling that something is without value and deserves no respect at all.
admiration (Noun) : a feeling of respect and liking for somebody/ something.

550. (4) ugly (Adjective) : unpleasant to look at; unattractive.

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beautiful (Adjective) : having beauty; very good.

551. (4) superficial (Adjective) : not studying deeply; not concerned with anything serious; shallow.
profound (Adjective) : very great ; showing great knowledge or understanding

552. (3) massive : very large, heavy and solid.
minuscule (Adjective) : extremely small.

553. (3) careless
wary (Adjective) : watchful; careful when dealing with somebody, cautious.

554. (3) purify (Verb) : to make something pure by removing dirty or harmful things.
defile (Verb) : to make something dirty or no longer pure.

555. (1) fertile
sterile (Adjective) : infertile; not able to produce children; not good enough to pruduce crops.

556. (2) continue
desist (Verb) : to stop doing something ; discontinue.

557. (4) careless
prudent (Adjective) : sensible and careful ; avoiding unnecessary risks

558. (2) defective (Adjective) : not perfect; having a fault.
flawless (Adjective) : without defect or fault ; perfect.

559. (1) distinct (Adjective) : easily or clearly seen, heard, felt etc; clear; definite.
obscure (Adjective) : difficult to understand ; unknown; not clear.

560. (3) transient (Adjective) : continuing for a short time; fleeting; temporary.
enduring (Adjective) : lasting for a long time

561. (3) rejoice (Verb) : to express great happiness about something.
grieve (Verb) : to feel very sad because somebody has died; pain.

562. (3) ordinary (Adjective) : not unusual.
bizarre (Adjective) : very strange or unusual; weird.

563. (3) innocent (Adjective) : not guilty of a crime.
guilty (Adjective) : having done something illegal; being responsible for something bad.

564. (4) exculpation (Noun) : stating officially that somebody is not guilty.
accusation (Noun) : to say someone guilty of doing something wrong.

565. (1) dismiss (Verb) : to officially remove somebody from job ; fire; sack.
appoint (Verb) : to choose somebody for a job or position of responsibility.

566. (2) descend (Verb) : to come or go down from a higher to a lower level.
ascend (Verb) : to rise; to go up; to climb up.

567. (3) patriot (Noun) : a person who loves their country and is ready to defend against an enemy.
traitor (Noun) : a person who gives away secrets about their country; one who betrays; renegade; back-stabber.

568. (3) adore (Verb) : to love somebody very much.
detest (Verb) : to hate something very much; loathe.

569. (3) attract (Verb) : If you are attracted by something; it interests you; arouse interest.
repel (Verb) : to push, drive, keep something away.

570. (3) legal
illicit (Adjective) : not allowed by the law; illegal ; not approved of the normal rules of society.

571. (2) supply (Noun) : an amount of something that is provided or available to be used.
demand (Noun) : a very firm request for something.

572. (4) reputed (Adjective) : known; generally thought to be something.
notorious (Adjective) : well known for being bad ; infamous.

573. (3) ascent (Noun) : the act of climbing or moving up ; an upward journey.
descent (Noun) : an action of coming or going down.

574. (3) yield (Verb) : to stop resisting; give way; surrender.
resist (Verb) : oppose; to refuse to accept something; to fight back when attacked; to use force.

575. (4) disagree
concur (Verb) : to agree

576. (1) disperse (Verb) : to spread; scatter; to move apart.
accumulate (Verb) : to gradually increase in number; collect; amass; build up.

577. (2) complex (Adjective) : complicated; difficult to understand.
elementary (Adjective) : very simple and easy; basic; primary.
compound (Adjective) : formed of two or more parts.

578. (2) understate (Verb) : to state that something is smaller, less important than it really is.
exaggerate (Verb) : to make something seem larger, better, worse or more important than it really is.

579. (4) smooth (Adjective) : completely flat and even, without any lumps, holes or rough areas.
abrupt (Adjective) : sudden and unexpected, often in an unpleasant way; rude

580. (2) Informal
formal (Adjective) : very correct and suitable for official or important occasions.

581. (1) cursory (Adjective) : done quickly and without giving enough attention to details; brief; perfunctory.
thorough (Adjective) : done completely; with great attention to detail.

582. (2) Pleasant (Adjective) : enjoyable or attractive.
nasty (Adjective) : very bad or unpleasant; unkind; mean.

583. (2) understate (V.) : to state that something is smaller, less important than it really is.
exaggerate (V.) : to make something seem larger, better, worse or more important than it really is.

584. (4) smooth (Adj.) : happening/ continuing without any problems
abrupt (Adj.) : sudden and unexpected, often in an unpleasant way; rude

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585. (2) informal
formal (Adj.) : very correct and suitable for official or important occasions.

586. (1) cursory (Adj.) : done quickly and without giving enough attention to details; brief; perfunctory.
thorough (Adjective) = done completely and with great attention to detail.

587. (2) pleasant (Adj.) : enjoyable or attractive.
nasty (Adj.) : very bad or unpleasant; unkind; mean.

588. (1) undermine (V.) : to make something gradually weaker or less effective.
fortify (V.) : make somebody/yourself feel stronger ; strengthen.

589. (4) zealot (N.) : a person who is extremely enthusiastic about something (religion/politics)
misanthropist (N.) : a person who hates and avoids other people.
philanthropist (N.) : a rich person who helps the poor and those in need.
pedant (N.) : a person who is too concerned with small details/rules especially when learning/teaching
pragmatist (N.) : a person who behaves in a practical and sensible way rather than having fixed ideas/theories

590. (2) indulge (V.) : to allow yourself to have or do something that you like ; to satisfy a particular desire, interest etc.
abstain (V.) : to decide not to do or have something ; stay away.

591. (4) patronize (V.) : to treat somebody in a way that seems friendly.
ostracize (V.) : to refuse to meet somebody ; shun.

592. (2) accessible
unapproachable (Adj.) : unfriendly and not easy to talk to ; inaccessible.

593. (4) spell
jinx (N.) : bad luck ; spell ; something that is thought to bring bad luck mysteriously.
taunt (N.) : mocking/criticizing
juncture (N.) : an event that occurs at a critical time

594. (2) controversial
contentious (Adj.) : controversial; likely to cause disagreement.

595. (4) guess
conjecture (N.) : an opinion or idea that is not based on definite knowledge ; guess.
strife (N.) : bitter conflict; lack of agreement/harmony

596. (3) shameless
brazen (Adj.) : shameless ; open and without shame.

597. (3) summary
synopsis (N.) : a summary of a piece of writing, a play etc.

598. (3) ignorant (Adj.) : lacking knowledge or information about something ; not educated.
erudite (Adj.) : having or showing great knowledge ; learned

599. (3) meagre/meager (Adj.) : small in quantity and poor in quality ; paltry
profuse (Adj.) : produced in large amounts

600. (4) ecstasy (N.) : a feeling or state of very great happiness; bliss
agony (N.) : extreme physical or mental pain

601. (2) preceding (Adj.) : to happen before something/coming before something in order.
subsequent (Adj.) : happening or coming after something else

602. (2) concise (Adj.) : giving only the information that is necessary and important.
redundant (Adj.) : without a job ; not needed ; surplus ; wordy.

603. (1) rigid (Adj.) : very strict and difficult to change; inflexible.
pliable (Adj.) : easy to bend without breaking; flexible; easy to influence or control; pliant.

604. (2) indifference (N.) : a lack of interest.
alacrity (N.) : great willingness or enthusiasm.

605. (3) inexact (Adj.) : not accurate or exact.
impeccable (Adj.) : without mistakes or faults; perfect.

606. (2) authentic (Adj.) : known to be real and genuine and not a copy; true and accurate.
spurious (Adj.) : false, although seeming to be genuine

607. (1) determine (V.) : arrange something; establish.
meander (V.) : ramble; to curve a lot rather than being in a straight line; wander.

608. (3) extinguish (V.) : to make a fire stop burning; put out.
ignite (V.) : to start to burn; rekindle.
rekindle (V.) : to make something become a ctive again

609. (1) gravity (N.) : seriousness; extreme importance and a cause for worry.
levity (N.) : behaviour that shows a lack of respect for something, serious and that treats it in an amusing way; frivolity.
jocularity (N.) : the quality of being humorous
bounce (N.) : a light, self-propelled movement upwards/forwards

610. (3) concealed (Adj.) : hidden ; secret.
overt (Adj.) : done in an open way and not secretly.
inexplicable (Adj.) : that cannot be understood/explained
ambiguous (Adj.) : having more than one possible meaning
manifest (Adj.) : clearly revealed to the mind/the senses/judgement

611. (1) pernicious (Adj.) : having a very harmful effect.
innocuous (Adj.) : not intended to offend or upset anyone ; harmless.

612. (2) uncomplaining
querulous (Adj.) : complaining ; showing that you are annoyed.

613. (1) active
quiescent (Adj.) : quiet ; not active ; dormant.

614. (3) pragmatist (N.) : a person who solves problems in a practical and sensible way; realistic.
visionary (Adj.) : original and showing the ability to think about or plan the future with great imagination and intelligence ; relating to dreams.
farsighted (Adj.) : having/showing an understanding of the effects in the future of actions that you take now, and being able to plan for them

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piety (N.) : the state of having/showing a deep respect for somebody/something (God and religion)

615. (3) treacherous (Adj.) : that cannot be trusted; deceitful.
devout (Adj.) : believing strongly in a particular religion and obeying its laws and practices; honest; faithful.

616. (1) realness (N.) : the true situation and the problems that usually exist in life ; existing as fact ; actual rather than imaginary.
apparition (N.) : a ghost or an image of a person who is dead; appearance ; emergence.
perceptible (Adj.) : noticeable
illusion (N.) : a false idea/belief
undetectable (Adj.) : impossible to see/find

617. (4) opulent (Adj.) : luxurious; wealthy; extremely rich.
penurious (Adj.) : very poor ; destitute ; penniless.

618. (1) disparage (V.) : belittle ; to suggest that something is not important or valuable.
accentuate (V.) : to emphasize something or make it more noticeable.
enunciate (V.) : to express an idea clearly and exactly
aggrandize (V.) : add details to
exacerbate (V.) : make worse

619. (3) honourable (Adj.) : deserving respect and admiration.
debauched (Adj.) : immoral ; depraved, dissolute.
dissipated (Adj.) : enjoying activities that are harmful such as drinking too much alcohol
depraved (Adj.) : morally bad
unrestrained (Adj.) : not controlled

620. (2) dissent (N.) : the fact of expressing opinions that are different from those that are accepted.
assent (N.) : the official agreement to or approval of something.

621. (1) vice (N.) : evil or immoral behaviour.
virtue (N.) : behaviour or attitudes that show high moral standards.

622. (4) categorical (Adj.) : expressed clearly ; definite.
evasive (Adj.) : not willing to give clear answers to a question ; cagey.

623. (2) yielding (Adj.) : willing to do what other people want; soft.
relentless (Adj.) : not stopping or getting less strong; unrelenting; refusing to give up; hard; harsh.

624. (1) friendship
hostility (N.) : unfriendly or aggressive feelings or behaviour

625. (3) adore (V.) : to love somebody very much.
detest (V.) : to hate somebody/something very much; loathe.

626. (3) enlargement (N.) : made larger.
epitome (N.) : a perfect example of something; embodiment; abstract; resume, summary.
quintessence (N.) : the perfect example of something
paragon (N.) : an ideal instance
incarnation (N.) : a period of life in a particular form

627. (2) stupidity (N.) : behaviour that shows a lack of good judgement or thought.
gumption (N.) : courage and determination ; intelligence.
ingenuity (N.) : the ability to invent things/solve problems in clever new ways
sagacity (N.) : good judgement and understanding
acumen (N.) : the ability to understand and decide things quickly and well

628. (2) vigour (N.) : energy, force or enthusiasm; vitality
inertia (N.) : lack of energy; lack of desire or ability to move or change.

629. (4) skimp (V.) : to try to spend less time, money on something than is really needed.
squander (V.) : to waste money, time etc. in a stupid way.
slander (V.) : to make a false spoken statement about somebody that is intended to damage the good opinion that people have of them

630. (3) confident (Adj.) : feeling sure about your own ability to do things and be successful.
diffident (Adj.) : not having much confidence in yourself; shy; not wanting to talk about yourself.

631. (3) surrender (V.) : to admit that you have been defeated and want to stop fighting; give in.
vanquish (V.) : to defeat somebody completely in a competition, war etc.

632. (1) conventional
nonconformist (Adj.) : the fact of not following normal ways of thinking and behaving ; unconventional.

633. (2) intractable (Adj.) : very difficult to deal with; obdurate; uncontrollable.
malleable (Adj.) : easily influenced or changed; compliant.
pliable (Adj.) : able to be led/directed

634. (4) humility (N.) : the quality of not thinking that you are better than others; the quality of being humble.
vanity (N.) : the quality of being unimportant; too much pride in your own appearance; abilities etc.

635. (3) commence (V.) : begin; come into existence; get going.
terminate (V.) : to end; to make something end.

636. (1) distract (V.) : to take somebody's attention away from what they are trying to do; divert.
captivate (V.) : to keep somebody's attention by being interesting, attractive etc.

637. (4) unpleasant
congenial (Adj.) : pleasant to spend time with; suitable for something; pleasant because it suits your character.
accord (N.) : a formal agreement
snug (Adj.) : cosy

638. (4) acquire (V.) : to gain something; to obtain something.
abjure (V.) : to promise publicly that you will give up or reject a belief; renounce.
renounce (V.) : to state officially that you are no longer going to keep a title, position, etc.
relinquish (V.) : to stop having something, especially when this happens unwillingly
abnegate (V.) : renounce; reject

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639. (1) mannerly (Adj.) : showing courtesy and good manners; genteel; gracious.
insolent (Adj.) : extremely rude and showing a lack of respect; disrespectful; arrogant
haughty (Adj.) : arrogant
defiant (Adj.) : boldly resisting authority / an opposing force

640. (1) fertile (Adj.) : that plants grow well in.
barren (Adj.) : not good enough for plants to grow on it; infertile.

641. (1) unsociable (Adj.)
gregarious : liking to be with other people; sociable; living in groups.

642. (2) fertile (Adj.) : that produces good results ; of land or soil that plants grow well in.
arid (Adj.) : having little or no rain ; very dry ; barren.

643. (2) concrete (Adj.) : based on facts, not on ideas ; real; physical; tangible ; visible
intangible (Adj.) : that exists but that is difficult to describe ; unable to be touched ; invisible ; incorporeal

644. (3) freedom (N.) : the state of being able to do what you want or the state of not being a prisoner.
captivity (N.) : the state of being kept as a prisoner or in a confined space

645. (3) vice (N.) : immoral behaviour
virtue (N.) : behaviour or attitudes that show high moral standards.

646. (2) mild (Adj.) : not severe; not very cold and therefore pleasant.
inclement (Adj.) : not pleasant; cold, wet etc.
radical (Adj.) : far beyond the norms
harsh (Adj.) : severe

647. (1) realist (N.) : a person who accepts and deals with a situation as it really is.
visionary (N.) : a person who has the ability to think about or plan the future in a way that is intelligent or shows imagination.

648. (4) practical (Adj.) : connected with real situations rather than with theories; pragmatic, actual; experimental.
theoretical (Adj.) : connected with the ideas and principles on which a particular subject is based, rather than with practice and experiment; conceptual; abstract.

649. (3) increase (V.) : enlarge; expand; swell; become or make greater.
mitigate (V.) : to make something less harmful, serious etc; alleviate; reduce; lighten; assuage.

650. (3) gracelessness (Adj.) : lacking grace, elegance or charm; not pleasing or attractive
elegance (N.) : the quality of being graceful and stylish in appearance or manner; gracefulness; stylishness
vehemence (N.) : the quality of showing very strong feelings (anger)
ostentatious (Adj.) : intended to attract notice and impress others

651. (1) squander (V.) : misuse; waste something especially money or time in a reckless manner;
accumulate (V.) : to gradually get more and more of something over a period of time; amass.

652. (3) confident (Adj.) : feeling sure about your own ability to do things, feeling certain.
diffident (Adj.) : not having much confidence in yourself; shy

653. (2) firm (Adj.) : not likely to change; strongly fixed.
fickle (Adj.) : changing frequently, especially as regards one's loyalties or affections; changeable; variable
debilitating (V.) : to make somebody's body / mind weaker
repulsive (Adj.) : prossessing the ability to repel
yielding (Adj.) : tending to give in / surrender / agree

654. (1) superficial (Adj.) : not serious ; shallow.
profound (Adj.) : very great ; very serious ; wise

655. (4) taciturn (Adj.) : tending not to say very much.
garrulous (Adj.) : talkative ; talking a lot.

656. (2) generosity (N.) : more than is necessary ; lavishness.
frugality (N.) : using only as much money as is necessary

657. (3) Relevant (Adjective) = closely connected with the subject.
Extraneous (Adjective) = not directly connected with the particular situation you are in ; irrelevant.
Look at the sentences :
We do not want any extraneous information on the page.
These comments are not directly relevant to this inquiry.

658. (3) Powerless (Adjective) = helpless; without power to control.
Invincible (Adjective) = too strong to be defeated or changed; unconquerable impregnable.
Look at the sentences :
The team seemed invincible.
When the enemy attacked, we were completely powerless against them.

659. (3) Approval (Noun) = the feeling that something is good or acceptable.
Disavowal (Noun) = statement that you have no knowledge of something or that you are not responsible for something; denial; disclaimer.
Look at the sentences :
The terrorists issued a disavowal of responsibility for the attack.
He desperately wanted to win his father's approval.

660. (4) Animated (Adjective) = full of life orexcitment; lively.
Quiescent (Adjective) = quiet; not active; not developing; dormant.
Look at the sentence :
The political situation was now relatively quiescent.
Thee was an extremely animated discussion on the subject.

661. (1) strict
Lenient (Adjective) = not as strict as expected when punishing somebody; merciful; tolerant.
Look at the sentences :
The judge was for too lenient with him.
He left strict instructions that she was not to be disturbed.

662. (1) Mild (Adjective) = non-violent; not severe or strong.

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Ferocious (Adjective) = very aggressive or violent; very strong; savage.

Look at the sentences :

He is a man driven by ferocious determination.

It is safe to take a mild sedative.

663. (3) Amiable (Adjective) = having or displaying a friendly and pleasant manner; amicable; cordial; friendly.

Irascible (Adjective) = irritable; short–tempered; showing a tendency to be easily angered; easily provoked

Look at the sentences :

He has an irascible disposition.

The amiable young man greeted me enthusiastically.

664. (1) Joyful (Adjective) = very happy; cheerful, joyous delightful.

Forlorn (Adjective) = appearing lonely and unhappy; abandoned.

Look at the sentences :

She looked so forlorn, standing there in the rain.

The news of the child's safe return made us all joyful.

665. (1) Docile (Adjective) = ready to accept instruction; submissive; dutiful; obedient; compliant.

Obstinate (Adjective) = stubbornly refusing to change one's opinions; wilful; unyielding; obdurate.

Look at the sentences :

She nurses an obstinate determination to pursue a career in television.

This company has cheap and docile workforce.

666. (3) Cowardice (Noun) = fear or lack of courage; timidity; fearfulness.

Courage (Noun) = the ability to do something dangerous or to face pain or opposition without showing fear; bravery.

Look at the sentences :

I haven't yet plucked up the courage to ask her.

My cowardice got the better of me and I crept out of the room.

667. (3) Smooth (Adjective) = even; not rough; regular; level; flat.

Rugged (Adjective) = having a broken, rocky or uneven surface; rough; irregular.

Look at the sentences :

The rugged coast path meanders among tall cliffs.

She was taken in by the salesman's smooth manner of talking.

668. (3) prepared

Impromptu (Adjective) = done without preparation or planning; improvised; unprepared, unrehearsed.

Look at the sentence :

This makes us conveniently close enough for impromptu dinner party invitations.

669. (4) Confront (Verb) = come face to face with argumentative intent; challenge; resist.

Evade (Verb) = escape or avoid by guile or trickery; elude; escape; dodge.

Look at the sentences :

His friends once helped him evade capture.

The speaker evade the questions asked by the audience. 500 policemen confronted an equal number of union supporters.

670. (1) Cosmopolitan (Adjective) = containing people of different types or from different countries and influenced by their culture.

Insular (Adjective) = only interested in your own country, ideas etc. and not in those from outside; connected with an island.

Look at the sentences :

The British are often accused of being insular.

The club has a cosmopolitan atmosphere.

671. (3) Courteous (Adjective) = polite; respectful; well-mannered; considerate in manner.

Insolent (Adjective) = extremely rude and showing a lack of respect; impudent; ill- mannered.

Look at the sentences :

She hated the insolent tone of his voice when she asked for help.

She was courteous and obliging to all.

672. (4) Worthless (Adjective) = having no real value or use; good for nothing.

Invaluable (Adjective) = extremely useful; indispensable; of inestimable worth; priceless.

Look at the sentences :

Mr. Crump says the help he has received from Macmillan nurses is invaluable.

Joan had been deserted by a worthless husband.

673. (2) Unreflective (Adjective) = absent; minded; casual; cursory.

Contemplative (Adjective) = expressing or involving prolonged thought; thoughtful; pensive; reflective.

Look at the sentence :

She regarded me with a contemplative eye.

After an unreflective look she moved on.

674. (4) Fruitful (Adjective) = producing many useful results; productive.

Futile (Adjective) = having no purpose because there is no chance of success; pointless.

Look at the sentence :

Their efforts to revive him were futile.

His continuous efforts were proved fruitful as he got a good job.

675. (3) Permanent (Adjective) = lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged indefinitely; perpetual.

Interim (Adjective) = the intervening time; interval; interlude; intended to last for only a short time until something more permanent is found; provisional

Look at the sentences :

The vice–president took power in the interim period before the election.

There is a permanent ban on the dumping of radioactive waste at sea.

676. (3) Loyalty (Noun) = allegiance; faithfulness; fidelity; obedience.

Treachery (Noun) = betrayal of trust; betrayal; disloyalty; infidelity back–stabbing; faithlessness.

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Look at the sentences :

Any threat to this peace must be treated as an act of treachery – a traitor's action.

My loyalties to my family come before anything else.

677. (1) Strong (Adjective) : powerful; having the power to perfom physically demanding tasks.

Infirm (Adjective) = ill/sick and weak; not physically or mentally strong; trail.

Look at the sentences :

Those who were old or infirm were given government aid after the flood.

She cut through the water with her strong arms.

678. (4) Discourage (Verb) : cause to lose confidence or enthusiasm; dishearten; disappoint.

Reassure (Verb) = to say or do something to remove the doubts and fear of someone; encourage, hearten.

Look at the sentences :

He understood her feelings and tried to reassure her.

The thought of how much work she had to do discouraged her.

679. (2) Pedestrian (Adjective) = lacking inspiration or excitement; dull; uninspired; uncreative.

Ingenious (Adjective) = very suitable for a particular purpose; creative; resourceful, insightful; original.

Look at the sentences :

He was ingenious enough to overcome the limited budget.

He lived a pedestrian life, working at the paper mill and living in his trailer.

680. (3) Tiny (Adjective) = very/extremely small.

Immense (Adjective) = extremely large or great; huge; vast; massive, enormous; gigantic.

Look at the sentences :

The cost of restoration of the Taj Mahal has been immense.

The glass shattered into a thousand tiny pieces.

681. (2) Bold (Adjective) = confident and courageous; brave

Demure (Adjective) = reserved, meek, modest; mild; shy; quiet and well behaved

Look at the sentences :

The newspaper made the bold move of publishing the names of the men involved.

She gave him a demure smile.

She is a demure little wife who sits at home minding the house.

682. (1) Uncivilized (Adjective) = not suitable for a well developed, peaceful society.

Genteel (Adjective) = typical of a high social class; polite; civilized.

Look at the sentences :

The mansion had an atmosphere of genteel elegance and decay.

He described the punishment as barbaric and uncivilized.

683. (3) unready

Prime (Verb) = to make ready for use or action ; prepare someone for a situation, typically by supplying them with relevant information.

Look at the sentence :

The sentries had been primed to admit him without challenge

Hence, the antonym of primed is unready.

684. (4) police

Pilferer (Noun) = a thief who steals without using violence ; snitcher ; burglar ; stealer.

Look at the sentence :

Certain types of goods are preferred by pilferers.

685. (2) Stingy (Adjective) = Mean, ungenerous; miserly; mean; unwilling to spend money.

Generous (Adjective) = willing to give money, help, kindness etc. especially more than is usual or expected; larger or more plentiful than is usual or necessary.

Look at the sentence :

It was generous of you to lend me the money.

The landlords are so stingy– they refused to pay for new carpets.

686. (4) Fertile (Adjective) = of soil or land, producing abundant vegetation or crops; fecund; yielding; able to conceive

Barren (Adjective) = of land too poor to produce much or any vegetation; infertile; sterile; showing no result; unable to produce plants or fruit.

Look at the sentence :

We drove through a barren, rockly landscape.

There is an abundance of fertile soil and magnificent grazing land in the Gangetic plain.

687. (4) Superficial (Adjective) = existing or occurring at or on the surface; exterior; peripheral; slight; not serious

Profound (Adjective) = very great or intense; keen; sincere; having or showing great knowledge or insight; deep

Look at the sentence :

His mother's death when he was aged six had a very profound effect on him.

He's fun to be with, but he's very superficial.

688. (1) Earnest (Adjective) = showing sincere and intense conviction; serious and determined.

Flippant (Adjective) = not showing a serious or respectful attitude ; frivolous ; thoughtless

Look at the sentences :

Gandhi was a very earnest fighter.

My flippant response earned me an angry glance from my instructor.

689. (1) Daring (Adjective) = adventurous; audacious; bold ; brave and taking risks.

Cautious (Adjective) = careful to avoid risks.

Look at the sentence :

He is a cautious driver.

This is a daring new film = (one willing to risk criticism) by one of our most original modern directors.

690. (2) Harmless (Adjective) = (not likely to cause harm ; innocuous)

Lethal (Adjective) = (able to cause death ; extremely dangerous)

Look at the sentences :

Three minutes after the fire started, the house was full of lethal fumes.

He might look a bit fierce, but actually he is fairly harmless.

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8 ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION

Directions (1-10) : In these questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 1997)

1. A person with a long experience of any occupation
   (1) veteran
   (2) genius
   (3) seasoned
   (4) ambidexterous
2. Words written on a tomb
   (1) epithet (2) epigraph
   (3) Soliloquy (4) epitaph
3. Stealthily done
   (1) devious
   (2) nefarious
   (3) surreptitious
   (4) villainous
4. Something no longer in use
   (1) desolate (2) absolute
   (3) obsolete (4) primitive
5. One not concerned with right or wrong
   (1) moral (2) amoral
   (3) immoral (4) immortal
6. A person who opposes war or use of military force
   (1) fascist (2) pacifist
   (3) narcissist (4) fatalist
7. Severely abusive writing in journals
   (1) imaginary (2) speculative
   (3) scurrilous (4) sarcastic
8. Call upon God or any other power (like law) etc. for help or protection
   (1) invocation (2) involution
   (3) inundation (4) revocation
9. Fear of being enclosed in a small closed space
   (1) agoraphobia
   (2) claustrophobia
   (3) xenophobia
   (4) paranoia
10. One who has become dependent on something or drugs is
    (1) adamant (2) edict
    (3) addict (4) derelict

Directions (11-20) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 09.09.2001)

11. Succession of rulers belonging to one family.
    (1) dynasty (2) lineage
    (3) ancestry (4) progeny
12. To cut something into two pieces.
    (1) severe (2) sever
    (3) sewer (4) sow
13. Flat metal or Porcelain plate fixed on a wall as an ornament or memorial.
    (1) tabloid (2) poster
    (3) board (4) plaque
14. Act of deceiving somebody in order to make money.
    (1) fraud (2) robbery
    (3) pickpocket (4) theft
15. A short poem or speech addressed to the spectators after the conclusion of a drama.
    (1) prologue (2) dialogue
    (3) epilogue (4) monologue
16. Capable of being understood in either of two or more possible senses, and therefore not definite.
    (1) amphibious (2) ambiguous
    (3) amorphous (4) confusing
17. A person who is unable to pay his debts.
    (1) solvent (2) banker
    (3) insolvent (4) lender
18. Anything which is no longer in use.
    (1) obscure (2) obsolete
    (3) pristine (4) lapsed
19. A person coming to a foreign land to settle there.
    (1) immigrant (2) emigrant
    (3) tourist (4) settler
20. Something capable of being done.
    (1) probable (2) feasible
    (3) tenable (4) explicable

Directions (21-30) : In the following questions, out of four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

21. Give and receive mutually
    (1) present
    (2) reciprocate
    (3) compromise
    (4) approve
22. One who can think about the future with imagination and wisdom.
    (1) dreamer (2) seer
    (3) idealist (4) visionary
23. A doctor who treats children
    (1) paediatrician
    (2) pedagogue
    (3) pedestrian
    (4) paedophile
24. One who studies election trends by means of opinion polls.
    (1) entomologist
    (2) psephologist
    (3) demagogue
    (4) eugenist
25. One who believes in offering equal opportunities to women in all spheres.
    (1) male chauvinist
    (2) feminist
    (3) fatalist
    (4) futurist
26. Killing of a child
    (1) homicide (2) genocide
    (3) infanticide (4) suicide
27. The art of good eating
    (1) gastronomy
    (2) astronomy
    (3) vegetarianism
    (4) gourmet
28. One who is indifferent to pleasure or pain.
    (1) stoic (2) stylist
    (3) cynic (4) psychic
29. Lasting only for a moment
    (1) momentous
    (2) momentary
    (3) trivial
    (4) petty
30. To seize control of a vehicle in order to force it to go to a new destination, or demand something.
    (1) attack (2) contract
    (3) hijack (4) detour

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Directions (31-40) : In these questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 14.12.2003)

31. One who goes to settle in another country
(1) immigrant (2) alien
(3) citizen (4) emigrant

32. One who hates mankind
(1) philanthropist
(2) terrorist
(3) misanthrope
(4) misogynist

33. Belonging to all parts of the world
(1) versatile
(2) universal
(3) cosmopolitan
(4) secular

34. One who walks on ropes
(1) funambulist
(2) upholsterer
(3) acrobat
(4) aviator

35. The study of the origin and history of words
(1) linguistics (2) etymology
(3) verbose (4) anthology

36. A person who breaks into a house in order to steal
(1) poacher (2) bandit
(3) intruder (4) burglar

37. The study of maps
(1) cartography
(2) geography
(3) geology
(4) atlas

38. Tough tissues in joints
(1) ligaments (2) endoderm
(3) muscles (4) fibre

39. The first model of a new device
(1) prototype (2) sculpture
(3) icon (4) photograph

40. A building where an audience sits
(1) aquarium (2) gymnasium
(3) auditorium (4) stadium

Directions (41-45) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

41. That which lasts for a short time
(1) regular (2) transitory
(3) rotatory (4) repository

42. Ready to believe anything.
(1) credible (2) incredible
(3) credulous (4) incredulous

43. A four footed animal
(1) tetrapod (2) quadruped
(3) polyped (4) double-paired

44. A person who believes in the total abolition of war
(1) socialist (2) communist
(3) fascist (4) pacifist

45. Constant efforts to achieve something
(1) patience (2) vigour
(3) attempt (4) perseverance

Directions (46-50) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)

46. One who collects coins
(1) archaeologist
(2) numismatist
(3) philatelist
(4) connoisseur

47. A system of Government in which only one political party is allowed to function
(1) oligarchy
(2) dictatorship
(3) totalitarianism
(4) theocracy

48. Customs and habits of a particular group
(1) mores (2) traditions
(3) rites (4) rituals

49. A body of persons appointed to hear evidence and give their verdict in trials
(1) association (2) council
(3) bar (4) jury

50. Indifference to pleasure or pain
(1) perseverance (2) tolerance
(3) stoicism (4) reticence

Directions (51-60) : In the following questions, a group of words is given in each question. Below it are given four words which can be substituted for the given group of words.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

51. Concluding part of a literary work
(1) epilogue (2) bibliography
(3) soliloquy (4) episode

52. One who is beyond reform
(1) optimistic (2) incorrigible
(3) indefatigable (4) notorious

53. Science of diseases
(1) philology (2) pathology
(3) psychology (4) virology

54. One who secretly listens to the talk of others
(1) spy (2) detective
(3) emissary (4) eavesdropper

55. One who believes in no government and therefore incites disorder in a State
(1) monarchist
(2) anarchist
(3) autocrat (4) naxalite

56. A mild or indirect expression substituted for an offensive or harsh one
(1) euphemism (2) truism
(3) favouritism (4) altruism

57. The murder of parent or a near relative
(1) patricide (2) parricide
(3) matricide (4) homicide

58. Animals who live in herds
(1) sociable (2) gregarious
(3) carnivorous (4) social

59. A broad road bordered with trees
(1) boudoir (2) boulevard
(3) avenue (4) facade

60. Violation of something holy or sacred
(1) profanity (2) sedition
(3) sacrilege (4) slander

Directions (61–70) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

61. Simple, fast-spreading plant without flowers or leaves, which can often cause disease
(1) bacteria (2) amoeba
(3) virus (4) fungus

62. One who is greedy
(1) voracious (2) avaricious
(3) carnivorous (4) omnivorous

63. An area of land that is controlled by a ruler
(1) colony (2) dominion
(3) country (4) municipality

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64. A place where Jews worship according to their religion
(1) cathedral (2) synagogue
(3) chapel (4) demagogue

65. One who is indifferent to pleasure and pain
(1) ascetic (2) esoteric
(3) stoic (4) sceptical

66. The study of religion and religious ideas and beliefs
(1) theocracy (2) theosophy
(3) theology (4) theism

67. Dissection of a dead body to find the cause of death.
(1) biopsy (2) investigation
(3) surgery (4) autopsy

68. A person without training or experience in a skill or subject
(1) chaplain (2) mason
(3) artisan (4) novice

69. One who stays away from school with permission
(1) pedant (2) supplicant
(3) mendicant (4) truant

70. The act of killing a whole group of people, especially a whole race
(1) patricide (2) parricide
(3) matricide (4) genocide

Directions (71–75) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 11.12.2005)

71. A government in which all religions are honoured
(1) communist (2) socialistic
(3) secular (4) capitalist

72. A place where government/ public records are kept
(1) archive (2) museum
(3) shelf (4) cellar

73. Living together of a man and woman without being married to each other
(1) marriage (2) equipage
(3) lineage (4) concubinage

74. Too much official formality
(1) bureaucracy
(2) red-tapism
(3) nepotism
(4) formalism

75. Dry weather with no rainfall
(1) draught (2) draft
(3) drought (4) desert

Directions (76-80) : In each of the following questions, out of four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

76. A sly look that is lustful
(1) leer (2) lore
(3) lark (4) littoral

77. A jocular person who is full of amusing anecdotes
(1) wile (2) yokel
(3) wag (4) aeon

78. Deep in thought
(1) meditation (2) pensive
(3) pesky (4) purloin

79. Without risk of punishment
(1) impudent (2) impunity
(3) inexorable (4) imperturable

80. Excessive preoccupation with one's health
(1) hypochondria
(2) malaise
(3) disaffected
(4) malinger

Directions (81–85) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

81. The worship of idols or images
(1) atheism (2) theism
(3) idolatry (4) iconoclasm

82. Something that is poisonous or unhealthy
(1) trivial (2) toxic
(3) torpid (4) tragic

83. A remedy for all diseases
(1) amnesia (2) panacea
(3) intelligentsia (4) parasol

84. A hater of mankind
(1) misanthrope
(2) misogynist
(3) philanthropist
(4) misogamist

85. Irresistible craving for alcoholic drinks
(1) megalomania
(2) dipsomania
(3) kleptomania
(4) pyromania

Directions (86-95) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (IInd Sitting)

86. One who deserts his principles or party.
(1) apostle (2) proselyte
(3) renegade (4) critic

87. One who intervenes between two or more parties to settle differences
(1) neutral (2) intermediary
(3) judge (4) connoisseur

88. The habit of always admiring oneself
(1) psychosis (2) neurosis
(3) narcissism (4) paranoia

89. To take back, withdraw or renounce
(1) repent (2) retrace
(3) refuse (4) recant

90. A pen for small animals
(1) hutch (2) lair
(3) den (4) cage

91. A woman having more than one husband at the same time
(1) polyandry (2) polygamy
(3) polyphony (4) polygyny

92. Feeding on food made both of plants and flesh
(1) carnivorous (2) omnipotent
(3) omnivorous (4) optimist

93. One who destroys images or attacks popular beliefs
(1) imagist (2) misanthropist
(3) iconoclast (4) masochist

94. Violation of something holy and sacred
(1) pollution (2) pilferage
(3) sacrilege (4) pittance

95. A place where nuns live and work
(1) church (2) school
(3) abode (4) convent

Directions (96-105) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

96. General view of a person's character
(1) biography
(2) profile
(3) introduction
(4) sketch

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97. Wild and noisy disorder
(1) agitation
(2) revolution
(3) pandemonium
(4) stir

98. The first public speech delivered by a person
(1) maiden speech
(2) inaugural speech
(3) trial speech
(4) marathon speech

99. One who does not follow the usual rules of social life
(1) bohemian (2) artisan
(3) partisan (4) physician

100. Placing a thing beside another
(1) impose (2) repose
(3) juxtapose (4) expose

101. Expert in the scientific study of birds
(1) dermatologist
(2) zoologist
(3) ornithologist
(4) astronaut

102. Building in which dead bodies are kept for a time
(1) mortuary
(2) monastery
(3) sanatorium
(4) crematorium

103. One who believes that gaining pleasure is the most important thing in life
(1) hedonist (2) pessimist
(3) misanthrope (4) philistine

104. One who breaks the established traditions and image
(1) fatalist (2) fanatic
(3) iconoclast (4) philogynist

105. Property handed down after the death of a person
(1) legacy (2) legend
(3) patrimony (4) inheritance

Directions (106-115) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007 (IInd Sitting)

106. Belief that war and violence are unjustified
(1) neutralisation
(2) pessimism
(3) naturalisation
(4) pacifism

107. A group of girls
(1) bevy (2) covey
(3) troupe (4) coterie

108. Causing or ending in death
(1) fatal (2) deadly
(3) serious (4) dangerous

109. A short poem or speech addressed to the spectators after the conclusion of a drama
(1) prologue (2) dialogue
(3) epilogue (4) monologue

110. One who loves books
(1) scholar
(2) bibliographer
(3) teacher
(4) bibliophile

111. One who has obstinate and narrow religious views
(1) theosophist
(2) bigot
(3) philosopher
(4) theologian

112. The sound of the funeral bell
(1) knell (2) spell
(3) dong (4) ding-dong

113. Military waking signal sounded in the morning
(1) reveille (2) lullaby
(3) anthem (4) soprano

114. Study of insects
(1) ecology (2) embryology
(3) entomology (4) biology

115. A person in his seventies
(1) sexagenarian
(2) septuagenarian
(3) centurion
(4) patriarch

Directions (116-120) : In the following questions, out of four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

116. A government by officials
(1) oligarchy (2) aristocracy
(3) plutocracy (4) bureaucracy

117. One who walks in sleep
(1) somniloquist
(2) egoist
(3) somnambulist
(4) altruist

118. Commencement of adjacent words with the same letter
(1) pun
(2) alliteration
(3) transferred epithet
(4) oxymoron

119. A specialist who tests eyesight
(1) optician
(2) ophthalmologist
(3) ichthyologist
(4) neurologist

120. A wall built to prevent the sea or a river from flooding an area
(1) dam (2) mound
(3) dyke (4) embankment

Directions (121-130) : In the following questiosn, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

121. To be biased against
(1) partial (2) objective
(3) prejudiced (4) predestined

122. Motion of head, hands etc., as a mode of expression indicating attitude.
(1) gesture (2) grin
(3) gestation (4) grimace

123. Bitter and violent attack in words
(1) diaspora (2) diacriticism
(3) diadem (4) diatribe

124. Treatment by means of exercise and massage.
(1) chemotherapy
(2) hydrotherapy
(3) physiotherapy
(4) psychotherapy

125. The abandonment of one's country or cause
(1) defection (2) disloyalty
(3) desertion (4) migration

126. A place where birds are kept
(1) aquarium (2) dareen
(3) aviary (4) sanctuary

127. A method which never fails.
(1) unflinching (2) irreparable
(3) irremediable (4) infallible

128. Something which cannot be believed.
(1) inevitable (2) ineffable
(3) incredible (4) ineluctable

129. Body of a human being or animal embalmed for burial
(1) corpse (2) mummy
(3) morgue (4) mortuary

130. Of very bad morals; characterised by debasement or degeneration.
(1) desultory (2) dilapidated
(3) depraved (4) dilatory

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Directions (131–140) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 30.11.2008)

131. Government by a ruler who has unlimited power.
(1) despotism (2) autocracy
(3) monarchy (4) anarchy

132. An occasion of great importance
(1) exemplary
(2) momentous
(3) herculean
(4) grandiose

133. A person who is always hopeful and looks upon the brighter side of things
(1) florist (2) artist
(3) theist (4) optimist

134. Place of burial
(1) cave (2) church
(3) synagogue (4) cemetery

135. To have a very high opinion of oneself
(1) exaggeration
(2) adulations
(3) abundance
(4) conceited

136. One who believes in giving equal opportunity to women in all fields
(1) canatic (2) misogynist
(3) philanderer (4) feminist

137. Inability to sleep
(1) hysteria (2) insomnia
(3) aphasia (4) amnesia

138. One who is given to pleasures of the flesh
(1) terrestrial (2) epicurean
(3) celestial (4) pedestrian

139. A tank where fish or water plants are kept
(1) aquarium (2) sanatorium
(3) nursery (4) aviary

140. A person who never takes alcoholic drinks
(1) teetotaller (2) alcoholic
(3) addict (4) bagpiper

Directions (141–145) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)

141. Belief that God is in everything and that everything is God
(1) atheism (2) pantheism
(3) scepticism (4) animism

142. A picture of a person or a thing drawn in such a highly exaggerated manner as to cause laughter
(1) cartoon (2) cacography
(3) cartography (4) caricature

143. The state of being miserable bereft of all possessions
(1) dependant (2) complacent
(3) destitute (4) omnipresent

144. That which cannot be called back
(1) irresponsible
(2) irrevocable
(3) irredeemable
(4) incalculable

145. One who journeys from place to place
(1) quack (2) cannibal
(3) itinerant (4) courier

Directions (146-150) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)

146. Study of insects is
(1) etymology (2) entomology
(3) ecology (4) embryology

147. Careful in the spending of money, time, etc.
(1) punctual (2) economical
(3) miserly (4) calculative

148. Reproducing or memorizing word for word
(1) verbatim (2) verbose
(3) verbiage (4) verbalism

149. That which cannot be captured
(1) unbreakable
(2) ungrippable
(3) impregnable
(4) slippery

150. One who breaks the law
(1) aggressor
(2) politician
(3) transgressor
(4) pedestrian

Directions (151–155) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Ist sitting)

151. An underhand device resorted to in order to justify misconduct
(1) subterfuge (2) manoeuvre
(3) stratagem (4) complicity

152. Impossible to describe
(1) miraculous (2) ineffable
(3) stupendous (4) appalling

153. One who criticises popular beliefs which he thinks is mistaken or unwise
(1) philistine (2) iconoclast
(3) imposter (4) cannibal

154. Detaining and confining someone
(1) interruption
(2) interrogation
(3) interment
(4) internment

155. Science of the races of mankind
(1) genealogy (2) epistemology
(3) ethnology (4) sociology

Directions (156–160) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (IInd Sitting)

156. One who hides away on a ship to obtain a free passage
(1) compositor (2) stoker
(3) stowaway (4) shipwright

157. Clues available at a scene
(1) circumstantial
(2) derivative
(3) inferential
(4) suggestive

158. An unexpected piece of good fortune
(1) windfall
(2) philanthropy
(3) benevolence
(4) turnstile

159. An emolument over and above fixed income or salary
(1) honorarium (2) sinecure
(3) perquisite (4) prerogative

160. The animals of a particular region.
(1) flora (2) museum
(3) zoo (4) fauna

Directions (161-165) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-I)

161. An involuntary action under a stimulus is described as a
(1) complex (2) reflex
(3) reflection (4) response

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162. A continuous process of change is known as
(1) transformation
(2) metamorphosis
(3) flux
(4) dynamism

163. The use of many words where only a few are necessary
(1) circumlocution
(2) circumspection
(3) circumscription
(4) circumvention

164. Circular building or hall with a dome
(1) edifice (2) palace
(3) rotunda (4) spire

165. One who is a citizen not of a country but of the world
(1) bohemian
(2) cosmopolitan
(3) philanthropist
(4) internationalist

Directions (166 – 170) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / phrase.

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-I)

166. To run away with a lover
(1) deceive (2) cheat
(3) escape (4) elope

167. Science of heredity
(1) hereditary (2) genetics
(3) genesis (4) inheritance

168. Arrangement in order of occurrence
(1) timely (2) chronological
(3) chronic (4) temporal

169. Occurring at night
(1) nightly (2) dark
(3) neurotic (4) nocturnal

170. Determine the nature of the disease
(1) investigate (2) determine
(3) diagnose (4) detect

Directions (171-175) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam. 12.09.2010)

171. Person who insists on adherence to formal rules or literary meaning
(1) scholar (2) pedant
(3) pedagogue (4) literalist

172. Calmness and indifference to suffering
(1) stoicism (2) despair
(3) agony (4) materialism

173. The practice of having more than one husband
(1) polyandry (2) polygamy
(3) bigamy (4) debauchery

174. Seeing something which is not actually present
(1) imagination
(2) presumption
(3) hallucination
(4) supposition

175. With much liveliness and a sense of purpose
(1) lousily (2) jocularly
(3) zealously (4) jauntily

Directions (176–180) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

(SSC CPO Sub Inspector Exam.12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

176. Instrument to measure atmospheric pressure
(1) metronome (2) compass
(3) pedometer (4) barometer

177. One who tends to take a hopeful view of life
(1) magnate (2) creator
(3) pacifist (4) optimist

178. Belonging to all parts of the world
(1) common (2) universal
(3) worldly (4) international

179. To be known for bad acts
(1) famous (2) notorious
(3) criminal (4) terrorist

180. Words of similar meaning
(1) homonyms (2) pseudonyms
(3) antonyms (4) synonyms

Directions (181–185) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (Ist Sitting)

181. Code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence
(1) statesmanship
(2) diplomacy
(3) hierarchy
(4) protocol

182. To renounce a high position of authority or control
(1) abduct (2) abandon
(3) abort (4) abdicate

183. Not to be moved by entreaty
(1) rigorous (2) negligent
(3) inexorable (4) despotic

184. An object or portion serving as a sample
(1) specification
(2) spectre
(3) spectacle
(4) specimen

185. The practice of submitting a proposal to popular vote
(1) election (2) reference
(3) popularity (4) referendum

Directions (186 – 190) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (IInd Sitting)

186. An inscription on a tomb
(1) espionage (2) epilogue
(3) epitaph (4) elegy

187. Feeling inside you which tells you what is right and what is wrong
(1) cleverness
(2) conscience
(3) consciousness
(4) fear

188. Release of a prisoner from jail on certain terms and condition
(1) parole (2) parley
(3) pardon (4) acquittal

189. Loss of memory
(1) ambrosia (2) amnesia
(3) insomnia (4) forgetting

190. To struggle helplessly
(1) flounder (2) founder
(3) fumble (4) finger

Directions (191-195) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (Ist Sitting)

191. A post with little work but high salary
(1) director (2) trustee
(3) sinecure (4) ombudsman

192. Something that causes death
(1) dangerous (2) fatal
(3) brutal (4) horrible

193. A person who writes decoratively
(1) calligrapher
(2) collier
(3) choreographer
(4) cartographer

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194. Pertaining to cattle
(1) canine (2) feline
(3) bovine (4) verminous

195. To look at someone in an angry or threatening way
(1) glower (2) gnaw
(3) gnash (4) grind

Directions (196–200) : In the following questions, out of the four alterna-tives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (IInd Sitting)

196. A person who has no money to pay off his debts
(1) insolvent (2) poor
(3) destitute (4) pauper

197. Words uttered impiously about God
(1) amoral (2) philosophy
(3) logic (4) blasphemy

198. Quibble
(1) premeditate
(2) prenominate
(3) prevaricate
(4) preponderate

199. One who compiles a dictionary
(1) geographer
(2) lexicographer
(3) lapidist
(4) linguist

200. A test in which cells from diseased organs are removed and tested
(1) biopsy (2) autopsy
(3) operation (4) amputation

Directions (201–205) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & ntelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I)

201. Speed of an object in one direction
(1) pace (2) tempo
(3) velodrome (4) velocity

202. The place where public, government or historical records are kept
(1) coffer (2) pantry
(3) archives (4) scullery

203. Theft of another person's writings or ideas and passing them off as one's own
(1) plagiarism (2) burglary
(3) piracy (4) pilferage

204. The study of insects
(1) anthropology
(2) zoology
(3) etymology
(4) entomology

205. List of issues to be discussed at a meeting
(1) schedule (2) agenda
(3) time-table (4) plan

Directions (206–210) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 22.01.2012 Paper-I)

206. The process of deciding the nature of a disease by examination
(1) test (2) perusal
(3) diagnosis (4) operation

207. That which cannot be easily read
(1) illegible
(2) incomprehensible
(3) unreadable
(4) unintelligible

208. One who finds nothing good in anything
(1) critic (2) satirist
(3) cynic (4) slanderer

209. A person who pretends to be what he is not
(1) explorer (2) prompter
(3) imposter (4) diviner

210. In a threatening manner
(1) ominously (2) sprightly
(3) ghastly (4) terribly

Directions (211–215) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 25.02.2012 (Paper-I) North Zone (Ist Sitting)

211. A person who loves wealth and spends as little money as possible
(1) curmudgeon
(2) money-grabber
(3) scrimp
(4) miser

212. State of anxiety or dismay causing mental confusion
(1) constriction
(2) consternation
(3) concentration
(4) contraction

213. A person who is fluent in two languages
(1) versatile (2) expert
(3) bilingual (4) knowledgeable

214. One who eats human flesh
(1) maneater (2) cannibal
(3) beast (4) savage

215. The quality of being politely firm and demanding
(1) assertive (2) bossy
(3) aggressive (4) lordy

Directions (216–220) : In the following questions, a group of four alternatives is given. Choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 31.08.2008)

216. To feel or express disapproval of something or someone
(1) declare (2) deprive
(3) depreciate (4) deprecate

217. Handwriting that cannot be read
(1) ineligible (2) decipher
(3) ugly (4) illegible

218. Animals that can live on land and in water
(1) anthropoids (2) aquatics
(3) amphibians (4) aquarians

219. Easily duped or fooled
(1) insensible (2) perceptible
(3) gullible (4) indefensible

220. Fear of water
(1) claustrophobia
(2) hydrophobia
(3) insomnia
(4) obsession

Directions (221-225) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 02.08.2009)

221. To agree to something
(1) assure (2) assent
(3) adapt (4) adhere

222. A person who withdraws from the world to live in seclusion and often in solitude
(1) iconoclast (2) recluse
(3) sage (4) priest

223. A lover of books
(1) bibliomaniac
(2) bibliophile
(3) bibliographer
(4) bilingualist

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224. Occurring at irregular intervals in time
(1) epidemic (2) endemic
(3) temporal (4) sporadic

225. To keep a great person or event in people's memory
(1) communicate
(2) commensurate
(3) commemorate
(4) commiserate

Directions (226–230) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.
(SSC Stenographer (Grade'C' &'D') Exam. 26.09.2010)

226. Careful and thorough enquiry
(1) investigation
(2) interview
(3) examination
(4) exploration

227. A violent storm
(1) weather (2) rains
(3) breeze (4) tempest

228. A person who dishonestly pretends to be somebody else
(1) imperialist
(2) impressionist
(3) implorer
(4) impostor/Imposter

229. A situation that stops an activity from progressing
(1) bypass (2) breach
(3) bottleneck (4) blockhead

230. A body of persons appointed to hear evidence and give their verdict in trials
(1) association (2) council
(3) bar (4) jury

Directions (231–235) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.
(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)

231. A person who is physically dependent on a substance
(1) criminal (2) martyr
(3) gladiator (4) addict

232. A child born after the death of its father
(1) an orphan
(2) a deprived child
(3) a waif
(4) a posthumous child

233. A movement of part of the body to express an idea or feeling
(1) jibe (2) gesture
(3) pose (4) mimicry

234. A legal agreement by which a person borrows money from a bank usually to buy a house
(1) document (2) mortgage
(3) lease (4) invoice

235. Failing to discharge one's duty
(1) debacle (2) dereliction
(3) determination (4) deterrent

Directions (236-240) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substiuted for the given words/sentence.

236. Able to use the left hand and right hand equally well
(1) ambivert
(2) ambidextrous
(3) ambivalent
(4) ambitious

237. One who hates women
(1) philanthropist
(2) ascetic
(3) misogamist
(4) misogynist

238. A system of naming things
(1) horticulture
(2) miniature
(3) genocide
(4) nomenclature

239. A raised passageway in a building
(1) walkway (2) walkout
(3) walkabout (4) walkover

240. A cure for all diseases
(1) laxative (2) panacea
(3) antidote (4) purgative

Directions (241-245) : In the following questions, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/phrase.
(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting)

241. A person who loves mankind
(1) misanthrope
(2) anthropologist
(3) philanthropist
(4) mercenary

242. To confirm with the help of evidence
(1) corroborate (2) implicate
(3) designate (4) extricate

243. The action of looking within or into one's own mind
(1) observation
(2) examination
(3) introspection
(4) introvert

244. One who has narrow and prejudiced religious views
(1) religious (2) fanatic
(3) bigot (4) god-fearing

245. Capable of being interpreted in two ways
(1) confusing (2) unclear
(3) ambiguous (4) ambivert

Directions (246 – 250) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 09.01.2011)

246. To be dogmatic in one's opinions.
(1) plaintive (2) opinionated
(3) undoubtable (4) secular

247. Intense and unreasoned fear or dislike.
(1) horror (2) phobia
(3) fright (4) scare

248. Excessively enthusiastic and unreasonably excited about something.
(1) spirited (2) interested
(3) fanatical (4) despotic

249. An agreement between two countries or groups to stop fighting.
(1) compromise (2) ceasefire
(3) outpost (4) protocol

250. Full of criticism and mockery.
(1) discrimination
(2) ridicule
(3) satire
(4) contempt

Directions (251–255) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

251. To give one's authority to another
(1) assign (2) delegate
(3) represent (4) designate

252. One who intervenes between two or more parties to settle differences
(1) neutral (2) intermediary
(3) judge (4) connoisseur

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253. The absence of law and order
(1) rebellion (2) mutiny
(3) revolt (4) anarchy

254. A voice that cannot be heard
(1) unheard (2) faint
(3) audible (4) inaudible

255. High sea waves caused by underwater earthquake
(1) tsunami (2) tornado
(3) hurricane (4) cyclone

Directions (256–260) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)

256. A disease which is spread by direct contact
(1) contagious (2) infectious
(3) epidemic (4) endemic

257. The study of ancient civilizations
(1) history (2) anthropology
(3) ethnology (4) archaeology

258. An animal story with a moral
(1) fable (2) tale
(3) anecdote (4) parable

259. A thing likely to be easily broken
(1) vulnerable (2) flexible
(3) brittle (4) delicate

260. Body of singers
(1) coir (2) quorum
(3) quire (4) choir

Directions (261-265) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

261. Murder of a man
(1) regicide (2) fratricide
(3) homicide (4) genocide

262. Use of force or threats to get someone to agree to something
(1) coercion (2) conviction
(3) confession (4) cajolement

263. Animal that feeds on plants
(1) carnivorous
(2) herbivorous
(3) insectivorous
(4) graminivorous

264. A number of stars grouped together
(1) orbit
(2) constellation
(3) solar system
(4) comet

265. Lasting only for a very short while
(1) transparent (2) temporal
(3) temporary (4) temperate

Directions (266–270) : In the following, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

266. A remedy for all diseases
(1) narcotic (2) antiseptic
(3) tonic (4) panacea

267. The killing of whole group of people
(1) genocide (2) germicide
(3) patricide (4) suicide

268. The plants and vegetation of a region
(1) fauna (2) flora
(3) landscape (4) environment

269. That which is without opposition
(1) unaware (2) verdict
(3) unanimous (4) spontaneous

270. Strong dislike between two persons
(1) aversion (2) antipathy
(3) apathy (4) despair

Directions (271-275) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone)

271. Place where wine is made
(1) bakery (2) cloakroom
(3) tannery (4) brewery

272. A paper written by hand
(1) handicraft (2) handiwork
(3) manuscript (4) thesis

273. The art of preserving skin of animals, birds and fish
(1) taxonomy (2) taxidermy
(3) topology (4) seismology

274. Related to moon
(1) solar (2) moony
(3) lunar (4) honeymoon

275. The plants and vegetation of a region
(1) flora (2) fauna
(3) landscape (4) environment

Directions (276-280) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

276. A general pardon of offenders
(1) parley (2) amnesty
(3) parole (4) acquittal

277. One who practises one of the fine arts
(1) painter (2) artist
(3) designer (4) architect

278. Scale used for measuring the strength of an earthquake
(1) celsius (2) newtons
(3) richter (4) linear

279. Something kept as a reminder of an event
(1) trophy (2) souvenir
(3) prize (4) antique

280. Found all over the world
(1) international (2) universal
(3) regional (4) provincial

Directions (281–285) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 04.08.2011 Paper-II)

281. To secretly store more than what is allowed
(1) hoard (2) store
(3) hide (4) aboard

282. Very dramatic
(1) histrionic (2) hippocratic
(3) hirsute (4) hoary

283. A figure of speech by which a thing is spoken of as being that which it only resembles
(1) metaphor
(2) simile
(3) personification
(4) alliteration

284. The process by which a person or an organization reduces the, amount of money it spends
(1) budgeting
(2) retrenchment
(3) saving
(4) closure

285. An established principle of practical wisdom
(1) marxism (2) maxim
(3) Neologism (4) Platonism

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Directions (286–295) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II)

286. A small room in a big house, hotel, ship etc. where glasses, dishes, spoons, food etc. are kept.
(1) portico (2) pantry
(3) mezzanine (4) kitchen

287. A foreigner who settles in a country.
(1) immigrant (2) emigrant
(3) alien (4) visitor

288. Doing something according to one's own free will.
(1) wilfully (2) obligingly
(3) voluntarily (4) compulsorily

289. Place that provides refuge
(1) shelter (2) house
(3) country (4) asylum

290. A person who gambles or bets
(1) punter (2) backer
(3) customer (4) client

291. Art of writing for newspapers and magazines
(1) literature (2) journalism
(3) biography (4) artistry

292. An abandoned child of unknown parents who is found by somebody.
(1) foundling (2) sibling
(3) urchin (4) orphan

293. Parts of a country behind the coast or a river bank.
(1) swamps (2) marshes
(3) hinterland (4) isthmuses

294. A written statement about someone's character, usually provided by an employer
(1) testimonial
(2) memorandum
(3) certificate
(4) licence

295. One who does not make mistakes
(1) pessimist (2) optimist
(3) infallible (4) hypocrite

Directions (296–299) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (Ist Sitting))

296. Group of people living together in the same locality
(1) neighbourhood
(2) crowd
(3) community
(4) public

297. The height of an object above sea level
(1) altitude (2) certitude
(3) latitude (4) longitude

298. Something that is difficult to believe
(1) inevitable (2) incredible
(3) suspicious (4) impossible

299. Government of the people, by the people and for the people
(1) plutocracy (2) aristocracy
(3) autocracy (4) democracy

Directions (300 – 303) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting)

300. A proficient public speaker
(1) curator (2) orator
(3) narrator (4) arbitrator

301. Unfair advantages for members of one's own family
(1) optimism (2) plagiarism
(3) nepotism (4) regionalism

302. Fit to be eaten
(1) legible (2) credible
(3) audible (4) edible

303. Always ready to attack or quarrel
(1) creative (2) impatient
(3) aggressive (4) malicious

Directions (304 – 307) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting)

304. Fluent and clear in speech
(1) emotional (2) enthusiastic
(3) articulate (4) confident

305. Spoken or done without preparation
(1) verbose (2) extempore
(3) amateur (4) verbatim

306. One who gains benefit from something
(1) benefactor (2) miser
(3) hermit (4) beneficiary

307. One who eats both vegetables and meat
(1) omnivorous (2) vegevorous
(3) herbivorous (4) carnivorous

Directions (308-311) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

308. The first speech made by a person
(1) maiden (2) extempore
(3) debate (4) palaver

309. A person who is well-known in an unfavourable way
(1) notorious (2) obscure
(3) conspicuous (4) ethical

310. To write under a different name
(1) anonymous (2) biography
(3) pseudonym (4) masquerade

311. That through which light cannot pass
(1) lucid (2) transparent
(3) hazy (4) opaque

Directions (312-315) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

312. To injure one's reputation
(1) defame (2) ridicule
(3) mock (4) agitate

313. A geometrical figure with eight sides
(1) polygon (2) hexagon
(3) octagon (4) pentagon

314. A man who wastes his money on luxury
(1) extempore (2) thrifty
(3) extravagant (4) None of these

315. A man having no hair on the scalp
(1) hoary (2) gaudy
(3) naked (4) bald

Directions (316–319) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

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316. Rebellion against lawful authority
(1) mutiny (2) coup
(3) revolution (4) dissidence

317. Soldiers who fight on horseback
(1) infantry (2) artillery
(3) cavalry (4) armoured

318. One who speaks for others
(1) spokesman (2) leader
(3) supporter (4) naming

319. A man who doesn't know how to read or write
(1) uneducated (2) illiterate
(3) ignorant (4) oblivious

Directions (320–324) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting)

320. One who eats human flesh
(1) carnivore (2) herbivore
(3) glutton (4) cannibal

321. Liable to be easily broken
(1) weak (2) brittle
(3) thin (4) hard

322. One who is out to destroy the Government
(1) anarchist (2) villain
(3) criminal (4) enemy

323. One who loves all mankind
(1) philologist
(2) philosopher
(3) philanthropist
(4) philatelist

324. A person who cannot make a mistake
(1) inexplicable
(2) inevitable
(3) indispensable
(4) infallible

Directions (325-329) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 11.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

325. A place of good climate for invalids
(1) hospital (2) asylum
(3) sanatorium (4) retreat

326. To bite like a rat
(1) chew (2) cut
(3) split (4) gnaw

327. A style in which a writer makes display of his knowledge
(1) ornate (2) pedantic
(3) artificial (4) showy

328. A list of books available in a library
(1) catalogue (2) bibliography
(3) backlist (4) index

329. One who performs daring gymnastic feats
(1) athlete (2) juggler
(3) acrobat (4) conjuror

Directions (330–334) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ bold part of the sentence.

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

330. An office with a salary but no work
(1) honorary (2) sinecure
(3) insolvent (4) sinuous

331. The study or collection of coins
(1) nymphomania
(2) numismatics
(3) numerology
(4) numeric

332. One who hates women
(1) misogynist (2) misanthrope
(3) feminist (4) effeminate

333. A woman with dark brown hair
(1) blonde (2) philogynist
(3) brunette (4) dotard

334. Speech for the first time.
(1) introductory speech
(2) maiden speech
(3) concluding speech
(4) initial speech

Directions (335–338) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, Ist Sitting)

335. Someone who scientifically studies the birds
(1) earthologist
(2) orthopeadic
(3) orthodondist
(4) ornithologist

336. Something which is imagined to be real but actually does not exist.
(1) figment (2) insight
(3) mirage (4) shadow

337. Someone having many skills
(1) versatile (2) projectile
(3) cyclostyle (4) anglophile

338. To officially take private property away to seize.
(1) offer (2) confiscate
(3) annex (4) hijack

Directions (339 – 343) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, Ist Sitting : Patna)

339. A hater of women
(1) androgynist (2) misogynist
(3) misanthropist (4) eve-teaser

340. Easy to shape in any desired form
(1) ductile (2) malleable
(3) flexible (4) plasticine

341. Amount of money demanded by kidnappers
(1) donation (2) honorarium
(3) ransom (4) salary

342. Property inherited from one's father or ancestors
(1) alimony (2) patrimony
(3) voluntary (4) armistice

343. That which may be easily broken
(1) indestructible (2) revocable
(3) divisible (4) brittle

Directions (344-348) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

344. One whose motive is merely to get money
(1) businesslike (2) mercenary
(3) polyglot (4) fastidious

345. A man who is quite like a woman
(1) feminine (2) feminist
(3) effeminate (4) womanly

346. A co- worker in an office or institution
(1) companion (2) ally
(3) accomplice (4) colleague

347. To supply land with water by artificial means
(1) irrigate (2) mitigate
(3) watergate (4) postulate

348. A large burial ground
(1) mercenary (2) emissary
(3) symmetry (4) cemetery

Directions (349-353) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

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349. Exclusive possession or control of anything
(1) monotheism (2) monopoly
(3) monism (4) mono-mania

350. One who is unable to pay one's debt
(1) bankrupt (2) bankroll
(3) extravagant (4) borrower

351. Instrument that magnifies objects
(1) periscope (2) stethoscope
(3) telescope (4) microscope

352. Animals which live in water
(1) wild (2) domestic
(3) aquatic (4) barren

353. The study of plant life
(1) zoology (2) botany
(3) geography (4) geology

Directions (354 – 358) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, IInd Sitting)

354. One who eats too much
(1) glutton (2) obese
(3) overweight (4) greedy

355. Existing only in the mind
(1) imaginary (2) fallacy
(3) gamble (4) missionary

356. Likely to arouse envy
(1) enviable (2) economical
(3) envious (4) jealous

357. One who loves and supports his or her country and is willing to defend it.
(1) patriot (2) martyr
(3) alien (4) atheist

358. The study of birds
(1) zoology
(2) ornithology
(3) physiology
(4) anthropology

Directions (359–363) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

359. Inability to sleep
(1) insomnia
(2) slumber
(3) lassitude
(4) sleeping sickness

360. One who knows everything
(1) omnipresent (2) omnipotent
(3) omniscient (4) almighty

361. Animals that eat flesh
(1) herbivorous (2) omnivorous
(3) carnivorous (4) aquatic

362. A handwriting which is difficult or impossible to read
(1) illegitimate (2) illicit
(3) illegible (4) illusive

363. Talking disrespectfully of sacred things
(1) heresy (2) atheism
(3) blasphemy (4) apostasy

Directions (364-368) % In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

364. Men living in the same age
(1) recent
(2) modern
(3) contemporary
(4) compatriot

365. Someone who is killed fighting for the cause of religion or faith.
(1) prophet (2) martyr
(3) seer (4) mystic

366. A list of books and writings of one author or one subject.
(1) biography (2) lithography
(3) bibliography (4) orthography

367. Yearly celebration of a date or an event.
(1) birthday (2) jubilee
(3) anniversary (4) centenary

368. A list of the names of books
(1) epilogue (2) dialogue
(3) catalogue (4) prologue

Directions (369-375) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, Ist Sitting)

369. A person who readily believes others.
(1) credible (2) credulous
(3) sensitive (4) sensible

370. Has an evil reputation.
(1) notorious
(2) malicious
(3) magnanimous
(4) dubious

371. A person who helps even a stranger in difficulty
(1) samaritan
(2) altruist
(3) philanthropist
(4) beneficiary

372. Politicians are notorious for doing undue favour to their relatives.
(1) pluralism (2) nepotism
(3) dualism (4) polarism

373. The production of raw silk.
(1) sericulture (2) seroculture
(3) sariculture (4) syrumculture

374. Meaningless language with an exaggerated style intended to impress.
(1) orator
(2) public speaking
(3) verbalization
(4) rhetoric

375. The conference takes place once in three years.
(1) tetraenning (2) triennial
(3) treennial (4) thriennnial

Directions (376-382) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IInd Sitting)

376. An apartment building in which each apartment is owned separately by the people living in it, but also containing shared areas.
(1) condominium
(2) multiplex
(3) duplex
(4) caravan

377. A group of three powerful people.
(1) trio (2) tritium
(3) trivet (4) triumvirate

378. Operation of the body after death.
(1) post-mortem (2) obituary
(3) homage (4) mortuary

379. Not allowing the passage of light.
(1) oblique (2) opaque
(3) optique (4) opulant

380. Science regarding principles of classification.
(1) taxidermy (2) taxonomy
(3) toxicology (4) classicology

381. A political leader appealing to popular desires and prejudices.
(1) dictator (2) tyrant
(3) popularist (4) demagogue

382. Enclosed in a small closed space.
(1) closophobia
(2) clusterophobia
(3) claustrophobia
(4) liftophobia

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Directions (383-389) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

383. A general pardon granted by the Government to political offenders
(1) excuse (2) honesty
(3) amnesty (4) pardon

384. One who hates women
(1) misogamist (2) ambivert
(3) misanthrope (4) misogynist

385. One who cannot be corrected
(1) incorrigible (2) hardened
(3) invulnerable (4) incurable

386. A school boy who cuts classes frequently is a
(1) sycophant (2) truant
(3) martinet (4) defeatist

387. Detailed plan of a journey
(1) travel kit (2) schedule
(3) itinerary (4) travelogue

388. Stealing of ideas or writings of someone else
(1) scepticism (2) mesmerism
(3) plagiarism (4) autism

389. A person who consumes human flesh
(1) savage (2) captor
(3) carnivore (4) cannibal

Directions (390-396) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

390. One who is unaffected or indifferent to joy, pain, pleasure or grief
(1) tolerant (2) resigned
(3) passive (4) stoic

391. A person who is greatly respected because of wisdom
(1) veracious (2) vulnerable
(3) venerable (4) verger

392. An excessively morbid desire to steal
(1) stealomania (2) kleptomania
(3) cleftomania (4) keptomania

393. Prohibited by law or treaty from being imported or exported
(1) contraband (2) smuggled
(3) counterfeit (4) forged

394. Intentional destruction of racial groups
(1) regicide (2) genocide
(3) homicide (4) fratricide

395. A person in a vehicle or on horseback escorting another vehicle
(1) navigator (2) escort
(3) outrider (4) security

396. A person specially interested in the study of coins and medals.
(1) medallist (2) coinist
(3) numismatist (4) numerist

Directions (397–398) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013, Ist Sitting)

397. An act of violence to take control of a plane
(1) hold as hostage
(2) abduct
(3) hijack
(4) kidnap

398. One who is all powerful
(1) omnipotent (2) omniscient
(3) absolute (4) almighty

399. That which can not be believed
(1) inaudible (2) incredible
(3) invincible (4) indivisible

Directions (400 –402) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)

400. A form of government in which the supreme power rests with people is
(1) monarchy (2) oligarchy
(3) democracy (4) bureaucracy

401. Animals that live in a particular region
(1) fauna (2) wildlife
(3) native (4) beast

402. Send or bring somebody back to his own country
(1) asylum (2) refuge
(3) repatriate (4) emigrate

Directions (403-409) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

403. More like a woman than a man in manners and habits
(1) unmanly (2) effeminate
(3) womanish (4) delicate

404. Handwriting which is difficult or impossible to read
(1) unintelligible (2) eligible
(3) illegible (4) illogical

405. To play the part of, and function as, some other person
(1) imitate (2) pretend
(3) impersonate (4) act

406. Not easily pleased by anything
(1) fastidious (2) maiden
(3) medieval (4) precarious

407. To die without having made a will
(1) intaglio (2) inveterate
(3) intestate (4) insolvent

408. One who enjoys inflicting pain on himself
(1) masochist (2) nihilist
(3) egoist (4) sadist

409. Murder of a brother
(1) fratricide (2) patricide
(3) regicide (4) homicide

Directions (410-416) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

410. Science of human mind and behaviour
(1) physiology (2) psychology
(3) sociology (4) philology

411. A set of three related works by the same author
(1) topology (2) trilogy
(3) trichology (4) ecology

412. The study or practice of dancing or composing ballets
(1) calligraphy
(2) cartography
(3) choreography
(4) epigraphy

413. Having juicy or fleshy and thick tissues
(1) succulent (2) translucent
(3) dissolvent (4) dissident

414. One who accepts pleasure and pain equally
(1) thespian
(2) sadist
(3) stoic
(4) humanitarian

415. One who thinks or speaks too much of himself
(1) imposter (2) enthusiast
(3) egotist (4) optimist

416. An exact- copy of handwriting or a picture produced by a machine
(1) original (2) facsimile
(3) copy (4) None of these

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Directions (417-423) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

417. A study of sounds is known as
(1) stylistics (2) linguistics
(3) phonetics (4) semantics

418. To reduce to nothing
(1) lull (2) null
(3) annul (4) cull

419. An obviously true or hackneyed statement
(1) syllogism (2) iconic
(3) imagism (4) truism

420. Words inscribed on a tomb
(1) epitaph (2) epitome
(3) epistle (4) epilogue

421. The act of producing beautiful handwriting using a brush or a special pen.
(1) calligraphy (2) stencilling
(3) graphics (4) hieroglyphics

422. A word composed of the first letters of the words in a phrase
(1) abridgement (2) almanac
(3) anachronism (4) acronym

423. A person of obscure position who has gained wealth
(1) promiscuous
(2) parvenu
(3) sumptuary
(4) extravagant

Directions (424-428) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

424. A person who attends to the diseases of the eye is an
(1) oculist (2) optimist
(3) obstetrician (4) optician

425. The study of worms and insects
(1) taxidermy (2) entomology
(3) ornithology (4) paleontology

426. A person who devotes his/her life for the welfare of others
(1) altruist (2) hermit
(3) volunteer (4) martyr

427. A person who shows off his learning
(1) pedant (2) educationist
(3) exhibitor (4) researcher

428. Written law of a legislative body
(1) statute (2) stature
(3) static (4) statue

Directions (429-440) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

429. A pole or beam used as a temporary support
(1) scaffold (2) prop
(3) lean-to (4) rafter

430. One who studies the art of gardening
(1) agriculturist
(2) horticulturist
(3) gardener
(4) botanist

431. A remedy for all diseases
(1) cough syrup (2) panacea
(3) medicine (4) inhaler

432. Fear of closed spaces
(1) claustrophobia
(2) aquaphobia
(3) botanophobia
(4) kleptomania

433. Words written on the tomb of a dead person
(1) epigraph (2) epilogue
(3) epitaph (4) etymology

434. A handwriting that cannot be read
(1) illegible (2) inedible
(3) illegal (4) illicit

435. The line when the land and sky seems to meet
(1) atmosphere (2) milky Way
(3) horizon (4) distant land

436. A list of passengers and luggage
(1) waybill (2) wagon
(3) wirepuller (4) whist

437. A person difficult to please
(1) fastidious (2) callous
(3) sadist (4) ferocious

438. A decorative handwriting
(1) calligraphy (2) manuscript
(3) inscription (4) hagiography

439. That which cannot be defeated
(1) invincible (2) invulnerable
(3) infallible (4) indictable

440. Study of the nature of God
(1) philology (2) theology
(3) humanism (4) philosophy

Directions (441–443) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

441. A short story based on your personal experience
(1) legend (2) anecdote
(3) fable (4) parable

442. A former student of a school, college or university
(1) genius (2) scholar
(3) learner (4) alumnus

443. A building in which aircraft are housed
(1) granary (2) dockyard
(3) garage (4) hangar

Directions (444–446) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)

444. One who lends money at a very high interest
(1) banker (2) usurer
(3) imposter (4) former

445. Incapable of being approached
(1) inaccessible
(2) inadmissible
(3) irresistible
(4) illegal

446. One who takes care of a building
(1) janitor
(2) manager
(3) warden
(4) beadle

Directions (447–449) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

447. One who possesses many talents.
(1) versatile (2) unique
(3) dexterous (4) attractive

448. Detailed plan of journey.
(1) travelogue (2) travel–kit
(3) schedule (4) itinerary

449. One who lives/survives on others/other lives.
(1) expatriate (2) pesticide
(3) parasite (4) refugee

Directions (450 – 452) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

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450. An assembly of worshippers
(1) configuration
(2) confrontation
(3) congregation
(4) conflagration

451. A person who lives by himself
(1) extrovert (2) prophet
(3) monk (4) recluse

452. A medicine to nullify the effect of poison
(1) antidote (2) anticlimax
(3) antibody (4) antigen

Directions (453-457) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

453. A decorative ring of flowers and leaves
(1) wreathe (2) wreath
(3) wreeth (4) wrath

454. A man of evil reputation
(1) notorious (2) gracious
(3) laborious (4) mischievous

455. An inscription on a tomb
(1) epitaph (2) dirge
(3) pyre (4) cenotaph

456. A public institution for the care and protection of children without parents.
(1) conservatory (2) orphanage
(3) academy (4) asylum

457. A heavy continuous fall of rain
(1) drizzle (2) blizzard
(3) downpour (4) avalanche

Directions (458–462) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)

458. Completing a period of hundred-years
(1) centennial (2) centurion
(3) century (4) centenarian

459. Animals that can live on land and water
(1) terrestrial (2) aquatic
(3) amphibians (4) parasitic

460. The art of making maps and charts
(1) aalligraphy
(2) palaeography
(3) metallurgy
(4) cartography

461. A game in which no one wins
(1) draw (2) obsolete
(3) legal (4) illegal

462. Shaking movement of the ground
(1) tremor (2) shiver
(3) vibrate (4) oscillate

Directions (463-467) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which, can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IInd Sitting)

463. Liable to be easily broken.
(1) translucent (2) brittle
(3) unhealthy (4) opaque

464. A room or building, for the preservation of plants.
(1) plantation (2) farmyard
(3) greenhouse (4) plantain

465. A large number of fish swimming together.
(1) troupe (2) swarm
(3) litter (4) shoal

466. A list of things to be discussed at a meeting.
(1) minutes (2) issues
(3) agenda (4) data

467. A figure with many angles or sides.
(1) hexagon (2) octagon
(3) polygon (4) pentagon

Directions (468-474) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam–2013, 27.04.2014)

468. An extract from a book of writing
(1) excerpt (2) review
(3) footnote (4) preface

469. One living on vegetables
(1) vegetarian (2) herbivore
(3) carnivore (4) barbarian

470. A person who supports or speaks in favour of something
(1) advocate (2) assistance
(3) adviser (4) volunteer

471. The firing of many guns at the same time to mark an occasion
(1) fusillade (2) salvo
(3) attack (4) volley

472. A word that reads the same backwards as forwards
(1) acrostic (2) homophone
(3) acronym (4) palindrome

473. A person who is self-centred
(1) egoist (2) masochist
(3) narcissist (4) eccentric

474. A principle or standard by which anything is or can be judged
(1) manifesto (2) copyright
(3) epitome (4) criterion

Directions (475-481) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam–2013, 27.04.2014)

475. The practise of having many wives.
(1) bigamy (2) calligraphy
(3) polygamy (4) polyandry

476. Take great pleasure.
(1) revel (2) satisfied
(3) uphold (4) overhaul

477. A strong dislike.
(1) reciprocity (2) entreaty
(3) animosity (4) malice

478. A frog lives both on land as well as in water.
(1) animate
(2) amphibian
(3) aquatic
(4) ambidexterous

479. The Mahabharata is a long poem based on a noble theme.
(1) summary (2) story
(3) narration (4) epic

480. A person who abstains completely from alcoholic drinks.
(1) teetotaller
(2) derelict
(3) subjunctive
(4) incriminatory

481. Person who files a suit.
(1) charger (2) suitor
(3) plaintiff (4) accuser

Directions (482 – 486) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

482. One who offers his service of his own freewill
(1) worker (2) slave
(3) volunteer (4) servant

483. One who is always doubting
(1) sceptic (2) deist
(3) rationalist (4) positivist

484. A collection of slaves
(1) coffle (2) crew
(3) company (4) cortege

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485. A professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army
(1) mercenary (2) liquidator
(3) venal (4) hireling

486. Not likely to be easily pleased
(1) fastidious (2) infallible
(3) fatalist (4) communist

Directions (487-491) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

487. A speech made without preparation
(1) impromptu (2) unscripted
(3) ad lib (4) extempore

488. Loss of memory
(1) amnesty (2) amnesia
(3) dementia (4) myopia

489. A writing or a speech in praise of someone
(1) tribute (2) eulogy
(3) accolade (4) oration

490. The art of beautiful handwriting
(1) genealogy (2) calligraphy
(3) cartography (4) philology

491. A person who repairs broken window-glasses
(1) welder (2) sculptor
(3) glazier (4) patisserie

Directions (492-498) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, Ist Sitting)

492. A state where no law and order exists
(1) monarchy (2) mobocracy
(3) anarchy (4) democracy

493. He is my partner in crime.
(1) friend (2) accomplice
(3) neighbour (4) companion

494. Her speech could not be heard by those sitting in the last few rows.
(1) imperceptible
(2) indelible
(3) inaudible
(4) ineffable

495. A short trip or excursion
(1) rambler (2) jaunt
(3) detour (4) stroller

496. Motive or incitement to action
(1) remark (2) contract
(3) proposition (4) incentive

497. Science or practice of map drawing
(1) chirography (2) xerography
(3) cartography (4) pictography

498. A speaker's platform
(1) stage (2) stand
(3) pulpit (4) podium

Directions (499-505) : In the following questions, out of the four alternavies, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, IInd Sitting)

499. A person who works for an employer for a fixed period of time in order to learn the particular skills needed in their job
(1) labourer (2) worker
(3) employee (4) apprentice

500. A word or practice that has gone out of use
(1) obsolete (2) absolute
(3) outdated (4) old-fashioned

501. Favouritism granted in politics or business to relatives
(1) monotheism (2) nepotism
(3) hedonism (4) redtapism

502. A person who collects coins
(1) ornithologist (2) numismatist
(3) philatelist (4) coin collector

503. A supplement to a will
(1) furlough (2) adjunct
(3) effusion (4) codicil

504. Estimation of a thing's worth
(1) pay (2) goodness
(3) appraisal (4) beliefs

505. To free completely from blame
(1) let go (2) clear
(3) exonerate (4) release

Directions (506-512) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014, Ist Sitting)

506. Passing out of use
(1) adolescent (2) reticent
(3) translucent (4) obsolescent

507. A drink usually made from a mixture of one or more alcoholic drinks
(1) cocktail (2) mocktail
(3) liquor (4) bisque

508. Affecting or relating to cows
(1) feline (2) bovine
(3) ovine (4) vulpine

509. Something that might happen in the future
(1) contingency (2) insurance
(3) emergency (4) prophecy

510. A special fondness or liking for
(1) propensity (2) inclination
(3) penchant (4) preoccupation

511. Relating to kinship with the father
(1) patrilineal (2) fratrilineal
(3) matrilineal (4) familial

512. A part of a word that can be pronounced separately
(1) particle (2) sibilant
(3) syllable (4) letter

Directions (513-519) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

513. To remove an objectionable part from a book.
(1) exterminate (2) expurgate
(3) extirpate (4) destroy

514. Pertaining to sheep
(1) canine (2) bovine
(3) ovine (4) feline

515. Hole excavated by an animal as dwelling
(1) borrow (2) burrow
(3) bore (4) pierce

516. Person believing in free will
(1) guardian
(2) tyrant
(3) humanitarian
(4) libertarian

517. Small pieces of metal that fly out from an exploding bomb
(1) shrapnel (2) splinters
(3) filings (4) bullets

518. All the arts, beliefs and social institutions etc. characteristic of a race
(1) culture
(2) civilization
(3) infrastructure
(4) ritual

519. The act of speaking about one's thoughts when one is alone.
(1) silence (2) monologue
(3) dialogue (4) soliloquy

Directions (520-526) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

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520. Study of caves
(1) speleology (2) seismology
(3) topology (4) numismatics

521. Government by the few
(1) oligarchy (2) autocracy
(3) monarchy (4) anarchy

522. Materials that change naturally by the action of bacteria
(1) inflammable
(2) perishable
(3) biological
(4) biodegradable

523. Having a stale smell or taste
(1) rancid (2) insipid
(3) savoury (4) tepid

524. A wooden object used for connecting animals that are pulling a vehicle
(1) rein (2) leash
(3) whip (4) yoke

525. A man who knows a lot about things like food, music and art
(1) priest (2) optimist
(3) hostage (4) connoisseur

526. A doctor who specializes in diseases of the nose
(1) rhinologist (2) otologist
(3) pathologist (4) podiatrist

Directions (527–531) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

527. Animals which suckle their young
(1) herbivores (2) mammals
(3) carnivores (4) omnivores

528. A drug or other substance that induces sleep
(1) reviver (2) stimulant
(3) energic (4) sedative

529. A speech delivered without any preparation
(1) temporary
(2) exemplary
(3) extempore
(4) contemporary

530. Animals that eat flesh
(1) herbivorous
(2) carnivorous
(3) omnivorous
(4) insectivorous

531. A fictitious name especially one assumed by an author
(1) nick name (2) pseudonym
(3) sobriquet (4) pet name

Directions (532-536) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IInd Sitting)

532. Widespread scarcity of food
(1) hunger (2) drought
(3) poverty (4) famine

533. Inflammation of gums
(1) gangerene
(2) gingivitis
(3) conjunctivitis
(4) orchitis

534. A book written by an unknown author
(1) anonymous (2) acrimonious
(3) audacious (4) assiduous

535. An event that causes great harm to dams
(1) problem (2) disaster
(3) pain (4) relief

536. Beyond correction
(1) inveterate (2) glib
(3) incorrigible (4) incongruous

Directions (537 – 541) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)

537. Incapable of error
(1) erroneous (2) incorrigible
(3) unbeatable (4) infallible

538. One who believes everything he or she hears
(1) credulous (2) credible
(3) creditable (4) credential

539. An allowance made to a wife by her husband, when they are legally separated.
(1) alimony (2) parsimony
(3) matrimony (4) honorarium

540. Wild imagination
(1) whim (2) fantasy
(3) fancy (4) memory

541. A poem of fourteen lines
(1) ballad (2) psalm
(3) sonnet (4) carol

Directions (542–546) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/words printed in bold in the sentence.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

542. The secretary's proposal was adopted with the full agreement of all the members.
(1) ambitiously (2) unanimously
(3) equivocally (4) vehemently

543. That which makes it difficult to recognize the presence or real nature of something
(1) camouflage (2) transparent
(3) infallible (4) image

544. Code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence
(1) formality
(2) statesmanship
(3) protocol
(4) hierarchy

545. A person who can make himself/herself feel at home in any country
(1) cosmocrat (2) cosmesis
(3) cosmetician (4) cosmopolitan

546. The Bedouin Arabs are people of no fixed abode.
(1) barbarians (2) nomads
(3) vagabonds (4) travellers

Directions (547 - 551) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

547. A person who drives our motor cars
(1) driver (2) chauffeur
(3) conductor (4) lift-operator

548. The headmaster brought back to mind the outstanding achievements of the school.
(1) remembered (2) reminded
(3) reminisced (4) recalled

549. Lack of feeling
(1) empathy (2) apathy
(3) sympathy (4) pity

550. Accidental good fortune
(1) serendipity (2) good luck
(3) chance (4) fluke

551. Short speech or poem given at the end of a play or a book
(1) epilogue (2) epigram
(3) epitaph (4) epicure

Directions (552-563) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

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552. Study of the interaction of people with their environment
(1) ecology (2) psychology
(3) philosophy (4) geography

553. A list of explanations of rare, technical or obsolete words
(1) dictionary (2) glossary
(3) lexicon (4) catalogue

554. Underground place for storing wine or other provisions
(1) garage (2) cellar
(3) attic (4) hall

555. Free somebody from blame or guilt
(1) excuse (2) reprimand
(3) exonerate (4) acquit

556. One who plays for pleasure rather than as a profession
(1) player (2) amateur
(3) performer (4) actor

557. One who does something for the first time
(1) leader (2) model
(3) forerunner (4) pioneer

558. A government run by officials
(1) democracy (2) anarchy
(3) oligarchy (4) bureaucracy

559. That which can be drunk
(1) edible (2) palatable
(3) potable (4) culpable

560. One who is neither intelligent nor dull
(1) ordinary (2) average
(3) fair (4) mediocre

561. Person leading a life of strict self-discipline
(1) hedonist (2) disciplinarian
(3) atheist (4) ascetic

562. A person who loves everybody
(1) egoist (2) fatalist
(3) humanist (4) altruist

563. A small village or a group of houses
(1) community (2) settlement
(3) hamlet (4) colony

Directions (564–575) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

564. A person who wastes his money on luxury
(1) Luxuriant (2) Stingy
(3) Extravagant (4) Luxurious

565. Edible means that which
(1) can be edited
(2) can not be deleted
(3) edifying
(4) is worth eating

566. A written declaration of government or a political party
(1) manifesto (2) affidavit
(3) dossier (4) document

567. One who is rather fastidious
(1) Tempestuous (2) Punctual
(3) Meticulous (4) Carefree

568. Pay attention
(1) Heed (2) Glance at
(3) Overlook (4) Repair

569. Branch of medicine concerned with children and their illness
(1) Cardiology (2) Osteopathy
(3) Pediatrics (4) Morphology

570. Government by the wealthy
(1) Theocracy
(2) Plutocracy
(3) Bureaucracy
(4) Aristocracy

571. People at a religious gathering
(1) Rabble (2) Mob
(3) Congregation (4) Crowd

572. A person who collects and / or studies stamps
(1) Pioneer (2) Philatelist
(3) Pianist (4) Philanthropist

573. Information about the bird species was inaccessible. One has to access rare websites to access it
The meaning of the bold word is
(1) that which cannot be read
(2) that which cannot be reached
(3) that which cannot be remembered
(4) that which cannot be stretched

574. Guilty of the crime
(1) daring (2) suspicious
(3) culpable (4) ruthless

575. Incapable of being tired
(1) indefatigable (2) invincible
(3) untiring (4) tireless

Directions (576-587) : In each of the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014 (TF No. 482 RN 5)

576. A woman whose husband is dead
(1) divorcee (2) fiancee
(3) widower (4) widow

577. One who eats no animal flesh
(1) cannibal (2) pilgrim
(3) vegetarian (4) pedestrian

578. Man who has more than one wife at a time.
(1) celibate (2) bigamist
(3) misogamist (4) polygamist

579. One who deals in flowers
(1) A drover (2) A brazier
(3) A florist (4) A fruiterer

580. House or shelter of a gipsy
(1) wigwam (2) chalet
(3) caravan (4) igloo

581. A person who leaves one country to settle in another
(1) emigrant (2) traveller
(3) tourist (4) globe-trotter

582. A partner in a crime
(1) friend (2) comrade
(3) accomplice (4) companion

583. Relating to the countries of the west
(1) Oriental (2) Hellenistic
(3) Occidental (4) Platonic

584. A person who always runs after women
(1) Philanthropist
(2) Don Juan Casanova
(3) Philanderer
(4) Philatelist

585. A person employed to drive a private or hired car
(1) chauffeur (2) autoist
(3) cabbie (4) automobilist

586. Sentimental longing for a period in the past
(1) recollection (2) nostalgia
(3) reminiscence (4) wistfulness

587. A medicine that softens the bowels
(1) antacid (2) laxative
(3) remedy (4) herb

Directions (588-594) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014 TF No. 022 MH 3)

588. Belief in many gods
(1) pantheism (2) monotheism
(3) polytheism (4) atheism

589. A cluster of flowers on a branch
(1) bouquet
(2) inflorescence
(3) wreath
(4) incandescence

590. A person who believes that only selfishness motivates human actions
(1) agnostic (2) cynic
(3) sceptic (4) misogynist

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591. A highly skilled musician
(1) artiste (2) virtuoso
(3) performer (4) diva

592. A method of boiling briefly to cook food slightly
(1) steam (2) bake
(3) saute (4) parboil

593. The group, especeally in the arts, regarded as being the most experimental
(1) avant - garde
(2) iconoclast
(3) revolutionary
(4) nerd

594. One who helps people by giving them money or other aid
(1) benefactor (2) beneficiary
(3) tycoon (4) patriot

Directions (595–599) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014 , Ist Sitting TF No. 333 LO 2)

595. A policy that segregates people on the basis of race
(1) chauvinism
(2) theism
(3) apartheid (4) partisan

596. Something which lasts forever
(1) eternal (2) youthful
(3) mortal (4) infallible

597. The schedule of travel
(1) itinerary (2) time–table
(3) travelbook (4) guidebook

598. Poem in short stanzas narrating a popular story
(1) ballet (2) epic
(3) ballad (4) sonnet

599. Design made by putting together coloured pieces of glass or stones
(1) tracery (2) mosaic
(3) relief (4) oleograph

Directions (600–604) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)

600. A fear of closed/dark place
(1) xenophobia
(2) acrophobia
(3) claustrophobia
(4) pyrophobia

601. Fear of telling lies
(1) mythophobia
(2) legendary
(3) lyophobia
(4) oratory

602. A person employed as a car–driver for an important person
(1) cabby (2) chauffeur
(3) cavalier (4) wagoner

603. Walking in sleep
(1) obsession
(2) hallucination
(3) somnambulism
(4) somniloquism

604. A particular method of working
(1) methodology
(2) knack
(3) working pattern
(4) modus operandi

Directions (605–616) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015 Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

605. A fourteen-line poem
(1) sonnet (2) lyric
(3) ballad (4) ode

606. The plants and vegetation of a region
(1) flora (2) landscape
(3) environment (4) fauna

607. Constant effort to achieve something
(1) attempt
(2) enthusiasm
(3) vigour
(4) perseverance

608. Wildly unreasonable, illogical or ridiculous
(1) abject (2) adept
(3) arid (4) absurd

609. A vivacious and lively experience is said to be
(1) scintillating (2) soothing
(3) scenic (4) synthetic

610. To try to settle a dispute between two other parties
(1) medicate (2) mediate
(3) meddle (4) meditate

611. To secure a boat by attaching it to an anchor
(1) moor (2) moot
(3) morose (4) moose

612. To free a person by a verdict of 'not guilty'.
(1) acquaint (2) acquit
(3) acquiesce (4) acquire

613. One who hates mankind
(1) philanthropist
(2) misogynist
(3) humanitarian
(4) misanthrope

614. Imposed a restriction on
(1) constipated (2) conserved
(3) constrained (4) construed

615. Unwelcome aspect of a situation
(1) flippant (2) flip side
(3) flip-flop (4) flint lock

616. Feeling annoyed at the sight of unfair treatment
(1) indifferent (2) indisposed
(3) indignant (4) indigent

Directions (617–621) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

617. Walking in sleep
(1) somnambulism
(2) insomnia
(3) somnolence
(4) sleepyhead

618. Artistic, musical or dramatic interpretation.
(1) rendition (2) report
(3) imitation (4) reparation

619. That which cannot be avoided
(1) infallible (2) inestimable
(3) indifferent (4) inevitable

620. A person who leaves his own country in order to go and live in another.
(1) emigrant (2) refugee
(3) immigrant (4) expatriate

621. Showing a dislike of anything improper.
(1) strict (2) crude
(3) prim (4) rude

Directions (622-626) : In the following five questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 IInd Sitting)

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622. A planned route or journey
(1) iterate (2) itinerary
(3) itinerant (4) isolate

623. A man who helps a stranger or a person in difficulties is
(1) a samaritan (2) a mercenary
(3) a stoic (4) an altruist

624. Speech of great importance and gravity
(1) maiden (2) momentous
(3) monumental (4) momentary

625. Continuing for a long period of time without interruption
(1) continuum (2) recurring
(3) perpetual (4) frequenting

626. Specially skilled in story – telling
(1) a compositor (2) a raconteur
(3) a vocalist (4) a narrator

Directions (627-633) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

627. Medical study of skin and its diseases
(1) orthopaedics
(2) dermatology
(3) endocrinology
(4) gynaecology

628. A process involving too much official formality
(1) nepotism (2) diplomacy
(3) bureaucracy (4) red-tapism

629. A person who enters without any invitation
(1) vandal (2) burglar
(3) intruder (4) thief

630. Not suitable for eating
(1) spicy (2) tasteless
(3) uneatable (4) inedible

631. A recurrent compulsive urge to steal
(1) kleptomania
(2) pneumonia
(3) insomnia
(4) nymphomania

632. Act of injuring another's reputation by any slanderous communication
(1) defamation
(2) orchestration
(3) aberration
(4) misrepresentation

633. A story in which animals or objects speak and give wholesome moral lesson.
(1) legend (2) fable
(3) parable (4) allegory

Directions (634–640) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

634. One who does not believe in the existence of God
(1) atheist (2) theist
(3) mystic (4) cynic

635. To free someone from all blames
(1) consolidate (2) fling
(3) forbid (4) exonerate

636. That which cannot be effaced
(1) illegible (2) indelible
(3) invincible (4) affable

637. A person who deliberately sets fire to a building
(1) arsonist (2) extortionist
(3) hijacker (4) assassin

638. One who makes an official examination of accounts
(1) auditor (2) registrar
(3) creditor
(4) chartered accountant

639. Conferred as an honor
(1) honorary (2) honorable
(3) honorarium (4) honorific

640. The burial of a corpse
(1) internment (2) interment
(3) interrogate (4) interpose

Directions (641-647) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

641. A study of ancient things
(1) physiology (2) archaeology
(3) ethnology (4) zoology

642. A person who deserves all praise
(1) detestable (2) lovable
(3) despicable (4) laudable

643. One who is skillful
(1) disciplined (2) diligent
(3) different (4) dexterous

644. One who runs away from justice or the law
(1) smuggler (2) criminal
(3) fugitive (4) thief

645. Of one's own free will
(1) mandatory (2) obligatory
(3) voluntary (4) compulsory

646. One who is too careless to plan for the future
(1) imprudent (2) impractical
(3) impotent (4) improvident

647. One who has long experience
(1) novice (2) expert
(3) veteran (4) practitioner

Directions (648–654) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

648. To die without making a will
(1) inure (2) inane
(3) intestate (4) indigent

649. One who is concerned with the welfare of others
(1) ascetic (2) hedonist
(3) egoist (4) altruist

650. That which cannot be avoided
(1) inevitable (2) unrestrained
(3) unvarying (4) integral

651. A person who agrees to work for somebody in order to learn a skill
(1) lackey (2) pupil
(3) apprentice (4) assistant

652. Opinion contrary to accepted doctrines
(1) controversy (2) advocacy
(3) heresy (4) convention

653. Make pale by excluding light
(1) foliate (2) percolate
(3) procreate (4) etiolate

654. Someone who is designated to hear both sides of a dispute and make a judgement
(1) counsellor (2) arbitrator
(3) magistrate (4) manager

Directions (655-660) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

655. A thing fit to be eaten
(1) eligible (2) audible
(3) delectable (4) edible

656. A land fit for growing crops
(1) sprout (2) arable
(3) sterlized (4) venerable

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657. Feint
(1) pretended effect
(2) pretended attack
(3) pretended effort
(4) pretended support

658. A person who is long experienced or practiced in an activity/capacity
(1) veteran (2) versatile
(3) vulnerable (4) venerable

659. An excessive fear of confined spaces
(1) hydrophobia
(2) bathophobia
(3) cynophobia
(4) claustrophobia

660. A remedy for all diseases
(1) analgesia (2) panacea
(3) eternal (4) mortal

661. Study of the skin and its diseases
(1) dactylogy (2) dermatology
(3) dendrology (4) axiology

662. A person who looks at the bright side of things
(1) cynic (2) pessimist
(3) optimist (4) sycophant

663. A record of historical events
(1) documentary (2) anecdotes
(3) archives (4) annals

664. One who knows many languages
(1) polyphony (2) polyglot
(3) polyandry (4) polygamy

665. The area of medicine that treats illnesses of bones
(1) ornithology
(2) paediatrics
(3) orthodontics
(4) orthopaedics

666. A reserve for animals, birds etc. in their natural habitat
(1) sanctuary (2) century
(3) forest (4) woods

Directions (667–673) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

667. Something that is difficult to understand
(1) incomplete
(2) inconclusive
(3) inconceivable
(4) incomprehensible

668. That which is arranged by conferring or discussing
(1) meeting (2) seminar
(3) debate (4) negotiation

669. A mournful poem or a song
(1) comedy (2) tragedy
(3) elegy (4) ode

670. An image without objective reality
(1) shadow (2) utopia
(3) sensation (4) hallucination

671. The branch of medical science which deals with the problems of the old
(1) oncology (2) obstetrics
(3) paediatrics (4) geriatrics

672. A child secretly changed for another in infancy
(1) nipper (2) changeling
(3) tiddler (4) tyke

673. One who suffers for one's faith
(1) prophet (2) mystic
(3) seer (4) martyr

Directions (674–676) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, Ist Sitting)

674. Put side by side
(1) juxtapose (2) impose
(3) propose (4) depose

675. One who can not be corrected
(1) ineligible
(2) indolent
(3) indefatigable
(4) incorrigible

676. Chief or Commander of army
(1) lieutenant (2) major
(3) general (4) colonel

Directions (677-679) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, IInd Sitting)

677. To put two and two together
(1) proud
(2) good friend
(3) selfish friend
(4) understand

678. A container for the ashes of a dead person
(1) vessel (2) vase
(3) jug (4) urn

679. One who pretends to be what he is not
(1) hypocrite (2) turncoat
(3) liar (4) actor

Directions (680–691) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

680. Too willing to obey other people
(1) sublimate (2) subjugate
(3) subaltern (4) subservient

681. A person extremely desirous of money
(1) miser (2) avaricious
(3) fervent (4) extravagant

682. An error or misprint in printing or writing
(1) agenda (2) axiom
(3) erratum (4) jargon

683. A person who is very selective, disgusted easily, and is hard to please.
(1) fastidious (2) ambiguous
(3) selector (4) misanthrope

684. The period between two reigns
(1) anachronism
(2) interregnum
(3) intermission
(4) era

685. Rub or wipe out
(1) efface (2) plunder
(3) terminate (4) remove

686. A statement in which you say the same thing twice in different words
(1) temerity (2) tarragon
(3) tautology (4) repetition

687. One who is known widely but usually unfavourably is
(1) famous (2) illustrious
(3) notorious (4) tarnished

688. A person who has had one or more limbs removed
(1) amputee (2) handicap
(3) limber (4) fatalist

689. A song sung at the death of a person
(1) sonnet (2) ode
(3) elegy (4) liturgy

690. To destroy completely
(1) bluster (2) chide
(3) dawdle (4) annihilate

691. No longer in existence or use
(1) invincible (2) delete
(3) obsolete (4) inefficient

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Directions (692–695) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

692. A cinema show held in the afternoon
(1) entertainment
(2) play
(3) premiere
(4) matinee

693. A handsome man
(1) adonis (2) tycoon
(3) debonair (4) cavalier

694. Intentional damage to arrest production
(1) nemesis
(2) sangfroid
(3) sabotage
(4) modus operandi

695. Introductory part or lines to a discourse or play
(1) prologue (2) blurb
(3) monologue (4) epilogue

Directions (696–699) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

696. Someone not fit to be chosen
(1) non-eligible (2) ineligible
(3) uneligible (4) imeligible

697. One who compiles a dictionary
(1) lexicon
(2) lexical
(3) lexicography
(4) lexicographer

698. A person who steals the writing of others
(1) plagiarism (2) popular
(3) plagiarist (4) nepotism

699. Animals living in water
(1) mammals (2) aquatic
(3) amphibian (4) gregarious

Directions (700-703) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

700. A place where birds are kept
(1) aquarium (2) aviary
(3) sanctuary (4) apiary

701. A gathering at a religious place
(1) congregation (2) spectators
(3) mob (4) audience

702. Art of working with metals
(1) meteorite (2) metaphysics
(3) metallurgy (4) metalloid

703. One who compiles a dictionary
(1) lexicographer
(2) cartographer
(3) bibliographer
(4) lapidist

Directions (704–707) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

704. A person who worships only one God
(1) polytheist (2) monotheist
(3) philogymist (4) theist

705. A person who helps another to commit a crime
(1) colleague (2) accomplice
(3) assistant (4) supporter

706. A legal agreement that allows someone to use a building or land for a period of time, usually is return for rent
(1) assurance (2) deal
(3) lease (4) bond

707. The act of killing one's own brother or sister
(1) homicide (2) suicide
(3) patricide (4) fratricide

Directions (708–711) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

708. Rules governing socially acceptable behaviour
(1) politeness (2) formality
(3) behaviour (4) etiquette

709. A person who is easily deceived or tricked
(1) tangible (2) trouble
(3) trickster (4) gullible

710. Lasting for a very short time
(1) metronimic (2) friable
(3) eternal (4) ephemeral

711. Submission to all that happens as inevitable
(1) pessimism (2) pragmatism
(3) fatalism (4) superstition

Directions (712–715) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

712. The first public performance of a musical or theatrical work or the first showing of a film
(1) opener (2) premiere
(3) debut (4) preview

713. One who cannot make any mistake
(1) illegible (2) inaudible
(3) invisible (4) infallible

714. An act of misappropriation of money
(1) embezzlement
(2) misconduct
(3) debasement
(4) corruption

715. A person in charge of a museum
(1) architect (2) mayor
(3) philatelist (4) curator

Directions (716 – 720) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 Ist sitting TF No. 3148585)

716. The belief that God is in everything, including nature.
(1) pantheism (2) mysticism
(3) naturalism (4) polytheism

717. Gradually advanced
(1) evolved (2) evoluted
(3) evaded (4) advantaged

718. The study of growing garden plants
(1) nursery (2) orchard
(3) nomenclature (4) horticulture

719. One who copies from other writers
(1) antagonist (2) contender
(3) plagiarist (4) offender

720. Scientific study of Earthquakes
(1) seismology
(2) astrology
(3) geography
(4) anthropology

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Directions (721 – 725) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 IInd sitting)

721. Reasoning method involving two statements from which a conclusion is reached
(1) logism (2) syllogism
(3) rhetoric (4) rhapsody

722. Those who pass through this gate without permission will be prosecuted.
(1) passers by (2) tresspassers
(3) culprits (4) absconders

723. Change the appearance to deceive or to hide the identity.
(1) dissemble (2) disguise
(3) dupe (4) display

724. A person between 90 and 100 years old.
(1) septuagenarian
(2) nonagenarian
(3) centenarian
(4) octogenarian

725. The science of the functioning and growth of society.
(1) anthropology
(2) philosophy
(3) sociology
(4) psychology

Directions (726–727) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

726. To send someone back to his or her own country
(1) extirpate (2) repatriate
(3) expropriate (4) exile

727. A person of great learning in several languages.
(1) polycarp (2) polyglot
(3) polychrome (4) polymath

Directions (728-729) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

728. One who hates people.
(1) misandrist
(2) misologist
(3) misanthrope
(4) misogynist

729. A person with strong desire to steal.
(1) nelomania (2) kleptomania
(3) losmomania (4) melanomania

Directions (730) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

730. to renounce one's throne
(1) abdicate (2) arrogate
(3) abstain (4) abrogate

731. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
Make something less severe.
(1) aggravation (2) mediation
(3) palliation (4) reduction

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

732. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
Lively or high-spirited
(1) depression
(2) grave
(3) vivacious
(4) discouraged

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

733. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
One who does or studies without seriousness.
(1) dilettante (2) diligent
(3) deliberate (4) distracted

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

734. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
Not clear
(1) stupidity (2) obscure
(3) clarity (4) intensity

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

735. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ senetence.
Strange in appearance
(1) bizarre (2) rustic
(3) geriatric (4) decrepit

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

736. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.
The study of election.
(1) arachnology (2) philately
(3) philanthropy (4) psephology

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

737. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words.
Enigmatic person
(1) unique (2) unstable
(3) stable (4) unknowable

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

738. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words.
A group of islands
(1) islet (2) archipelago
(3) reef (4) atoll

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

739. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.
Sudden involuntary muscular contraction.
(1) sprain (2) spasm
(3) spam (4) span

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

740. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words.
An indirect reference
(1) innuendo (2) remarks
(3) suggestion (4) aside

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

Directions (741–742) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

741. A person who thinks he is ill all the time
(1) hypochondriac
(2) neophyte
(3) maniac
(4) misanthrope

742. A place where coins are made
(1) mint (2) factory
(3) cannery (4) monetary

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Directions (743–744) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

743. The act of showing disrespect towards sacred things
(1) congregation
(2) etymology
(3) panjandrum
(4) blasphemy

744. Usage of an incorrect word in place of the one which is similar in pronunciation
(1) spoonerism
(2) malapropism
(3) blooper
(4) corpsing

Directions (745) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

745. Art of designing or writing on wax
(1) cartography (2) cerography
(3) psephology (4) etymology

Directions (746–748) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

746. Favouritism shown by a person in power to his relatives
(1) formalism
(2) red–tapism
(3) nepotism
(4) bureaucracy

747. A round-about way of expression
(1) verbosity
(2) talkativeness
(3) circumlocution
(4) loquacious

748. Suitable or intended for only young persons
(1) youthful (2) puerile
(3) adolescent (4) juvenile

Directions (749–751) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

749. Money given to agent on sales
(1) help (2) commission
(3) assignment (4) endeavour

750. Person believing in one marriage
(1) polygamist (2) misogynist
(3) monogamist
(4) philanthropist

751. A system of government in which only one political party is allowed to function
(1) oligarchy
(2) dictatorship
(3) totalitarianism
(4) theocracy

Directions (752-754) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

752. A record of one's own life written by oneself
(1) history
(2) biography
(3) bibliography
(4) autobiography

753. Belong to the same period
(1) comrades
(2) contemporaries
(3) compromises
(4) renegades

754. One who listens secretly to private conversation
(1) eavesdropper
(2) encroacher
(3) eaves bearer
(4) listener

Directions (755-757) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

755. Drug which causes people to sleep easily
(1) poppy (2) soporific
(3) beguile (4) pedant

756. The branch of philosophy concerned with the study of the principles of beauty, especially in art
(1) artistic (2) aesthetics
(3) ethics (4) metaphysics

757. The study of skin
(1) dermatology
(2) dermatoglyphics
(3) stratigraphy
(4) oncology

Directions (758–760) : Out of the four alternatives, find out the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

758. A rough, violent, troublesome person.
(1) tartar (2) talker
(3) vagabond (4) swindler

759. A brave, nobleminded or chivalrous man
(1) handsome (2) robust
(3) gallant (4) reckless

760. Obsession with books
(1) bibliomania (2) megalomania
(3) xenophobia (4) egomania

Directions (761–763) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

761. A large body of people playing various musical instruments.
(1) melody (2) harmony
(3) elocution (4) orchestra

762. Solemn religious acts
(1) demonstrations
(2) celebrations
(3) rites
(4) functions

763. That which cannot be averted
(1) inevitable
(2) irreparable
(3) incomparable
(4) indisputable

Directions (764–766) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

764. A remedy for all diseases
(1) antiseptic (2) antibiotic
(3) narcotics (4) panacea

765. Of the highest quality
(1) Productive (2) reactive
(3) Superlative (4) relative

766. A place of shelter for ships
(1) harbour (2) helipad
(3) port (4) barrack

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Directions (767–769) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

767. A place where soldiers live.
(1) tanks
(2) shacks
(3) ordnance Depots
(4) barracks

768. A man who collects old and new coins.
(1) geologist
(2) numismatist
(3) archaeologist
(4) zoologist

769. Regular users of places/ restaurant etc.
(1) client (2) clientele
(3) often (4) usage

Directions (770–772) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

770. A person who has lost the protection of the law
(1) outlaw (2) immigrant
(3) outcast (4) orphan

771. Falsification of documents etc.
(1) xeroxing (2) forgery
(3) laminating (4) copying

772. To make atonement for one's sins
(1) expiate (2) renounce
(3) remonstrate (4) recant

Directions (773–775) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

773. Committing murder in revenge
(1) massacre (2) vendetta
(3) homicide (4) regicide

774. The thing that can be easily broken
(1) amorphous (2) brittle
(3) subtle (4) solid

775. An unimportant person.
(1) nonagenarian
(2) nonentity
(3) nonpareil
(4) nonconformist

Directions (776–778) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

776. a job carrying no salary
(1) honorary
(2) memento
(3) honorarium
(4) memorandum

777. act of stealing something in small quantities
(1) pillage (2) plagiarise
(3) proliferate (4) pilferage

778. pertaining to the west
(1) celestial (2) occidental
(3) oriental (4) terrestrial

Directions (779–781) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

779. highly skilled
(1) consummate
(2) inveterate
(3) notorious
(4) maladroit

780. identification with the feelings of another
(1) sympathy (2) empathy
(3) apathy (4) compassion

781. insatiable desire for wealth
(1) selfish (2) avarice
(3) egoist (4) generosity

Directions (782–784) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

782. An action or event that happens before another important one and forms an introduction to it
(1) foreword (2) predecessor
(3) prefix (4) prelude

783. A computer printout sent out by a bank regarding debits and credits in your account
(1) bank draft (2) statement
(3) over-draft (4) payee

784. Refresh and revive
(1) invigorate (2) investigate
(3) invalidate (4) invigilate

Directions (785–787) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

785. Property inherited from one's father or ancestors.
(1) patrimony (2) mercenary
(3) hereditary (4) aristocracy

786. A person who is womanish in his habits
(1) feminist (2) philogynist
(3) effeminate (4) feminine

787. One who is converted from one religion to another
(1) Pilgrim (2) Polytheist
(3) Proselyte (4) Presbyte

Directions (788–790) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

788. Write or carve words on stone or paper
(1) sketch (2) imprint
(3) affix (4) inscribe

789. Unable to pay one's debt
(1) insolvent (2) impute
(3) indebt (4) obligate

790. Trouble and annoy continually
(1) complaint (2) harass
(3) punish (4) oppress

Directions (791-793) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (Ist Sitting)

791. A notice of a person's death
(1) memorandum
(2) obituary
(3) reminder
(4) rejoinder

792. An animal that lives in groups
(1) hoard
(2) fastidious
(3) gullible
(4) gregarious

793. Hard working and diligent
(1) seditious (2) sedate
(3) sedulous (4) scheming

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Directions (794-796) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

794. A brief or short stay at a place
(1) solitude (2) soiree
(3) sojourn (4) solstice

795. That which can be believed
(1) miraculous (2) creditable
(3) credible (4) gullible

796. One who is indifferent to pain or pleasure
(1) Eccentric (2) Philosopher
(3) Fatalist (4) Stoic

Directions (797–799) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

797. An abattoir is
(1) a place where animals are slaughtered
(2) a place where abbots stay
(3) a title of respect given to a priest or abbot
(4) a place where animals are worshipped

798. A man with abnormal habits
(1) eccentric (2) frantic
(3) idiotic (4) sulky

799. Words inscribed on the tomb
(1) epigraph (2) epigram
(3) epitaph (4) elegy

Directions (800–802) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

800. A person who lays too much stress on bookish–learning
(1) pervert (2) pedant
(3) philosopher (4) scholar

801. Postponement or delay permitted in the suffering of a penalty or the discharge of an obligation.
(1) respite (2) spire
(3) splurge (4) scourge

802. Deviation from the right course
(1) imagination
(2) amalgamation
(3) illumination
(4) aberration

Directions (803–805) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

803. A person's peculiar habit
(1) trait
(2) idiosyncrasy
(3) idiolect (4) talent

804. Speech delivered without preparation
(1) rhetoric (2) oration
(3) extempore
(4) maiden speech

805. One who will do any job for anyone for money
(1) mercenary (2) recruit
(3) hoodlum (4) merchant

Directions (806–808) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

806. An act of travelling from one place to another
(1) series (2) journey
(3) sequence (4) programme

807. The thing no longer in use
(1) obstacle (2) obsolete
(3) obsidian (4) obstruction

808. Misappropriation of money
(1) embezzlement
(2) robbery
(3) theft
(4) fraud

Directions (809–820) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

809. When something moves in a straight line
(1) quadrilineal
(2) octalineal
(3) rectilineal
(4) trapilineal

810. Tending to associate with others of one's kind
(1) grassivorous
(2) gregarian
(3) gregarious
(4) graminivorous

811. General pardon for offences against the state
(1) sanctify (2) amnesty
(3) gratuity (4) red-tapism

812. A person motivated by irrational enthusiasm.
(1) moderate (2) conservative
(3) fanatic (4) fan

813. Wide, uninterrupted view
(1) window view
(2) panorama
(3) macroscopic
(4) eagle view

814. An instrument for measuring pressure of gases
(1) barometer (2) anemometer
(3) micrometer (4) manometer

815. That cannot be expressed in words
(1) indelible (2) ineffable
(3) ingrate (4) inexorable

816. A mixture of dried, naturally fragrant plant material, used to provide a gentle natural scent inside buildings, especially in residential settings.
(1) potpourri (2) perfume
(3) scent (4) aroma

817. Placing different things in order to create an interesting effect
(1) sit for a portrait
(2) render precisely
(3) juxtapose
(4) framing

818. Study of cultures
(1) eremology (2) etymology
(3) ethology (4) ethnology

819. A person speaking many languages
(1) conversant (2) polyglot
(3) talkative (4) orator

820. A lengthy and aggressive speech addressed to a large assembly.
(1) hullabaloo
(2) cacophony
(3) pandemonium
(4) harangue

Directions (821–831) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 01.12.2016)

821. One who is not easily pleased by anything
(1) gullible (2) fastidious
(3) innocent (4) amenable

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822. Head of monks in an abbey
(1) padre (2) dean
(3) abbot (4) deacon

823. The word is no longer in use.
(1) obsolete (2) old fashion
(3) antique (4) vanished

824. A person unselfishly concerned for or devoted to the welfare of others.
(1) egoist (2) unselfish
(3) altruist (4) welfarist

825. Inscription on a gravestone
(1) obituary
(2) memorial
(3) epitaph
(4) epigraph

826. Violation of that which is holy and sacred
(1) malevolent (2) sacrilege
(3) bizarre (4) iniquitous

827. One who believes in many Gods.
(1) polyglot (2) polygamy
(3) polygon (4) polythiest

828. One who lends money on high rates of interest
(1) usurper (2) usherer
(3) usurer (4) undertaker

829. A post with little work but high salary.
(1) freelancer (2) sine qua non
(3) sinecure (4) quangos

830. A person, especially a young one, with exceptional abilities.
(1) intellectual (2) prodigy
(3) genius (4) mastermind

831. Incapable of feeling tired or exhausted
(1) invincible (2) inflatable
(3) indefatigable (4) inextricable

832. A new word coined by an author.
(1) novelty (2) innovation
(3) neologism (4) inception

Directions (833–844) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given phrase.

(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)

833. One who collects postage stamps.
(1) Philanthropist
(2) Numismatist
(3) Philatelist
(4) Curator

834. Those who pass through this gate without permission will be prosecuted.
(1) bypassers
(2) absconders
(3) thoroughfares
(4) trespassers

835. Nations that do not trust each other / look upon each other.
(1) calmly (2) hopefully
(3) askance
(4) retrospectively

836. Constant effort to achieve something.
(1) patience (2) vigour
(3) enthusiasm
(4) perseverance

837. The story of one's own life.
(1) autobiography
(2) cartography
(3) calligraphy
(4) bibliography

838. A person who constantly thinks that he is sick.
(1) hypochondriac
(2) misogynist
(3) misanthrope
(4) hyper pituitary

839. One of the time-tested ways of remembering a series of items.
(1) recollection
(2) schematizing
(3) mnemonic
(4) ingenuity

840. A careful preservation and protection of wildlife is the need of the hour.
(1) management
(2) embankment
(3) enhancement
(4) conservation

841. Anything written in a letter after it is signed.
(1) corrigendum
(2) manuscript
(3) postscript
(4) postdiction

842. We are expecting a good monsoon this year.
(1) getting
(2) predicting
(3) hoping
(4) visualising

843. Responsible according to law.
(1) eligible (2) illegitimate
(3) legalised (4) liable

844. Opposed to great or sudden change.
(1) conservative
(2) revolutionary
(3) evolutionary
(4) static

Directions (845–847) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

845. One who studies the working of the human mind.
(1) anthropologist
(2) psychologist
(3) neurologist
(4) ethnologist

846. Place given to soldiers to live in
(1) barracks (2) trench
(3) garage (4) quay

847. A person of South African Dutch descent
(1) boar (2) boer
(3) boor (4) bore

Directions (848-850) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

848. Lack of skill
(1) inertness (2) insistence
(3) ineptness (4) insolence

849. Stick with a thick end used in a mortar for pounding
(1) thistle (2) stifle
(3) sceptre (4) pestle

850. An act when people vote in order to make a decision about a particular subject or policy rather than voting for a person
(1) election (2) exit-poll
(3) by-election (4) referendum

Directions (851-853) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences and choose the option corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

851. One who sets type for books, newspapers, etc.
(1) typist (2) editor
(3) composer (4) compositor

852. Land covered by water on three sides
(1) island (2) mainland
(3) strait (4) peninsula

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853. A drug or other substance that produces sleep
(1) soporific (2) depressant
(3) narcotic (4) antiseptic

Directions (854–856) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences and choose the option corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

854. A thing no longer in use
(1) illusion (2) illegal
(3) obsolete (4) historic

855. A place where astronomical observations are made
(1) laboratory (2) observatory
(3) astrolibrary (4) astrophery

856. Killing one's sister
(1) regicide (2) fratricide
(3) matricide (4) sororicide

Directions (857-859) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

857. Experts who scientifically study insects
(1) gerontologists
(2) pathologists
(3) entomologists
(4) ornithologists

858. One who pretends to be what he is not
(1) hypocrite (2) pessimist
(3) optimist (4) infallible

859. A paper/story/poem first written out by hand
(1) handicraft (2) manuscript
(3) handiwork (4) thesis

Directions (860-862) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

860. A place where money is coined.
(1) bank (2) mint
(3) firm (4) parliament

861. The process by means of which plants and animals breathe.
(1) respiration (2) germination
(3) absorption (4) transpiration

862. One who sneers at the aims and beliefs of his fellow men.
(1) critic (2) connoisseur
(3) pedant (4) cynic

Directions (863–865) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

863. A small shop that sells fashionable clothes, cosmetics etc.
(1) store (2) stall
(3) boutique (4) booth

864. Interval between two events
(1) recess (2) interlude
(3) shuttle (4) prelude

865. A person's peculiar habit
(1) peculiarity (2) trait
(3) distinction (4) idiosyncracy

Directions (866–868) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

866. The art of delaying
(1) degeneration
(2) inflation
(3) procrastination
(4) regression

867. A doctor who specializes in the diseases of the eyes
(1) ophthalmologist
(2) optimist
(3) optician
(4) orthodontist

868. Person who eats too much
(1) cannibal (2) glutton
(3) obese (4) carnivorous

Directions (869–871) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

869. A narrow stretch of land connecting two large bodies of land.
(1) lagoon (2) cape
(3) strait (4) isthumus

870. An animal which lives by preying on other animals
(1) aggressor (2) attacker
(3) terminator (4) predator

871. Government or rule by a small group of people
(1) monarchy (2) oligarchy
(3) autocracy (4) autonomy

Directions (872–874) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

872 One who copies from other writers
(1) pluralist (2) imitator
(3) plagiarist (4) copycat

873. Thing that can be felt or touched
(1) pandemic
(2) palpable
(3) paltry
(4) panchromatic

874. The scientific study of elections
(1) pathology
(2) palaeontology
(3) psephology
(4) philology

Directions (875–877) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

875. Shine with a bright but brief or irregular light
(1) whimper (2) flicker
(3) cower (4) mutter

876. The act of setting free from bondage of any kind
(1) emancipation
(2) eradication
(3) indemnity
(4) emigration

877. A disease that affects a large number of people in an area at the same time
(1) endemic (2) epidemic
(3) epidermic (4) endothermic

Directions (878-880) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences and choose the option corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

878. One who is eighty years old
(1) septagenarian
(2) sextagenarian
(3) nonagenarian
(4) octogenarian

879. A shady fertile place in the desert
(1) oasis (2) motel
(3) orchard (4) garden

880. A place where bees are kept
(1) apiary (2) nursery
(3) aviary (4) kennel

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Directions (881–883) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

881. A drug which makes one see things that are not really there.
(1) aphrodisiac
(2) steroid
(3) carcinogen
(4) hallucinogen

882. Providing relief
(1) reissue (2) reprieve
(3) rejoinder (4) refuge

883. The philosophy of putting another's welfare above one's own.
(1) agnosticism
(2) polytheism
(3) altruism
(4) iconoclasm

Directions (884–886) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

884. A person who is new to a profession
(1) expert (2) coach
(3) tutor (4) novice

885. That which makes one highly knowledgeable
(1) erudition
(2) irreverence
(3) irritability
(4) impulsiveness

886. A state of emotional or intellectual separation
(1) euphoria
(2) ecstasy
(3) alienation
(4) communion

Directions (887-889) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

887. Proposition made as a basis for reasoning without the assumption of its truth
(1) hypertext (2) hypocrisy
(3) hyperbole (4) hypothesis

888. Indifference to pleasure and pain
(1) perseverance
(2) tolerance
(3) stoicism
(4) radicalism

889. No longer a child, but not yet an adult
(1) youngster (2) adolescent
(3) juvenile (4) yokel

Directions (890–892) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

890. Act of making things like new again.
(1) innovate (2) renovate
(3) motivate (4) activate

891. One who knows everything.
(1) omniscient (2) conscious
(3) intellectual (4) learned

892. Any morbid dread of water.
(1) hydrofoil (2) hydrophobia
(3) hydraulic (4) hyacinth

Directions (893–895) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

893. The ceremony of crowning a sovereign
(1) felicitation (2) promotion
(3) coronation (4) installation

894. One who tends to patronize, rebuff or ignore people regarded as social inferiors and imitate, admire people regarded as social superiors
(1) snob (2) fob
(3) dandy (4) freak

895. A room where dead bodies are kept until burial
(1) grave (2) cemetery
(3) mortuary (4) pyre

Directions (896–898) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

896. Government by a king
(1) autocracy (2) aristocracy
(3) oligarchy (4) monarchy

897. Hobson's choice
(1) choice to live or die
(2) excellent choice
(3) no choice at all
(4) bigman's choice

898. Violation of the sanctity of a sacred place
(1) sin (2) sacrilege
(3) sedition (4) blasphemy

Directions (899–901) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

899. A child born after the death of father
(1) post dated (2) premature
(3) paternal (4) posthumous

900. A person who completely abstains from alcohol
(1) teetotaller (2) drunkard
(3) alcoholic (4) imposter

901. One who is able to use both hands
(1) sinister
(2) ambidextrous
(3) ambivalent
(4) amateur

Directions (902–904) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

902. Chief of a group of workmen.
(1) chieftain (2) engineer
(3) foreman (4) middleman

903. Bitter quarrel between two families existing for a long period.
(1) siege (2) feud
(3) battle (4) war

904. Animals without a backbone.
(1) marsupials (2) mammals
(3) vertebrate (4) invertebrates

Directions (905–907) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

905. The act of killing a king
(1) regicide (2) regalcide
(3) genocide (4) homicide

906. Emission of light or heat from a central point
(1) rays (2) refraction
(3) reflection (4) radiation

907. That which cannot be believed
(1) awesome (2) incredible
(3) credible (4) ineffective

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Directions (908-910) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

908. Action that is likely to make people very angry
(1) inflationary
(2) inflammable
(3) commensurable
(4) inflammatory

909. A humorous drawing dealing with current events or politics.
(1) sketch (2) illustration
(3) cartoon (4) skit

910. Act of mercy killing
(1) suicide (2) euthanasia
(3) immolation (4) asphyxiation

Directions (911-913) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)

911. A paper written by hand
(1) manuscript
(2) autobiography
(3) print
(4) document

912. Bare minimum needed for survival
(1) sustenance
(2) subsistence
(3) sustainable
(4) supplement

913. People who belong to the same country
(1) patriots (2) comrades
(3) compatriots (4) natives

Directions (914-916) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.10.2016 (IInd sitting)

914. A large enclosure or building for keeping birds
(1) aviary (2) effrontery
(3) augury (4) apiary

915. Printed notice of somebody's dearth
(1) mourning
(2) obituary
(3) condolence
(4) commiseration

916. One who is not easily pleased by anything
(1) fanatic (2) fatalistic
(3) fastidious (4) neurotic

917. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the phrase.
a loud, harsh, piercing cry
(1) noise (2) howl
(3) screech (4) cry

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

918. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the phrase.
A hollow object used to contain something.
(1) platter (2) salver
(3) plate (4) receptacle

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

919. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the phrase.
To sweep over something so as to surround it completely.
(1) engulf (2) imbibe
(3) drown (4) plunge

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

920. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the phrase.
To take someone somewhere suddenly and quickly
(1) rush (2) whisk
(3) fly (4) flit

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

Directions (921–932) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

921. The act of killing a whole group of people, specially a whole race.
(1) patricide (2) genocide
(3) parricide (4) matricide

922. Animals that can live on land and in water.
(1) anthropoid (2) aquatic
(3) amphibian (4) marsupial

923. A hater of woman.
(1) monarchist (2) misanthrope
(3) philanderer (4) misogynist

924. A state where there is no effective government.
(1) secular (2) democracy
(3) governance (4) anarchy

925. A person who opposes war or use of military force.
(1) narcissist (2) fatalist
(3) pacifist (4) fascist

926. Substance used in surgery to produce unconsciousness.
(1) antiseptic (2) antidote
(3) anesthetic (4) cocaine

927. Master of ceremonies
(1) ceremonist (2) compere
(3) organiser (4) manager

928. A remedy for all diseases.
(1) tonic (2) nectar
(3) panacea (4) elixir

929. A place for fish or water plants.
(1) aviary (2) apiary
(3) herbarium (4) aquarium

930. The study of birds is known as
(1) ornithology (2) zoology
(3) biology (4) anatomy

931. The belief that everyone is equal and should have the same right and opportunities.
(1) altruistic (2) egoistic
(3) egalitarian (4) octogenarian

932. Irresistible craving for alcoholic drinks
(1) pyromania (2) dipsomania
(3) megalomania
(4) kleptomania

Directions (933-937) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given word(s)/sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 30.04.2017 (Ist Sitting)

933. An uneducated person
(1) joker (2) clown
(3) instructor (4) illiterate

934. A person learning a trade under someone
(1) assistant (2) secretary
(3) clerk (4) apprentice

935. That which is unlawful
(1) legal (2) court
(3) bail (4) illicit

936. Made or done without previous preparation
(1) immediate (2) impromptu
(3) urgent (4) prompt

937. A house where children with no parent are taken care of
(1) creche (2) hospital
(3) nursery (4) orphanage

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ANSWERS

1. (1)	2. (4)	3. (3)	4. (3)
5. (2)	6. (2)	7. (3)	8. (1)
9. (2)	10. (3)	11. (1)	12. (2)
13. (4)	14. (1)	15. (3)	16. (2)
17. (3)	18. (2)	19. (1)	20. (2)
21. (2)	22. (4)	23. (1)	24. (2)
25. (2)	26. (3)	27. (1)	28. (1)
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33. (2)	34. (1)	35. (2)	36. (4)
37. (1)	38. (1)	39. (1)	40. (3)
41. (2)	42. (3)	43. (2)	44. (4)
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557. (4)	558. (4)	559. (3)	560. (4)
561. (4)	562. (4)	563. (3)	564. (3)

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565. (4)	566. (1)	567. (3)	568. (1)
569. (3)	570. (2)	571. (3)	572. (2)
573. (2)	574. (3)	575. (1)	576. (4)
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613. (4)	614. (3)	615. (2)	616. (3)
617. (1)	618. (1)	619. (4)	620. (1)
621. (1)	622. (2)	623. (2)	624. (2)
625. (3)	626. (2)	627. (2)	628. (4)
629. (3)	630. (4)	631. (1)	632. (1)
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673. (4)	674. (1)	675. (4)	676. (3)
677. (4)	678. (4)	679. (1)	680. (4)
681. (2)	682. (3)	683. (1)	684. (2)
685. (1)	686. (3)	687. (3)	688. (1)
689. (3)	690. (4)	691. (3)	692. (4)
693. (1)	694. (3)	695. (1)	696. (2)
697. (4)	698. (3)	699. (2)	700. (2)
701. (1)	702. (3)	703. (1)	704. (2)
705. (2)	706. (3)	707. (4)	708. (4)
709. (4)	710. (4)	711. (3)	712. (2)
713. (4)	714. (1)	715. (4)	716. (1)
717. (1)	718. (4)	719. (3)	720. (1)
721. (2)	722. (2)	723. (2)	724. (3)
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749. (2)	750. (3)	751. (3)	752. (4)

753. (2)	754. (1)	755. (2)	756. (2)
757. (1)	758. (1)	759. (3)	760. (1)
761. (4)	762. (3)	763. (1)	764. (4)
765. (3)	766. (1)	767. (4)	768. (2)
769. (2)	770. (1)	771. (2)	772. (1)
773. (2)	774. (2)	775. (2)	776. (1)
777. (4)	778. (2)	779. (1)	780. (2)
781. (2)	782. (4)	783. (2)	784. (1)
785. (1)	786. (3)	787. (3)	788. (4)
789. (1)	790. (2)	791. (2)	792. (4)
793. (3)	794. (3)	795. (3)	796. (4)
797. (1)	798. (1)	799. (3)	800. (2)
801. (1)	802. (4)	803. (2)	804. (3)
805. (1)	806. (2)	807. (2)	808. (1)
809. (3)	810. (3)	811. (2)	812. (3)
813. (2)	814. (4)	815. (2)	816. (1)
817. (3)	818. (4)	819. (2)	820. (4)
821. (2)	822. (3)	823. (1)	824. (3)
825. (3)	826. (2)	827. (4)	828. (3)
829. (3)	830. (2)	831. (3)	832. (3)
833. (3)	834. (4)	835. (3)	836. (4)
837. (1)	838. (1)	839. (3)	840. (4)
841. (3)	842. (2)	843. (4)	844. (1)
845. (2)	846. (1)	847. (2)	848. (3)
849. (4)	850. (4)	851. (4)	852. (4)
853. (1)	854. (3)	855. (2)	856. (4)
857. (3)	858. (1)	859. (2)	860. (2)
861. (1)	862. (4)	863. (3)	864. (2)
865. (4)	866. (3)	867. (1)	868. (2)
869. (4)	870. (4)	871. (2)	872. (3)
873. (2)	874. (3)	875. (2)	876. (1)
877. (2)	878. (4)	879. (1)	880. (1)
881. (4)	882. (2)	883. (3)	884. (4)
885. (1)	886. (3)	887. (4)	888. (3)
889. (2)	890. (2)	891. (1)	892. (2)
893. (3)	894. (1)	895. (3)	896. (4)
897. (3)	898. (2)	899. (4)	900. (1)
901. (2)	902. (3)	903. (2)	904. (4)
905. (1)	906. (4)	907. (2)	908. (4)
909. (3)	910. (2)	911. (1)	912. (2)
913. (3)	914. (1)	915. (2)	916. (3)
917. (3)	918. (4)	919. (1)	920. (2)
921. (2)	922. (3)	923. (4)	924. (4)
925. (3)	926. (3)	927. (2)	928. (3)
929. (4)	930. (1)	931. (3)	932. (2)
933. (4)	934. (4)	935. (4)	936. (2)
937. (4)			

EXPLANATIONS

1. (1) veteran
   veteran (N.) : a person with a long experience of any occupation.
   genius (N.) : a person who is unusually intelligent or who has a very high level of skill.
   seasoned (Adj.) : a person having a lot of experience of a particular activity.
   ambidextrous (Adj.) : a person who can use both hands equally well
2. (4) epitaph
   epitaph (N.) : words written on a tomb
   epithet (N.) : defamatory/ offensive/abusive words/phrases
   epigraph (N.) : an engraved inscription
   soliloquy (N.) : a dramatic speech; monologue
3. (3) surreptitious
   surreptitious (Adj.) : stealthily done; secretly done
   devious (Adj.) : behaving in a dishonest way
   nefarious (Adj.) : criminal
   villainous (Adj.) : very evil and unpleasant
4. (3) obosolete
   obsolete (Adj.) : something no longer in use
   desolate (Adj.) : empty and without people, making you feel sad/ frightened
   absolute (Adj.) : total and complete
   primitive (Adj.) : belonging to an early stage in the development of humans and animals
5. (2) amoral
   amoral (Adj.) : not following any moral rules and not caring about right/wrong
   moral (Adj.) : concerned with principles of right and wrong behaviour
   immoral (Adj.) : not considered to be good or honest by most people
   immortal (Adj.) : that lives or lasts forever
6. (2) Pacifist
   pacifist (N.) : a person who opposes war or use of military force

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fascist (N.) : a person who supports an attitude which is in favour of strong central government and which does not allow any opposition
narcissist (N.) : a person who has the habit of admiring himself too much
fatalist (N.) : a person who believes in fate

7. (3) scurrilous
scurrilous (Adj.) : severely abusive writing in journals
imaginary (Adj.) : existing only in your mind
speculative (Adj.) : based on guessing/on opinions that have been formed without knowing all the facts
sarcastic (Adj.) : expressing or expressive of ridicule that hurts

8. (1) invocation
invocation (N.) : Call upon God or any other power (like law), etc. for help or protection
involution (N.) : the action of embracing something
inundation (N.) : the rising of a body of water and its overflowing onto normally dry land
revocation (N.) : the act of cancelling a law, etc.

9. (2) claustrophobia
claustrophobia (N.) : an extreme fear of being in a small confined place
agoraphobia (N.) : a fear of being in public places where there are many other people
xenophobia (N.) : a fear of people from other countries
paraphobia (N.) : a fear of other people when there is no evidence or reason for this

10. (3) addict
addict (N.) : a person who is unable to stop taking harmful drugs
adamant (Adj.) : determined not to change your mind
edict (N.) : an official order or statement given by somebody in authority
derelict (N.) : a person without a home, a job or property

11. (1) dynasty
dynasty (N.) : a series of rulers of a country who all belong to the same family
lineage (N.) : the series of families that somebody comes from originally
ancestry (N.) : the family or the race of people that you come from
progeny (N.) : a person's children; the young of animals and plants

12. (2) sever
sever (V.) : to cut something into two pieces
severe (Adj.) : extremely bad or serious
sewer (N.) : an underground pipe that is used for carrying, waste from houses, factories, etc.
sow (V.) : to introduce/spread feelings or ideas that cause trouble; to plant or spread seeds in or on the ground

13. (4) plaque
plaque (N.) : a flat piece of stone, metal, etc. with a name and date on attached to a wall in memory of a person or an event
tabloid (N.) : a newspaper with small pages
poster (N.) : a sign posted in a public place as an advertisement
board (N.) : a flat piece of material designed for a special purpose

14. (1) fraud
fraud (N.) : an act of deceiving somebody in order to make money
robbery (N.) : the crime of stealing money or goods from a bank, shop/store, person using violence or threat
pickpocket (N.) : a person who steals money, etc. from other people's pockets, especially in crowded places
theft (N.) : the crime of stealing something from a person or place

15. (3) epilogue
epilogue (N.) : a speech at the end of a play, book, or film/movie that comments on or acts as a conclusion to what has happened
prologue (N.) : a speech at the beginning of a play, book, or film/movie that introduces it
dialogue (N.) : conversations in a look, play or film/movie
monologue (N.) : a long speech by one person during a conversation that stops other people from speaking or expressing an opinion

16. (2) ambiguous
ambiguous (Adj.) : that can be understood in more than one way; not clearly defined or stated
amphibious (Adj.) : able to live both on land and in water
amorphous (Adj.) : having no definite shape
confusing (Adj.) : a state of not being certain

17. (3) insolvent
insolvent (N.) : a person not having enough money to pay what he owes
solvent (N.) : a person who has enough to pay his debts; not in debt
banker (N.) : a person who owns a bank or has an important job at a bank
lender (N.) : a person/an organisation that lends money

18. (2) obsolete
obsolete (Adj.) : no longer in use
obscure (Adj.) : not well-known; unknown
pristine (Adj.) : fresh and clean
lapsed (Adj.) : no longer valid

19. (1) immigrant
immigrant (N.) : a person who has come to live permanently in a country
emigrant (N.) : a person who leaves his country to live in another
tourist (N.) : a person who is travelling/visiting a place for pleasure
settler (N.) : a person who goes to live in a new country/region

20. (2) feasible
feasible (Adj.) : that is possible and likely to be achieved
probable (Adj.) : likely to happen, to exist or to be true
tenable (Adj.) : easy to defend against attack/criticism
explicable (Adj.) : that can be explained/understood

21. (2) reciprocate
reciprocate (V.) : to behave or feel towards somebody in the same way as he behaves or feels towards you; give in return
present (N.) : a thing that you give to somebody as a gift
compromise (N.) : an agreement made between two people or groups

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approve (V.) : to think that somebody/something is acceptable/suitable

22. (4) visionary
visionary (N.) : original and showing the ability to think about/plan the future with great imagination and intelligence
dreamer (N.) : a person who has ideas/plans that are not practical/realistic
seer (N.) : a person who claims that he can see what is going to happen in the future
idealist (N.) : someone guided more by ideals than by practical considerations

23. (1) paediatrician
paediatrician (N.) : a doctor who treats children
pedagogue (N.) : a teacher
pedestrian (N.) : a person walking and not travelling in a vehicle
paedophile (N.) : a person who is sexually attracted to children

24. (2) psephologist
psephologist (N.) : a person (sociologist) who studies election trends
entomologist (N.) : a zoologist (person) who studies insects
demagogue (N.) : a political leader who tries to win support by using arguments based on emotion rather than reason
eugenist (N.) : a person who studies methods of improving the quality of the human race, especially by selective breeding

25. (2) feminist
feminist (N.) : a person who supports the belief that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men
male chauvinist (N.) : a man who believes men are more important, intelligent etc.
fatalist (N.) : a person who believes in fate/destiny
futurist (N.) : a person who predicts the future

26. (3) infanticide
infanticide (N.) : the crime of killing a baby
homicide (N.) : the crime of killing somebody deliberately; murder
genocide (N.) : the murder of a whole race or group of people
suicide (N.) : the act of killing yourself deliberately

27. (1) gastronomy
gastronomy (N.) : the art and practice of cooking and eating good food
astronomy (N.) : the scientific study of the sun, moon, stars, planets, etc.
vegetarianism (N.) : a diet excluding all meat and fish
gourmet (N.) : a person who knows a lot about good food and wines and who enjoys choosing, eating and drinking them.

28. (1) stoic
stoic (N.) : a person who is able to suffer pain or trouble without complaining or showing what he is feeling
stylist (N.) : an artist who is a master of a particular style
cynic (N.) : someone who is critical of the motives of others
psychic (N.) : a person sensitive to things beyond the natural range of understanding

29. (2) momentary
momentary (Adj.) : lasting for a very short time; brief
momentous (Adj.) : very important or serious; historic
trivial (Adj.) : not important or serious; not worth considering
petty (Adj.) : small and unimportant; minor

30. (3) hijack
hijack (V.) : to use violence or threats to take control of a vehicle, in order to force it to travel to a different place or to demand something from a government
attack (V.) : try to hurt or kill somebody
contract (N.) : an official written agreement
detour (V.) : to take a longer route in order to avoid a problem or to visit a place

31. (4) emigrant
emigrant (N.) : a person who leaves his country to live in another
immigrant (N.) : a person who has come to a country to live in it permanently
alien (N.) : strange and frightening; different from what you are used to; hostile
citizen (N.) : a person who has the legal right to belong to a particular country

32. (3) misanthrope
misanthrope (N.) : a person who hates and avoids other people
philanthropist (N.) : a rich person who helps the poor and those in need
terrorist (N.) : a person who takes part in terrorism (political violence)
misogynist (N.) : a man who hates women

33. (2) universal
universal (Adj.) : done by or involving all the people in the world or in a particular group
versatile (Adj.) : able to do many things
cosmopolitan (Adj.) : a having experience of many different parts of the world
secular (Adj.) : living among ordinary people rather than in a religious community

34. (1) funambulist
funambulist (N.) : a person who performs on a tight rope or a slack rope
upholsterer (N.) : a person whose job is to upholster (to cover a chair, etc. with a soft material and cloth) furniture
acrobat (N.) : an entertainer who performs difficult acts such as balancing on high ropes
aviator (N.) : a person who flies an aircraft

35. (2) etymology
etymology (N.) : the study of the origin and history of words and their meanings
linguistics (N.) : the scientific study of a language
verbose (N.) : using or containing more words than are needed
anthology (N.) : a collection of poems, stories, etc. That have been written by different people and published together in a book

36. (4) burglar
burglar (N.) : a person who enters a building illegally in order to steal
poacher (N.) : a person who illegally hunts birds, animals or fish on somebody else's property

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bandit (N.) : a member of an armed group of thieves who attack travellers
intruder (N.) : a person who enters an area illegally

37. (1) cartography
cartography (N.) : the art or process of drawing or making maps
geography (N.) : the scientific study of the earth's surface, physical features, divisions, products, population, etc.
geology (N.) : the scientific study of the earth
atlas (N.) : a book of maps

38. (1) ligaments
ligaments (N.) : a strong band of tissues in the body that connects bones and supports organs and keeps them in position
endoderm (N.) : the inner germ layer that develops into the digestive and respiratory systems
muscles (N.) : a piece of body tissue that you contract and relax in order to move a particular part of the body
fibre (N.) : the part of food that helps to keep a person healthy by keeping bowels working and moving other food quickly through the body; roughage

39. (1) prototype
prototype (N.) : the first design of something from which other forms are copied or developed
sculpture (N.) : a work of art that is a solid figure or object made by carving/shaping wood, stone, clay, metal, etc.
icon (N.) : a small symbol on a computer screen that represents a program/file ; a famous person/ thing that people admire and see as a symbol of a particular idea (a way of life, etc)
photograph (N.) : a picture that is made by using a camera that has a film sensitive to light inside it

40. (3) auditorium
auditorium (N.) : the area of a theatre or concert hall where the audience sits
aquarium (N.) : a large glass container in which fish and other water creatures and plants are kept
gymnasium (N.) : athletic facility equipped for sports or physical training
stadium (N.) : a large sports ground surrounded by rows of seats and other buildings

41. (2) transitory
transitory (Adj.) : continuing for only a short time; temporary
regular (Adj.) : done or happening often
rotatory (Adj.) : of or relating to or causing rotation
repository (Adj.) : a place where something is stored in large quantities

42. (3) credulous
credulous (Adj.) : too ready to believe things
credible (Adj.) : that can be believed or trusted
incredible (Adj.) : unbelievable
incredulous (Adj.) : not willing or not able to believe

43. (2) quadruped
quadruped (N.) : any creature with four feet
tetrapod (N.) : any vertebrate that has four limbs/descended from four-limbed ancestors, eg. snake, whale, etc.
polyped (N.) : something having many legs

44. (4) pacifist
pacifist (N.) : a person who believes that war and violence are always wrong
socialist (N.) : a person who believes in or supports the belief that everyone has an equal right to a share of a country's wealth and that the government should own and control the main industries
communist (N.) : a person who believes in or supports living together and sharing possessions and responsibilities
fascist (N.) : a person who supports an extreme political system or attitude which is in favour of strong central government and which does not allow any opposition

45. (4) perseverance
perseverance (N.) : the quality of continuing to try to achieve a particular aim despite difficulties
patience (N.) : the ability to stay calm and accept a delay or something annoying without complaining
vigour (N.) : energy, force or enthusiasm; vitality
attempt (N.) : an act of trying to do something difficult, often with no success

46. (2) numismatist
numismatist (N.) : a person who collects or studies coins or medals
archaeologist (N.) : a person who studies cultures of the past, and of periods of history by examining the remains of buildings and objects found in the ground
philatelist (N.) : a person who collects or studies stamps
connoisseur (N.) : an expert on matters involving the judgement of beauty, quality or skill in art, food or music

47. (3) totalitarianism
totalitarianism (N.) : a form of government in which there is only one political party that has complete power and control over the people
oligarchy (N.) : a form of government in which only a small group of people hold all the power
dictatorship (N.) : a form of government by a ruler who has complete power over a country, especially one who has gained it using military force
theocracy (N.) : a form of government run by religious leaders

48. (1) mores
mores (N.) : the customs and behaviour that are considered typical of a particular social group or community; conventions
traditions (N.) : beliefs, customs or way of doing something that has existed for a long time among a particular group of people
rites (N.) : ceremonies performed by a particular group of people, for religious purposes
rituals (N.) : series of actions that are always performed in the same way as a part of religious ceremonies

49. (4) jury
jury (N.) : a group of members of the public who listen to the facts of a case in a court and decide whether or not somebody is guilty of a crime

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association (N.) : an official group of people who have joined together for a particular purpose

council (N.) : a group of people who are elected to govern an area such as a city or a district, etc.

bar (N.) : the profession of a barrister; a lawyer in a higher court

50. (3) stoicism

stoicism (N.) : the fact of not complaining/showing what you are feeling when you are suffering

perseverance (N.) : the quality of continuing to try to achieve a particular aim despite difficulties

tolerance (N.) : the willingness to accept somebody/something, especially opinions or behaviour that you may not agree to, or people who are not like you

reticence (N.) : the trait of being uncommunicative

51. (1) epilogue

epilogue (N.) : a speech etc. at the end of a play, book or film/movie that comments on or acts as a conclusion to what has happened

bibliography (N.) : a list of books or articles about a particular subject or by a particular author

soliloquy (N.) : a dramatic speech; monologue

episode (N.) : an event, a situation, or a period of time in somebody's life, a novel, etc. that is important or interesting in some way; incident

52. (2) incorrigible

incorrigible (Adj.) : having bad habits which cannot be changed or improved; incurable

optimistic (Adj.) : expecting good things to happen or something to be successful; positive

indefatigable (Adj.) : never giving up or getting tired of doing something

notorious (Adj.) : well-known for being bad

53. (2) pathology

Pathology (N.) : the scientific study of diseases

philology (N.) : the scientific study of the development of language or of a particular language

psychology (N.) : the scientific study of the mind and how it influences behaviour

virology (N.) : the scientific study of viruses and diseases caused by them

54. (4) eavesdropper

eavesdropper (N.) : a person who listens secretly to what other people are saying

spy (N.) : a person who tries to get secret information about another country, organization or person, especially somebody who is employed by a government or the police

detective (N.) : a person, especially a police officer, whose job is to examine crimes and catch criminals

emissary (N.) : a person who is sent to deliver an official message from one country to another or to perform a special task; envoy

55. (2) anarchist

anarchist (N.) : a person who believes that laws and governments are not necessary

monarchist (N.) : a person who believes that a country should be ruled by a king/queen

autocrat (N.) : a ruler who has complete power

naxalite (N.) : a member of a group who believes in political revolution in order to change the system of how land is owned

56. (1) euphemism

euphemism (N.) : an indirect word/phrase that people often use to refer to something embarrassing or unpleasant

truism (N.) : a statement that is clearly true and does not add anything interesting or important to a discussion

favouritism (N.) : the act of unfairly treating one person better than others because you like him better

altruism (N.) : the fact of caring about the needs and happiness of other people more than your own

57. (2) parricide

parricide (N.) : the crime of killing your father, mother or a close relative

patricide (N.) : the crime of killing your father

matricide (N.) : the crime of killing your mother

homicide (N.) : the crime of killing somebody deliberately; murder

58. (2) gregarious

gregarious (Adj.) : liking to be with other people; sociable; living in groups (animals)

sociable (Adj.) : enjoying spending time with other people; gregarious

carnivorous (Adj.) : animals that eat meat

social (Adj.) : sociable; marked by friendly companionship with others

59. (2) boulevard

boulevard (N.) : a wide city street, often with trees on either side

boudoir (N.) : a woman's small private room or bedroom

avenue (N.) : a street in a town or city

facade (N.) : the front of a building

60. (3) sacrilege

sacrilege (N.) : an act of treating a holy thing or place without respect

profanity (N.) : behaviour that shows a lack of respect for God or holy things

sedition (N.) : the use of words/actions that are intended to encourage people to oppose a government; insurrection

slander (N.) : a false spoken statement intended to damage the good opinion people have of somebody

61. (4) fungus

fungus (N.) : any plant without leaves, flowers or green colouring, usually grown on other plants or on decaying matter

bacteria (N.) : the simplest and smallest forms of life

amoeba (N.) : a very small living creature that consists of only one cell

virus (N.) : a living thing too small to be seen without a microscope that causes infectious diseases in people, animals and plants

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62. (1) voracious
voracious (Adj.) : greedy; eating or wanting large amounts of food
avaricious (Adj.) : extreme desire for wealth
carnivorous (Adj.) : animals that eat meat
omnivorous (Adj.) : eating all types of food (plants and meat)

63. (2) dominion
dominion (N.) : an area of land controlled by one ruler
colony (N.) : a country or an area that is governed by people from another, more powerful country
country (N.) : an area of land that has or used to have its own government and laws
municipality (N.) : a town, city or district with its own local government

64. (2) synagogue
synagogue (N.) : a building where the Jews meet for religious worship and teaching
cathedral (N.) : the main church of a district, under the care of a Bishop (a priest of high rank)
chapel (N.) : a small building/room used for Christian worship in a school, prison, large private house, etc.
demagogue (N.) : a political leader who tries to win support by using argumbnents based on emotion rather than reason

65. (3) stoic
stoic (N.) : a person who is able to suffer pain or trouble without complaining/showing what he is feeling
ascetic (N.) : not allowing yourself physical pleasures, especially for religious reasons
esoteric (N.) : likely to be understood or enjoyed by only a few people with a special knowledge or interest
sceptical (N.) : having doubts that a claim or statement is true or that something will happen

66. (3) theology
theology (N.) : the study of religion and beliefs
theocracy (N.) : government of a country by religious leaders
theosophy (N.) : a religious system of thought that tries to know God by means of meditation, prayer, etc.
theism (N.) : belief in the existence of God

67. (4) autopsy
autopsy (N.) : an official examination of a dead body by a doctor in order to discover the cause of death; post-mortem
biopsy (N.) : the removal and examination of tissue from the body of somebody who is ill/sick, in order to find out more about his disease
investigation (N.) : an official examination of the facts about a situation, crime, etc.
surgery (N.) : medical treatment of injuries or diseases that involves cutting, opening a person's body and often removing or replacing some parts

68. (4) novice
novice (N.) : a person who is new and has little experience in a skill, job or situation
chaplain (N.) : a priest or other Christian minister who is responsible for the religious needs of people in a prison, hospital etc. or in the armed forces
mason (N.) : a person who builds using stone or works with stone
artisan (N.) : a person who does skilled work, making things with his hands; craftsman

69. (4) truant
truant (N.) : a child who stays away from school without permission
pedant (N.) : a person who is too concerned with small details or rules especially while learning or teaching
supplicant (N.) : a person who asks , especially God or a powerful person for something in a humble way
mendicant (N.) : living by asking people for money and food (especially of members of religious groups)

70. (4) genocide
genocide (N.) : the murder of a whole race or group of people
patricide (N.) : the crime of killing your father
parricide (N.) : the crime of killing your father, mother or a close relative
matricide (N.) : the crime of killing your mother

71. (3) secular
secular (Adj.) : living among ordinary people rather than in a religious community
communist (N.) : a person who believes in or supports living together and sharing possessions and responsibilities
socialist (N.) : a person who believes in or supports the belief that everyone has an equal right to share a country's wealth and that the government should own and control the main industries
capitalist (N.) : a person who supports the fact that a country's businesses and industry are controlled and run by private owners rather than by the government

72. (1) archive
archive (N.) : a collection of historical documents or records of a government, a family, a place or an organization; the place where records are stored
museum (N.) : a building in which objects of artistic, cultural, historical or scientific interest are kept and shown to the public
shelf (N.) : a flat board, made of wood, metal, glass, etc. fixed to the wall or forming part of a cupboard/closet, bookcase, etc. for things to be placed on
cellar (N.) : an underground room often used for storing things

73. (4) concubinage
concubinage (N.) : living together (as spouses) without being legally married
marriage (N.) : the legal relationship between a husband and wife
equipage (N.) : equipment and supplies of a military force
lineage (N.) : the series of families that somebody comes from originally; ancestry

74. (2) red-tapism
red-tapism (N.) : the system of strictly following official formalities

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bureaucracy (N.) : the system of official rules and ways of doing things that a government or an organization has, especially when these seem to be too complicated

nepotism (N.) : giving unfair advantages to your own family if you are in a position of power, especially by giving them jobs

formalism (N.) : a style or method in art, music, literature, science, etc. that pays more attention to the rules and the correct arrangement and appearance of things than to inner meanings and feelings

75. (3) drought

drought (N.) : a long period of time when there is little or no rain

draught (N.) : a flow of cool air in a room or other confined space

draft (N.) : a rough written version of something that is not got in its final form

desert (N.) : large area of land that has very little water and very few plants growing

76. (1) leer

leer (N.) : an unpleasant look or smile at somebody that shows an evil/sexual interest in him

lore (N.) : knowledge and information related to a particular subject, especially when this is not written down

lark (N.) : a thing that you do for fun or as a job

littoral (N.) : the part of a country that is near the coast

77. (3) wag

wag (N.) : a person who enjoys making jokes; joker

wile (N.) : the use of tricks to deceive/cheat someone (usually to extract money from him)

yokel (N.) : not very intelligent or interested in culture

aeon (N.) : a major division of time, divided into Eras

78. (2) pensive

pensive (Adj.) : thinking deeply about something because you are sad/worried

meditation (N.) : the practice of thinking deeply in silence, for religious reasons or to make your mind calm

pesky (Adj.) : annoying

purloin (V.) : to steal something or use it without permission

79. (2) impunity

impunity (N.) : exemption from punishment or loss

impudent (Adj.) : rude; not showing respect for other people; impertinent

inexorable (Adj.) : that cannot be stopped or changed; relentless

imperturbable (Adj.) : not easily upset or worried by a difficult situation

80. (1) hypochondria

hypochondria (N.) : a state in which somebody worries all the time about his health and believes that he is ill/sick when there is nothing wrong with him

malaise (N.) : a general feeling of being ill/sick, unhappy or not satisfied, without signs of any particular problem; unease

disaffected (Adj.) : no longer satisfied with your situation, organisation, belief, etc. and therefore not loyal to it

malinger (V.) : to pretend to be ill/sick in order to avoid work

81. (3) idolatry

idolatry (N.) : the practice of worshipping statues as gods

atheism (N.) : the belief that God does not exist

theism (N.) : belief in the existence of God

iconoclasm (N.) : the act of criticizing popular belief or established customs/ideas

82. (2) toxic

toxic (Adj.) : containing poison; poisonous

trivial (Adj.) : not important/serious; not worth considering

torpid (Adj.) : not active; with no energy/enthusiasm; lethargic

tragic (Adj.) : making you feel very sad because somebody has died/suffered a lot

83. (2) panacea

panacea (N.) : something that will solve all the problems of a particular situation

amnesia (N.) : a medical condition in which somebody partly/completely loses his memory

intelligentsia (N.) : the people in a country/society who are well-educated and are interested in culture, politics, literature etc.

parasol (N.) : a large umbrella that is used on beaches/outside restaurants to protect people from the hot sun

84. (1) misanthrope

misanthrope (N.) : a person who hates and avoids other people

misogynist (N.) : a man who hates women

philanthropist (N.) : a rich person who helps the poor and those in need

misogamist (N.) : a person who hates marriage

85. (2) dipsomania

dipsomania (N.) : an intense persistent desire to drink alcoholic beverages to excess; alcoholism

megalomania (N.) : a mental illness/condition in which one has an exaggerated belief in one's own importance/power

kleptomania (N.) : a mental illness in which one has a strong desire, which one cannot control, to steal things

pyromania (N.) : a mental illness that causes a strong desire to set fire to things

86. (3) renegade

renegade (N.) : a person who leaves one political, religious, etc. group to join another that has very different views

apostle (N.) : a person who strongly believes in a policy or an idea and tries to make other people believe in it

proselyte (N.) : a person who has been converted to another religious or political belief

critic (N.) : a person who expresses disapproval of somebody/something and talks about his bad qualities, especially publicly

87. (2) intermediary

intermediary (N) : a person or organisation that helps other people/organisations to make an agreement by a means of communication between them; mediator

neutral (Adj.) : not supporting/helping either side in a disagreement, competition, etc.; impartial; unbiased

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judge (N.) : a person in a court who has the authority to decide how criminals should be punished or to make legal decisions; a person who decides who has won a competition; a person who has the necessary knowledge/skills to give his opinion about the value or quality of somebody/something

(4) connoisseur (N.) : an expert on matters involving the judgement of beauty, quality or skill in art, food or music

88. (3) narcissism

narcissism (N.) : the habit of admiring yourself too much, especially your appearance

psychosis (N.) : a serious mental illness that affects the whole personality

neurosis (N.) : a mental illness in which a person suffers strong feelings of fear and worry

paranoia (N.) : a mental illness in which a person may wrongly believe that other people are trying to harm him, that he is very important, etc.

89. (4) recant

recant (V.) : to say, often publicly, that you no longer have the same belief or opinion that you had before

repent (V.) : to feel/show that you are sorry for something bad/wrong that you have done

retrace (V.) : to go back along exactly the same path or route that you have come along

refuse (V.) : to say that you will not do something that somebody has asked you to do

90. (1) hutch

hutch (N.) : a house for keeping rabbits/other small animals

lair (N.) : a place where a wild animal sleeps/hides; den

den (N.) : the hidden home of some types of wild animals - bear, lion, etc.

cage (N.) : a house in which animals/birds are kept

91. (1) polyandry

polyandry (N.) : the custom of having more than one husband at the same time

polygamy (N.) : the custom of having more than one wife at the same time

polyphony (N.) : the combination of several different patterns as of musical notes sung together to form a single piece of music

polygyny (N.) : having more than one wife at a time; polygamy

92. (3) omnivorous

omnivorous (Adj.) : eating all types of food, especially both plants and meat

carnivorous (Adj.) : animals that eat meat

omnipotent (Adj.) : having total power; able to do anything

optimist (Adj.) : a person who always expects good things to happen or things to be successful

93. (3) iconoclast

iconoclast (N.) : a person who criticizes popular beliefs or established customs and ideas; image breaker

imagist (N.) : a poet who uses common speech in his verses

misanthropist (N.) : someone who dislikes people in general

masochist (N.) : someone who obtains pleasure from receiving punishment; sadist

94. (3) sacrilege

sacrilege (N.) : an act of treating a holy thing or place without respect

pollution (N.) : the process of making air, water, soil, etc. dirty; harmful/annoying levels of noise, or of artificial light at night

pilferage (N.) : the act of stealing small amounts or small articles

pittance (N.) : a very small amount of money that somebody receives, that is hardly enough to live on

95. (4) convent

convent (N.) : a place where nuns live and work

church (N.) : a place of worship of the Christians

school (N.) : a place where children go to be educated

abode (N.) : a place where somebody lives

96. (2) profile

profile : a description of somebody/something that gives useful information

biography : the story of a person's life written by somebody else

introduction : the first section of a communication; the act of beginning something new; formally making a person known to another or to the public. a new proposal

sketch : a simple picture that is drawn quickly and does not have many details

97. (3) pandemonium

pandemonium (N.) : a situation in which there is a lot of noise, activity and confusion, because people are angry/frightened; chaos

agitation (N.) : worry and anxiety that you show by behaving in a nervous way

revolution (N.) : a great change in conditions, ways of working, beliefs, etc. that affects a large number of people

stir (N.) : to try to cause trouble

98. (1) maidenspeech

maiden speech (N.) : the first speech made by a person

inaugural speech (N.) : an official speech marking the beginning of something important

trial speech (N.) : the speech which is tried/tested/practised before being delivered

marathon speech (N.) : a long speech that needs prolonged effort and attention

99. (1) bohemian

bohemian (N.) : a person who is involved with the arts, who lives in a very informal way without following accepted rules of behaviour

artisan (N.) : a person who does skilled work making things with his hands; craftsman

partisan (N.) : a person who strongly supports a particular leader, group or idea; follower

physician (N.) : a doctor, who is a specialist in general medicine and not surgery; general practitioner

100. (3) juxtapose

juxtapose (V.) : to put people/things together in order to show a contrast/ a new relationship between them

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impose (V.) : to introduce a new law, rule, tax, etc.; to force to have a deal that is difficult or unpleasant

repose (V.) : to rest, sleep or feel calm

expose (V.) : to make known to the public, information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret

101. (3) ornithologist

ornithologist (N.) : a person who studies birds

dermatologist (N.) : a doctor who studies and treats skin diseases

zoologist (N.) : a scientist who studies animals and their behaviour

astronaut (N.) : a person whose job involves travelling and working in a spacecraft

102. (1) mortuary

mortuary (N.) : a room/building in which dead bodies are kept before they are buried/cremated

(2) monastery (N.) : a building in which monks live together

(3) sanatorium (N.) : a place like a hospital where patients who have a lasting illness/who are getting better after an illness are treated

(4) crematorium (N.) : a building in which the bodies of dead people are burned

103. (1) hedonist

(1) hedonist (N.) : a person who believes that pleasure is the most important thing in life

(2) pessimist (N.) : a person who always expects bad things to happen

(3) misanthrope (N.) : a person who hates and avoids other people

(4) philistine (N.) : a person who does not like/understand art, literature, music, etc.

104. (3) iconoclast

iconoclast (N.) : a person who criticizes popular beliefs or established customs

fatalist (N.) : a person who believes in fate/destiny

fanatic (N.) : a person who is extremely enthusiastic; enthusiast; extremist

philogymist (N.) : a person who esteems woman as the higher type of humanity

105. (4) inheritance

inheritance (N.) : the money, property, etc. that you receive from somebody when he dies

legacy (N.) : money/property that is given to you by somebody when he dies; inheritance

legend (N.) : a story from ancient times about people and events, that may/may not be true; myth

patrimony (N.) : property that is given to somebody when his father dies; inheritance

106. (4) pacifism

pacifism (N.) : the belief that war and violence are always wrong

neutralisation (N.) : action intended to invalidate the effects of some previous action

pessimism (N.) : a feeling that bad things will happen and that something will not be successful

naturalisation (N.) : the quality of being brought into conformity with Nature

107. (1) bevy

bevy (N.) : a large group of people/things of the same kind-girls/young women

covey (N.) : a small collection of people

troupe (N.) : a group of actors, singers, etc. who work together

coterie (N.) : a small group of people who have the same interests and do things together but do not like to include others

108. (1) fatal

fatal (Adj.) : causing or ending in death

deadly (Adj.) : causing or likely to cause death; extreme; complete

serious (Adj.) : bad/dangerous; not only for pleasure; important; not silly; not joking

dangerous (Adj.) : likely to injure/harm/damage/destroy

109. (3) epilogue

epilogue (N.) : a speech at the end of a play, book, or film/movie that comments on or acts as a conclusion to what has happened

prologue (N.) : a speech at the beginning of a play, book, or film/movie that introduces it

dialogue (N.) : conversations in a look, play or film/movie

monologue (N.) : a long speech by one person during a conversation that stops other people from speaking or expressing an opinion

110. (4) bibliophile

bibliophile (N.) : a person who loves or collects books

scholar (N.) : a person who knows a lot about a particular subject because he has studied that in detail

bibliographer (N.) : someone trained in compiling books/articles about a particular subject; author

teacher (N.) : a person who teaches in a school

111. (2) bigot

bigot (N.) : a person who has very strong, unreasonable beliefs or opinions about race, religion or politics and who will not listen to or accept the opinions of anyone who disagrees

theosophist (N.) : a believer in a religious system of thought that tries to know God by means of meditation, prayer, etc.

philosopher (N.) : a person who thinks deeply about things

theologian (N.) : a person who studies religion and beliefs

112. (1) knell

knell (N.) : the sound of a bell sung slowly to announce a death/ a funeral/the end of something

spell (N.) : a short period of time during which something lasts

dong (N.) : sound made by a bell

ding-dong (N.) : sound made by a bell

113. (1) reveille

reveille (N.) : a tune that is played to wake soldiers in the morning

lullaby (N.) : a soft gentle song sung to make a child go to sleep

anthem (N.) : a song that has a special importance for a country, an organisation or a particular group of people, and is sung on special occasions

soprano (N.) : a singing voice with the highest range for a woman or boy

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114. (3) entomology
entomology (N.) : the scientific study of insects
ecology (N.) : the study of the relation of plants and living creatures to each other and to their environment
embryology (N.) : the study of the development of animals/plants before birth
biology (N.) : the scientific study of the life and structure of plants and animals

115. (2) septuagenarian
septuagenarian (N.) : a person between the ages of 70 and 79
sexagenarian (N.) : a person between the ages of 60 and 69
centurion (N.) : an army officer who commanded a 100 soldiers (in ancient Rome)
patriarch (N.) : the male head of a family or community

116. (4) bureaucracy
bureaucracy (N.) : a system of government in which there are a large number of state officials who are not elected
oligarchy (N.) : a form of government in which only a small group of people hold all the power
aristocracy (N.) : nobility; the most powerful members of a society
plutocracy (N.) : government by the richest people of a country

117. (3) somnambulist
somnambulist (N.) : someone who walks about in sleep
somniloquist (N.) : someone who talks while asleep
egoist (N.) : a person who thinks he/she is better than other people and who thinks and talks too much about himself/herself
altruist (N.) : someone who makes charitable donations intended to increase human well-being

118. (2) alliteration
alliteration (N.) : the use of the same letter/sound at the beginning of words that are close together
pun (N.) : the clever or humorous use of a word that has more than one meaning, or of words that have different meanings but sound the same
transferred epithet (N.) : the reversal of the usual relationship between two words
oxymoron (N.) : a phrase that combines two words that seem to be the opposite of each other

119. (2) ophthalmologist
ophthalmologist : a doctor who studies and treats the diseases of the eye
optician : a person whose job is to examine people's eyes and to recommend and sell glasses
ichthyologist : a zoologist who studies fish
neurologist : a doctor who studies and treats diseases of nerves

120. (3) dyke
dyke (N.) : a long thick wall that is built to stop water flooding onto a low area of land
dam (N.) : a barrier that is built across a river in order to stop the water from flowing
mound (N.) : a large pile of earth or stones; heap
embankment (N.) : a wall of stone/earth made to keep water back or to carry a road or railway/railroad over low ground

121. (3) prejudiced
prejudiced (Adj.) : having an unreasonable dislike of/preference for somebody/something
partial (Adj.) : not complete/whole; showing or feeling too much support for one person, team, idea, etc; biased
objective (Adj.) : unbiased; not influenced by personal feelings/opinions
predestined (Adj.) : already decided or planned by God or by Fate

122. (1) gesture
gesture (N.) : a movement that you make with your hands your head or your face to show a particular meaning
grin (N.) : to smile widely
gestation (N.) : the time that the young of a person/animal develops inside its mother's body until it is born
grimace (N.) : an ugly expression with your face to show pain, disgust, etc.

123. (4) diatribe
diatribe (N.) : a long and angry speech or piece of writing attacking and criticizing somebody/something
diaspora (N.) : the movement of people from any nation or group away from their own country
diadem (N.) : a crown worn as a sign of royal power

124. (3) physiotherapy
physiotherapy (N.) : the treatment of disease/injury/weakness in the joints or muscles by exercises, massage and the use of light and heat
chemotherapy (N.) : the treatment of disease (cancer) with the use of chemical substances
hydrotherapy (N.) : the treatment of disease/injury by doing physical exercises in water
psychotherapy (N.) : the treatment of mental illness by discussing somebody's problems with him rather than by giving him drugs

125. (3) desertion
desertion (N.) : abandonment; defection
defection (N.) : withdrawing support or help despite continued support for a political party, religion, ruler, etc.
disloyalty (N.) : the quality of being unfaithful to your friends, family, country, etc.
migration (N.) : the movement of a large number of people, birds/animals from one place to another

126. (3) aviary
aviary (N.) : a large cage/building for keeping birds in
aquarium (N.) : a large glass container in which fish and other water creatures and plants are kept
den (N.) : the hidden home of some types of wild animals-bear, lion, etc.
sanctuary (N.) : an area where wild birds/animals are protected and encouraged to breed; reserve

127. (4) infallible
infallible (Adj.) : never wrong ; never making mistakes; that never fails; always doing what it is supposed to do
unflinching (Adj.) : remaining strong and determined, even in a difficult/dangerous situation; not shrinking from danger

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irreparable (Adj.) : too bad / too serious to repair or put right
irremediable (Adj.) : too bad to be corrected / cured

128. (3) incredible
incredible (Adj.) : unbelievable; impossible / very difficult to believe
inevitable (Adj.) : unavoidable; that you cannot avoid / prevent
ineffable (Adj.) : too great / beautiful to describe in words
ineluctable (Adj.) : unavoidable; that you cannot avoid

129. (2) mummy
mummy (N.) : a body of a human / an animal that has been preserved by treating it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth; embalm
corpse (N.) : a dead body (human)
morgue (N.) : a building in which dead bodies are kept before they are buried / burned
mortuary (N.) : morgue

130. (3) depraved
depraved (Adj.) : morally bad; wicked; evil
desultory (Adj.) : going from one thing to another, without a definite plan and without enthusiasm
dilapidated (Adj.) : old and in very bad condition (furniture and buildings); ramshackle
dilatory (Adj.) : not acting quickly enough; causing delay

131. (2) autocracy
autocracy (N.) : a system of government of a country in which one person has complete power
despotism (N.) : the rule of a ruler with great power, one who uses it in a cruel way
monarchy (N.) : a system of government by a king / queen
anarchy (N.) : a situation in a country, an organization, etc. in which there is no government, order / control

132. (2) momentous
momentous (Adj.) : very important / serious because there may be important results
exemplary (Adj.) : severe punishment used as a warning to others; providing a good example for people to copy
herculean (Adj.) : needing a lot of strength, determination or effort
grandiose (Adj.) : seeming very impressive but too large, complicated, expensive, etc. to be practical or possible

133. (4) optimist
optimist (N.) : a person who always expects good things to happen or things to be successful
florist (N.) : a person who owns / works in a shop / store that sells flowers and plants
artist (N.) : a person who creates works of art-paintings / drawings
theist (N.) : one who believes in the existence of God

134. (4) cemetry
cemetry (N.) : an area of land used for burying dead people, especially one that is not beside a church
cave (N.) : a large hole in the side of a hill / under the ground
church (N.) : place of worship of the Christians
synagogue (N.) : a building where the Jews meet for religious worship and teaching

135. (4) conceited
conceited (Adj.) : having too much pride in yourself and what you do
exaggeration (N.) : a statement or description that makes something seem larger, better, worse or more important than it really is
adulations (N.) : admiration and praise that is greater than is necessary
abundance (N.) : a large quantity that is more than enough

136. (4) feminist
feminist (N.) : a person who supports the belief that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men
fanatic (N.) : a person who is extremely enthusiastic
misogynist (N.) : a man who hates women
philanderer (N.) : a man who has sexual relationships with many different women

137. (2) insomnia
insomnia (N.) : the condition of being unable to sleep
hysteria (N.) : a state of extreme excitement, fear or anger in which a person, or a group of people, loses control of his emotions and starts to cry, laugh, etc.
aphasia (N.) : the loss of the ability to understand or produce speech because of brain damage
amnesia (N.) : a medical condition in which somebody party / completely loses his memory

138. (2) epicurean
epicurean (Adj.) : devoted to pleasure and enjoy yourself
terrestrial (Adj.) : living on the land / on the ground, rather than in water / on trees / in the air
celestial (Adj.) : of the sky / heaven
pedestrian (N.) : a person walking in the street and not travelling in a vehicle

139. (1) aquarium
aquarium (N.) : a glass tank where fish and water plants are kept
sanatorium (N.) : a hospital for recovery / for the treatment of severe / chronic diseases
nursery (N.) : a place where young plants / trees are grown for sale / for planting somewhere else
aviary (N.) : a place where birds are kept

140. (1) teetotaller
teetotaller (N.) : a person who does not drink alcohol
alcoholic (N.) : a person who regularly drinks too much alcohol and cannot easily stop drinking
addict (N.) : a person who is unable to stop taking harmful drugs
bagpiper (N.) : someone who plays the bagpipe

141. (2) pantheism
pantheism (N.) : the belief that God is present in all natural things
atheism (N.) : the belief that God does not exist
scepticism (N.) : an attitude of doubting that claims / statements that are true and that something will happen
animism (N.) : the belief that plants, objects and natural things each have a living soul

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142. (4) caricature
caricature (N.) : a funny drawing/ picture of somebody that exaggerates some of his features
cartoon (N.) : an amusing drawing about politics/events in the news
cacography (N.) : a poor hand writing
cartography (N.) : the art of drawing/making maps

143. (3) destitute
destitute (N.) : without money, food and the other things necessary for life
dependant (N.) : a person, especially a child, who depends on another person for a home, food, money, etc.
complacent (Adj.) : too satisfied with yourself or with a situation
omnipresent (Adj.) : present everywhere

144. (2) irrevocable
irrevocable (Adj.) : that cannot be changed; final
irresponsible (Adj.) : not showing a feeling of responsibility
irredeemable (Adj.) : too bad to be corrected, improved or saved; hopeless
incalculable (Adj.) : very large or very great; too great to calculate

145. (3) itinerant
itinerant (N.) : travelling from place to place, especially to find work
quack (N.) : a person who dishonestly claims to have medical knowledge/skills
cannibal (N.) : a person who eats human flesh
courier (N.) : a person/ company whose job is to take packages/ important parcels some where

146. (2) entomology
entomology (N.) : the scientific study of insects
etymology (N.) : the study of the origin and history of words and their meanings
ecology (N.) : the study of the relation of plants and living creatures to each other and to their environment
embryology (N.) : the scientific study of the development of embryos - young animals and plants before birth

147. (2) economical
economical (Adj.) : providing good service/value in relation to the amount of time/money spent; using no more than is necessary; not spending more money than is necessary, frugal
punctual (Adj.) : not late ; happening or doing at the arranged/ correct time
miserly (Adj.) : hating to spend money
calculative (Adj.) : used of persons– the most calculating and selfish men; shrewd

148. (1) verbatim
verbatim (Adj.) : exactly as spoken/written ; word for word
verbose (Adj.) : using/containing more words than are needed; long-worded
verbiage (N.) : the use of too many words or of more difficult words than are needed to express an idea
verbalism (N.) : a phrase/sentence having little or no meaning ; the way in which something is said

149. (2) ungrippable
ungrippable (Adj.) : that can't be captured
impregnable (Adj.) : strong and impossible to defeat/change ; invincible
unbreakable (Adj.) : that can't be entered by force
slippery (Adj.) : difficult to hold/ stand/move in, because it is smooth wet/polished

150. (3) transgressor
transgressor (N.) : someone who violates a law or command
aggressor (N.) : a person, country etc. that attacks first
politician (N.) : a person connected with politics.
pedestrian (N.) : a person who walks on a street rather than use a vehicle.

151. (2) manoeuvre
manoeuvre (N.) : a clever plan/ action or movement that is used for giving somebody an advantage; move
subterfuge (N.) : a secret, usually dishonest, way of behaving
stratagem (N.) : a trick /plan that you use to gain an advantage/to trick an opponent
complicity (N.) : the act of taking with another person in a crime ; collusion

152. (2) ineffable
ineffable (Adj.) : too great/beautiful to describe in words
miraculous (Adj.) : like a miracle; completely unexpected and very lucky, extraordinary, phenomenal
stupendous (Adj.) : extremely large or impressive
appalling (Adj.) : shocking ; extremely bad

153. (2) iconoclast
iconoclast (N.) : a person who criticizes popular belief or established customs and ideas
philistine (N.) : a person who does not like/understand art, literature, music, etc.
imposter (N.) : a person who pretends to be somebody else in order to trick people
cannibal (N.) : a person who eats human flesh

154. (4) internment
interment (N.) : the act of burying a dead person ; burial
interruption (N.) : something that temporarily stops an activity or a situation
interrogation (N.) : formal systematic questioning ; examination
internment (N.) : imprisonment; the act of confining someone in a prison

155. (3) ethnology
ethnology (N.) : the scientific study and comparison of human races
genealogy (N.) : the study of family history, including the study of who the ancestors of a particular person were
epistemology (N.) : the part of philosophy that deals with knowledge
sociology (N.) : the study and classification of human societies

156. (3) stowaway
stowaway (N.) : a person who hides in a ship/plane before it leaves, in order to travel without paying or being seen

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compositor (N.) : a person who arranges text on a page before printing
stoker (N.) : a person whose job is to add coal/other fuel to a fire, etc, especially on a ship or a steam train
shipwright (N.) : a carpenter who helps build and launch wooden vessels, ship builder

157. (1) circumstantial
circumstantial (Adj.) : containing information and details that strongly suggest that something is true but do not prove it
derivative (Adj.) : copied from something else ; not having new or original ideas
inferential (Adj.) : relating to or having the nature of inference
suggestive (Adj.) : reminding/making you think

158. (1) windfall
windfall : an amount of money that is received unexpectedly.
philanthropy : the practice of helping the poor and those in need, especially by giving money
benevolence : an inclination to do kind or charitable acts
turnstile : a gate at the entrance to a public building, stadium, etc. that turns in a circle when pushed, allowing one person to go through at a time

159. (3) perquisite
perquisite (N.) : perk, fringe benefit; an incidental benefit awarded for certain types of employment
honorarium (N.) : a payment made for somebody's professional services; a fee paid for a nominally free service
sinecure (N.) : a job that you are paid for even though it involves little/no work
prerogative (N.) : a right/ advantage belonging to a particular person/group because of his/its importance/social position

160. (4) fauna
fauna (N.) : all the animals living in an area or in a particular period of history
flora (N.) : the plants of a particular area, type of environment or period of time
museum (N.) : a building in which objects of artistic, cultural, historical and scientific interest are kept and shown to the public
zoo (N.) : a place where many kinds of wild animals are kept for public to see and where they are studied, bred and protected

161. (2) reflex
reflex (N.) : an action/a movement of your body that happens naturally in response to something and that you cannot control.
complex (Adj.) : complicated
reflection (N.) : a sign that shows the state or nature of something; an image in a mirror
response (N.) : a spoken/written answer; a reaction to something that has happened or been said.

162. (3) flux
flux (N.) : continuous movement and change
transformation (N.) : a complete change
metamorphosis (N.) : a process in which somebody/something changes completely into something different ; transformation
dynamism (N.) : energy and enthusiasm to make new things happen or to make things succeed

163. (1) circumlocution
circumlocution (N.) : using more words than are necessary
circumspection (N.) : knowing how to avoid distress
circumscription (N.) : the act of restricting
circumvention (N.) : the act of escaping by going around

164. (3) rotunda
rotunda (N.) : a round building or hall, especially one with a curved roof
edifice (N.) : a large impressive building
place (N.) : the official home of a king, queen, president, etc.
spire (N.) : a tall pointed structure on the top of a building especially a church

165. (2) cosmopolitan
cosmopolitan (N.) : a person who has the experience of many different parts of the world
bohemian (N.) : a person who is involved with arts, who lives in a very informal way without accepted rules of behaviour
philanthropist (N.) : a rich person who helps the poor and those in need, especially by giving money
internationalist (N.) : a person who believes that countries should work together in a friendly way

166. (4) elope
elope (V.) : to run away with somebody in order to marry secretly
deceive (V.) : to cheat/fool/trick/mislead
cheat (V.) : to deceive /fool/trick
escape (V.) : to get away from a place

167. (2) genetics
genetics (N.) : the scientific study of the ways in which different characteristics are passed from each generation of living things to the next
hereditary (Adj.) : given to a child by its parents before it is born
genesis (N.) : the beginning/origin of something
inheritance (N.) : the money, property, etc. that you receive from somebody when he dies

168. (2) chronological
chronological (Adj.) : arranged in the order in which they happened (events)
timely (Adj.) : happening at exactly the right time
chronic (Adj.) : difficult to care or get rid of; lasting for a long time (disease)
temporal (Adj.) : limited by time

169. (4) nocturnal
nocturnal (Adj.) : active at night
nightly (Adj.) : happening every night
dark (Adj.) : with no or little light
neurotic (Adj.) : caused by or suffering from a mental illness with strong feelings of fear and worry

170. (3) diagnose
diagnose (V.) : to say exactly what an illness or the cause of a problem is

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investigate (V.) : to carefully examine the facts of a situation, an event, a crime, etc; to find out the truth about it or how it happened

determine (V.) : to discover the facts to calculate exactly; establish

detect (V.) : to discover / notice something that is not easy to see, hear, etc.

171. (2) pedant

pedant (N.) : a person who is too concerned with small details / rules especially while learning / teaching

scholar (N.) : a person who knows all about a particular subject because he has studied it in detail

pedagogue (N.) : a teacher

literalist (N.) : a person who makes / uses literal or realistic in art / literature

172. (1) stoicism

stoicism (N.) : the fact of not explaining / showing what you are feeling when you are suffering

despair (N.) : the feeling of having lost all hope

agony (N.) : extreme physical / mental pain

materialism (N.) : the belief that only material things exist

173. (1) polyandry

polyandry (N.) : the custom of having more than one husband at the same time.

polygamy (N.) : the custom of having more than one wife at the same time

bigamy (N.) : the crime of marrying somebody when you are still legally married

debauchery (N.) : immoral behaviour involving sex, alcohol or drugs

174. (3) hallucination

hallucination (N.) : the fact of seeing / hearing something that is not really there

imagination (N.) : the ability to create pictures in your mind

presumption (N.) : something that is thought to be true or probable

supposition (N.) : an idea that you think is true although you may not be able to prove it; assumption

175. (4) jauntily

jauntily (Adv.) : cheerfully ; lively

lousily (Adv.) : very dirtily / badly

jocularly (Adv.) : with humour; humorously

zealously (Adv.) : with humour; humorously

176. (4) barometer

barometer (N.) : an instrument for measuring air pressure to show when the weather will change

metronome (N.) : a device that makes a regular sound like a clock and is used by musicians for helping them keep the correct rhythm while playing a piece of music.

compass (N.) : an instrument for finding directions

pedometer (N.) : an instrument for measuring how far you have walked

177. (4) optimist

optimist (N.) : a person who always expects good things to happen / things to be successful

magnate (N.) : a person who is rich, powerful and successful in business

creator (N.) : God; a person who has made / invented a particular thing

pacifist (N.) : a person who believes that war and violent are always wrong

178 .(2) universal

universal (Adj.) : done by or involving all the people in the world or in a particular group

common (Adj.) : belonging to or participated in by a community as a whole public

worldly (Adj.) : connected with the world in which we live rather than with spiritual things

international (Adj.) : connected with two / more countries

179. (2) notorious

notorious (Adj.) : well-known for bad acts

famous (Adj.) : well-known

criminal (Adj.) : connected with crime

terrorist (N.) : a person who uses violent action in order to achieve political aims or to force a government to act

180. (4) synonyms

synonyms (N.) : words of the same meanings

homonyms (N.) : words pronounced / spelled the same way but having different meanings

pseudonym (N.) : a fictitious name used instead of his real names

antonyms (N.) : words of opposite meanings

181. (4) protocol

protocol (N.) : a system of fixed rules and formal behaviour used at official meetings

statesmanship (N.) : skill in managing state affairs

diplomacy (N.) : skill in dealing with people in difficult situations without upsetting / offending them ; tact

hierarchy (N.) : a system, especially in a society or an organisation, in which people are organised into different levels of importance from highest to lowest

182. (4) abdicate

abdicate (V.) : to give up the position of being king / queen; to fail / refuse to perform a duty

abduct (V.) : to kidnap

abandon (V.) : to leave

abort (V.) : to end or cause to end before something has been completed because it is likely to fail

183. (3) inexorable

inexorable (Adj.) : that cannot be stopped / changed

rigorous (Adj.) : done carefully and with a lot of attention to detail; thorough

negligent (Adj.) : failing to give enough care / attention

despotic (Adj.) : a ruler with great power, especially one uses it in a cruel way

184. (4) specimen

specimen (N.) : sample ; a small amount of something that shows what the rest of it is like

specification (N.) : a detailed description of how something is / should be designed / made.

spectre (N.) : something unpleasant that people are afraid might happen in the future

spectacle (N.) : a pair of glasses (spectacles); an unusual sight /

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view/a performance/an event that is very impressive and exciting to look at

185. (4) referendum
referendum (N.) : an occasion when all the people of a country can vote on an important issue
election (N.) : the process of choosing a person/a group of people for a position, especially a political position, by voting
reference (N.) : the act of mentioning/looking for information/asking for help or advice
popularity (N.) : the state of being liked, enjoyed or supported by a large number of people

186. (3) epitaph
epitaph (N.) : word written/ said about a dead person, especially on a grave stone
espionage (N.) : spying
epilogue (N.) : a speech at the end of a play/book/film; conclusion
elegy (N.) : a poem/song that expresses sadness, especially for somebody who has died

187. (2) conscience
conscience (N.) : the fact of behaving in a way that you feel is right even though this may cause problems
cleverness (N.) : intelligence
consciousness (N.) : awareness; the state of being able to use your senses and mental powers to understand what is happening
fear (N.) : a feeling that you are in danger

188. (1) parole
parole (N.) : permission that is given to a prisoner to leave prison before the end of his sentence on condition that he behaves well
parley (N.) : a discussion between enemies or people who disagree in order to try and find a way of solving a problem
pardon (N.) : the action of forgiving
acquittal (N.) : an official decision in court that a person is not guilty of a crime

189. (2) amnesia
amnesia (N.) : loss of memory
ambrosia (N.) : something that is very pleasant to eat
insomnia (N.) : lack of sleep
forgetting (V.) : not remembering

190. (1) flounder
flounder (V.) : to struggle to know/say/move in a difficult situation
founder (V.) : to fail because of a particular problem/difficulty
fumble (V.) : to have difficulty speaking clearly/ finding the right words to say
finger (V.) : to abuse somebody of doing something illegal and tell the police about it.

191. (3) sinecure
sinecure (N.) : a job you are paid for even thought it involves little or no work.
director (N.) : a person in charge of a particular activity/department in a company, a college, etc.
trustee (N.) : a member of a group of people that controls the financial affairs of a charity
ombudsman (N.) : an official whose job is to examine and report on complaints made by ordinary people about companies, the government, etc.

192. (2) fatal
fatal (Adj.) : causing or ending in death
dangerous (Adj.) : likely to injure or harm somebody ; likely to damage or destroy something
brutal (Adj.) : violent and cruel
horrible (Adj.) : very bad or unpleasant ; terrible ; nasty

193. (1) calligrapher
calligrapher (N.) : someone skilled in penmanship (calligraphy - beautiful writing done with a special pen/brush)
collier (N.) : a ship that carries coal
choreographer (N.) : someone who creates new dance forms
cartographer (N.) : a person who draws or makes maps

194. (3) bovine
bovine (Adj.) : connected with cows
canine (Adj.) : connected with dogs
feline (Adj.) : connected with an animal of the cat family
verminous (Adj.) : covered with vermin- any of various small animals/ insects that are pests : eg. cockroaches, rats, etc.

195. (1) glower
glower (V.) : to look in an angry, aggressive way : glare
gnaw (V.) : to keep biting/chewing hard till the thing disappears
gnash (V.) : to grind together (teeth)
grind (V.) : break/ crush into very small pieces between two hard surfaces or using a special machine

196. (1) insolvent
insolvent (N.) : a person not having enough to pay what he owes ; bankrupt
poor (N.) : a person not having enough money for basic needs
destitute (N.) : a person without money, food and other things necessary for life
pauper (N.) : a very poor person

197. (4) blasphemy
blasphemy : behaviour/ language that insults/shows a lack of respect for God/ religion
amoral : not following any moral rules and not caring about right and wrong
philosophy : the study of the nature and meaning of the universe and of human life
logic : sensible reasons for doing something

198. (3) prevaricate
prevaricate (V.) : to avoid giving a direct-answer to a question in order to hide the truth ; beat about the bush
quibble (V.) : to argue or complain about a small matter or an unimportant detail ; to evade the truth of a point or question by raising irrelevant objections
premedicate (V.) : consider beforehand
prenominate (V.) : to mention beforehand
preponderate (V.) : weigh more heavily

199. (2) lexicographer
lexicographer (N.) : a person who writes and edits dictionaries
geographer (N.) : an expert in geography
lapidist (N.) : a skilled worker who cuts and engraves precious stones

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linguist (N.) : a person who knows several foreign languages well ; a person who studies languages

200. (1) biopsy
biopsy (N.) : the removal of tissue from the body of somebody who is ill and its examination in order to find out more about the disease
autopsy (N.) : post-mortem ; an official examination of a dead body by a doctor in order to discover the cause of death
operation (N.) : the process of cutting open a part of a person's body in order to remove or repair a damaged part
ampluation (N.) : a surgical removal of all or a part of a limb

201. (4) velocity
velocity (N.) : the speed of something in a particular direction
pace (N.) : the speed at which somebody/something walks, runs or moves
tempo (N.) : the speed of any movement/ activity ; pace
velodrome (N.) : track/ building used for cycle racing

202. (3) archives
archives (N.) : the place where historical document/ records of a government, a family are stored
coffer (N.) : a large strong box, used in the past for storing money/ valuable objects
pantry (N.) : a cupboard/closed/ small room in a house, used for storing food ; larder
scullery (N.) : a small room next to the kitchen in an old house, originally used for washing dishes, etc.

203. (1) plagiarism
plagiarism (N.) : an act of copying another person's ideas, words or work and pretend that they are your own
burglary (N.) : the crime of entering building illegally and stealing things from it ; house breaking
piracy (N.) : the crime of attacking ships at sea in order to steal from them; the act of making illegal copies of DVD's, computer programs, books, etc. in order to sell them
pilferage (N.) : the act of stealing small amounts/ small articles

204. (4) entomology
entomology (N.) : the scientific study of insects
anthropology (N.) : the study of human race, especially of its origin, development, customs and beliefs
zoology (N.) : the scientific study of animals and their behaviour
etymology (N.) : the study of the original and history of words and their meanings

205. (2) agenda
agenda (N.) : a list of items to be discussed at a meeting
schedule (N.) : a plan that lists all the work that you have to do and when you must do each thing ; a time table
time-table (N.) : schedule showing the times at which particular events will happen
plan (N.) : something that you intend to do/ achieve

206. (3) diagnosis
diagnosis (N.) : identifying the nature or cause of some phenomena
test (N.) : an examination conducted for diagnostic purpose; a set of questions/ exercises
perusal (N.) : reading carefully with intent to remember
operation (N.) : surgery

207. (1) illegible
illegible (Adj.) : difficult/ impossible to read
incomprehensible (Adj.) : impossible to understand ; unintelligible
unreadable (Adj.) : too dull/ difficult to be worth reading ; illegible
unintelligible (Adj.) : impossible to understand ; incomprehensible

208. (1) critic
critic (N.) : a person who expresses opinions about the good and bad qualities of books, music, etc. ; one who makes harsh and unfair judgements
satirist (N.) : a person who criticizes a person, an idea or an institution in which you use humour to show his faults or weaknesses.
cynic (N.) : a person who believes that people only do things to help themselves, rather than for good or sincere reasons
slanderer (N.) : one who attacks the reputation of another by speaking falsely about him ; defamer ; backbiter ; maligner

209. (3) imposter
imposter (N.) : a person who pretends to be somebody else in order to trick people
explorer (N.) : a person who travels to an unknown place in order to find out more about it
prompter (N.) : a person who reminds the actors what the words are if they forget their lines (in a play)
divider (N.) : someone who claims to discover hidden knowledge with the aid of supernatural powers

210. (3) ghastly
ghastly (Adv.) : horrible, terrible; very frightening and unpleasant, because it involves pain, death, etc.
ominously (Adv.) : in a manner that suggests that something bad is going to happen in the future
sprightly (Adv.) : full of life and energy ; lively (for older people)
terribly (Adv.) : very much ; very badly

211. (4) miser
miser (N.) : a person who loves money and hates spending it
curmudgeon (N.) : a bad-tempered person, often an old one
money-grabber (N.) : a person who tries to get a lot of money
scrimp (V.) : to spend very little money on the things that you need to live, so that you may save it to spend on something else

212. (2) consternation
consternation (N.) : worried, sad feeling after you have received an unpleasant surprise ; fear resulting from the awareness of danger ; dismay
constriction (N.) : a narrowing that reduces the flow through a channel ; bottleneck
concentration (N.) : the ability to direct all your effort and attention on one thing
contraction (N.) : the process of becoming smaller

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213. (3) bilingual
bilingual (Adj.) : able to speak two languages equally well ; written in two languages
versatile (Adj.) : able to do many different things
expert (Adj.) : having special knowledge, skill or training
knowledgeable (Adj.) : knowing a lot ; well-informed

214. (2) cannibal
cannibal (N.) : one who eats human flesh
man-eater (N.) : a wild animal that attacks and eats humans
beast (N.) : a large/ dangerous/ unusual animal
savage (N.) : aggressive and violent ; causing great harm ; brutal

215. (1) assertive
assertive (Adj.) : expressing opinions/ desires strongly and with confidence, so that people may take notice
bossy (Adj.) : always telling people what to do
aggressive (Adj.) : angry, and behaving in a threatening way ; ready to attack
lordy (Adj.) : an exclamation of surprise and dismay (US and Canada)

216. (4) deprecate
deprecate (V.) : to feel and express strong disapproval
declare (V.) : to say something officially/ publicly ; to state firmly and clearly
deprive (V.) : to prevent from having/ doing something important
depreciate (V.) : to become less valuable over a period of time

217. (4) illegible
illegible (Adj.) : difficult/ impossible to read
ineligible (Adj.) : not having necessary qualifications to have/ do something
decipher (Adj.) : to succeed in finding the meaning of something of that is difficult to read/ understand
ugly (Adj.) : not good-looking/ beautiful, unpleasant to look at ; unattractive, unpleasant or dangerous of an event/ a situation

218. (3) amphibians
amphibians (N.) : any animal that can live both an land and in water
anthropoids (N.) : Looking like a human
aquatics (N.) : growing or living in, or near water
aquarians (N.) : a person born between 21 January and 19 February

219. (3) gullible
gullible (Adj.) : naive ; too willing to believe or accept what other people tell you and therefore easily tricked
insensible (Adj.) : unable to feel something or react to it ; unaware
perceptible (Adj.) : noticeable ; great enough for you to notice it
indefensible (Adj.) : that cannot be defended/ excused because it is morally unacceptable

220. (2) hydrophobia
hydrophobia (N.) : extreme fear of water
claustrophobia (N.) : an extreme fear of being in a small confined place
insomnia (N.) : Lack of sleep
obsession (N.) : the state in which a person's mind is completely filled with the thoughts of one particular thing or a person in a way that is not normal

221. (2) assent
assent (V.) : to agree to a request/ an idea/ a suggestion
assure (V.) : to make yourself certain about something ; guarantee
adapt (V.) : To adjust; to modify
adhere (V.) : to stick firmly

222. (2) recluse
recluse : a person who lives alone and likes to avoid other people
iconoclast : a person who criticizes popular beliefs/ established customs and ideas
sage : a very wise person
priest : a person who performs religious ceremonies

223. (2) bibliophile
bibliophile (N.) : a person who loves/ collects books
bibliomaniac (N.) : excessive fondness for acquiring and possessing books
bibliographer (N.) : someone trained in compiling a list of books/ articles
bilingualist (N.) : a person who speaks more than one language

224. (4) sporadic
sporadic (N.) : happening only occasionally or at intervals that are not regular ; intermittent
epidemic (N.) : a rapid increase in how often something bad happens
endemic (N.) : regularly found in a particular place/ among a particular group of people and difficult to get rid of
temporal (N.) : connected with/ limited by time

225. (3) commemorate
commemorate (V.) : to remind people of an important person/ event from the past with a special action/ object
communicate (V.) : to exchange information, news, ideas, etc.
commensurate (V.) : to match something in size, importance, quality, etc.
commiserate (V.) : to show sympathy when somebody is upset/ disappointed

226. (1) investigation
investigation (N.) : an inquiry into unfamiliar/ questionable activities
interview (N.) : the questioning of a person by a journalist, for a job, for admission in school, college, etc.
examination (N.) : inspection, test, scrutiny
exploration (N.) : an examination of something to find out about it

227. (4) tempest
tempest (N.) : a violent storm
weather (N.) : the condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time (temperature, wind, rain, sun, etc.)
breeze (N.) : a light mind

228. (4) imposter/impostor
impostor (N.) : a person who pretends to be somebody else in order to trick people
imperialist (N.) : a person who believes in a powerful country increasing its influence over other countries through business, culture, etc.

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impressionist (N.) : an artist who paints in a style developed in France in the late 19th century that uses colours to show the effects of light on things and to suggest atmosphere rather than showing exact details

implorer (N.) : a person who asks somebody to do something because he wants/ needs it very much

229. (3) bottleneck

bottleneck (N.) : a narrow or busy section of road where the traffic often gets slower and stops ; logjam

bypass (N.) : a road that passes around a town/ city rather than through the centre

breach (N.) : a failure to do something that must be done by law

blockhead (N.) : a very stupid person

230. (4) jury

jury (N.) : a group of members of the public who listen to the facts of a case in a court and decide whether or not somebody is guilty of a crime

association (N.) : an official group of people who love to join together for a particular purpose

council (N.) : a group of people elected to govern an area such as a city/ country

bar (N.) : a room/ establishment where alcoholic drinks are served over a counter

231. (4) addict

addict (N.) : a person who is very interested in something and spends a lot of his free time in it ; a person who is unable to stop taking harmful drugs

criminal (N.) : connected with/ involving crime

martyr (N.) : a person who suffers very much or is killed because of his religious/ political beliefs

gladiator (N.) : a man trained to fight other men/animals in order to entertain public

232. (4) A posthumous child

posthumous child (N.) : given or happening after someone has died

orphan (N.) : a child whose parents are dead

deprived child (N.) : a child who is without enough food, education and all the things that are necessary for it to live a happy and comfortable life

waif (N.) : a thin child who doesn't have enough to eat

233. (2) gesture

gesture (N.) : a movement made with your hands, head, face to show a specific meaning/feeling/ idea

jibe (N.) : an unkind remark about somebody

pose (V.) : to create a problem, to ask a question to sit/stand in a particular position

mimicry (N.) : the action/skill of being able to copy the voice, movements of others

234. (2) mortgage

mortgage (N.) : a legal agreement by which a bank lends you money to buy a house

document (N.) : an official paper/book that gives information

lease (N.) : a legal agreement that allows you to use a building, a piece of equipment or some land for a period of time, usually in return for rent

invoice (N.) : a bill

235. (2) dereliction

dereliction (N.) : wilful negligence ; the fact of deliberately not doing what you ought to do, especially when it is part of your job

debacle (N.) : an event/a situation that is a complete failure and causes embarrassment

determination (N.) : the quality that makes you continue trying to do something even when this is difficult

deterrent (N.) : a thing that makes somebody less likely to do something

236. (2) ambidextrous

ambidextrous (N.) : able to use both the hands equally well

ambivert (N.) : a person who is both an introvert and an extrovert

ambivalent (N.) : having or showing both good and bad feelings

ambitious (N.) : determined to be successful, rich, powerful, etc.

237. (4) misogynist

misogynist (N.) : a man who hates women

philanthropist (N.) : a rich person who helps the poor and those in need, especially by giving money

ascetic (N.) : not allowing yourself physical pleasures, especially for religious reasons

misogamist (N.) : a person who hates marriages

238. (4) nomenclature

nomenclature (N.) : a system of naming things

horticulture (N.) : the study/ practice of growing flowers, fruits and vegetables

miniature (N.) : very small; much smaller than usual; a very small detailed painting/model

genocide (N.) : the murder of a whole race or group of people

239. (1) walkway

walk way (N.) : a path set aside for walking

walk-out (N.) : to leave a meeting, performance, etc.; to stop working; to desert

walk-about (N.) : an occasion when an important person walks among ordinary people to meet and talk to them

walk over (N.) : to treat somebody badly; to defeat somebody easily

240. (2) panacea

panacea (N.) : something that will solve all the problems of a particular situation

laxative (N.) : a medicine, food/ drink that makes somebody empty his bowels easily

antidote (N.) : a substance that controls the effects of a poison/ disease

purgative (N.) : a substance/ medicine that causes your bowels to empty

241. (3) philanthropist

philanthropist (N.) : a rich person who helps the poor and those in need

misanthrope (N.) : a person who hates and avoids other people

anthropologist (N.) : a person who studies about the human race, its origin, developments, customs and beliefs

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mercenary (N.) : a soldier who will fight for any country or group that offers payment

242. (1) corroborate
corroborate (V.) : confirm ; to provide evidence/ information that supports a statement
implicate (V.) : to show/ suggest that somebody is involved in something bad/ criminal ; incriminate
designate (V.) : to say officially that somebody/ something has a particular character/ name ; to describe in a particular way
extricate (V.) : to escape/ enable to escape from a difficult situation

243. (3) introspection
introspection (N.) : the careful examination of your own thoughts , feelings and reason for behaving in a particular way
observation (N.) : the act of watching carefully, for a period of time
examination (N.) : test; inspection ; scrutiny
introvert (N.) : a quiet person who is more interested in his own thoughts and feelings than in spending time with other people

244. (3) bigot
bigot (Adj.) : a person who has very strong, unreasonable beliefs or opinions about race, religion/ politics and who will not listen to/ accept the opinions of anyone who disagrees
religious (Adj.) : connected with religion
fanatic (Adj.) : a person who is extremely enthusiastic ; enthusiast
god-fearing (Adj.) : living a moral life based on religious principles

245. (3) ambiguous
ambiguous (Adj.) : that can be understood in more than one way; having different meanings
confusing (Adj.) : not clear; difficult to understand
unclear (Adj.) : not clear, not definite; difficult to understand or be sure about
ambivert (Adj.) : a person who is both an introvert and an extrovert

246. (2) opinionated
opinionated (Adj.) : having very strong opinions that you are not willing to change
plaintive (Adj.) : sounding sad ; mournful
undoubtable (Adj.) : incapable of being doubted ; unquestionable
secular (Adj.) : not connected with spiritual/ religious matters

247. (2) phobia
phobia (N.) : a strong unreasonable fear/ hatred
horror (N.) : a feeling of great shock, fear or disgust
fright (N.) : a feeling of fear
scare (N.) : a sudden feeling of fear

248. (3) fanatical
fanatical (Adj.) : marked by extreme enthusiasm ; over-zealous
spirited (Adj.) : full of energy, determination or courage
interested (Adj.) : showing interest and finding something exciting
despotic (N.) : a ruler with great power, especially one who uses it in a cruel way

249. (2) ceasefire
ceasefire (N.) : a time when enemies agree to stop fighting ; truce
compromise (N.) : an agreement made between two people or groups in which each side gives up some of the things it wants so that both sides may be happy
outpost (N.) : a small military camp away from the main army, used for watching an enemy's movements
protocol (N.) : a system of fixed rules and formal behaviour used at official meetings

250. (2) ridicule
ridicule (N.) : mockery ; unkind remarks that make fun of somebody/ something or make him/ it look silly
discrimination (N.) : the practice of treating somebody or a particular group in society less fairly than other
satire (N.) : a way of criticizing a person, an idea or an institution in which you use humour to show his/its faults/ weaknesses
contempt (N.) : the feeling that somebody/ something is without value and deserves no respect at all

251. (2) delegate
delegate (V.) : to give part of your work, power or authority to somebody in a lower position than you
assign (V.) : to give somebody something that he can use, or some work or responsibility
represent (V.) : to give, show/ send something again, especially a cheque, bill, etc. that has not been paid
designate (V.) : to say officially that somebody/ something has a particular character/ name

252. (2) intermediary
intermediary (Adj.) : mediator ; a person/ organisation that helps other people/ organisation to make an agreement by being a means of communication between them
neutral (Adj.) : Impartial ; unbiased
judge (Adj.) : a person who decides who has won a competition
connoisseur (N.) : an expert on matters involving the judgement of beauty, quality or skill in art, food/ music

253. (4) anarchy
anarchy (N.) : a situation in a country, an organisation, etc. in which there is no government, order or control
rebellion (N.) : an attempt by some of the people in a country to charge their government using violence
mutiny (N.) : the act of refusing to obey the orders of somebody in authority, especially by soldiers/ sailors
revolt (N.) : a protest against authority

254. (4) inaudible
inaudible (Adj.) : that you cannot hear
unheard (Adj.) : that no body pays attention to
faint (Adj.) : that cannot be clearly seen, heard/ smelt
audible (Adj.) : that can be heard clearly

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255. (1) tsunami
tsunami (N.) : an extremely large wave in the sea caused by an earthquake ; tidal wave
tornado (N.) : a violent storm with very strong winds which move in a circle
hurricane (N.) : a violent storm with very strong winds, especially in the western Atlantic Ocean
cyclone (N.) : A violent tropical storm in which strong winds move in a circle

256. (1) contagious
contagious (Adj.) : easily spread from one person to another (disease)
infectious (Adj.) : easily spread ; caused by infection
epidemic (N.) : a large number of cases of a particular disease happening at the same time in a particular community
endemic (Adj.) : regularly found in a particular place or among a particular group of people and difficult to get rid of.

257. (4) archaeology
archaeology (N.) : the study of cultures of the past, and of periods of history by examining the remains of buildings and objects found in the ground
history (N.) : all the events that happened in the past
anthropology (N.) : the study of human race, its origin, development, customs and beliefs
ethnology (N.) : the scientific study and comparison of human races

258. (1) fable
fable (N.) : a traditional short story that teaches a moral lesson (animals)
tale (N.) : a story created using the imagination, especially one that is full of actions and adventure
anecdote (N.) : a short, interesting or amusing story about a real person or an event
parable (N.) : a short story that teaches a moral / spiritual lesson (told by Jesus as recorded in the Bible)

259. (3) brittle
brittle (Adj.) : hard but easily broken
vulnerable (Adj.) : weak and easily hurt physically / emotionally
flexible (Adj.) : able to change to suit new conditions / situations
delicate (Adj.) : fragile; easily damaged or broken

260. (4) choir
choir (N.) : a group of people who sing together (in church services / public performances)
coir (N.) : rough material made from the shells of coconuts, used for making ropes, for covering flowers, etc.
quorum (N.) : the smallest number of people who must be at a meeting before it can begin / decisions can be made
quire (N.) : four sheets of paper folded to make eight leaves

261. (3) homicide
homicide (N.) : the crime of killing somebody deliberately ; murder
regicide (N.) : the crime of killing a king / queen
fratricide (N.) : the crime of killing your brother / sister
genocide (N.) : the murder of a whole race or group of people

262. (1) coercion
coercion (N.) : the action of making somebody do something that he does not want to do, using force or threatening
conviction (N.) : the act of finding somebody guilty of a crime in court
confession (N.) : a statement that a person makes admiting that he is guilty of a crime
cajolement (N.) : making somebody do something by talking to him and being very nice to him; coaxing

263. (2) herbivorous
herbivorous (Adj.) : animals that feed on plants
carnivorous (Adj.) : animals that feed on other animals
insectivorous (Adj.) : animals that feed on insects
graminivorous (Adj.) : animals that feed on grasses

264. (2) constellation
constellation (N.) : a group of stars that forms a shape in the sky and has a name
orbit (N.) : a curved path followed by a planet or an object as it moves around another planet, star, moon, etc.
solar system (N.) : the sun and all the planets that move around it
comet (N.) : a mass of ice and dust that moves around the sun and looks like a bright star with a tail

265. (3) temporary
temporary (Adj.) : lasting or intended to last or be used only for a short time ; not permanent
transparent (Adj.) : allowing you to see through it (glass etc.)
temporal (Adj.) : connected with the real physical world, not spiritual matters ; connected with or limited by time
temperate (Adj.) : having a mind temperature without extremes of heat / cold

266. (4) panacea
panacea (N.) : something that will solve all the problems of a particular situation
narcotic (N.) : a powerful illegal drug that affects the mind in a harmful way
antiseptic (N.) : disinfectant ; a substance that helps to prevent infection in wounds by killing bacteria
tonic (N.) : a medicine that makes you feel stronger and healthier, taken when you feel tired

267. (1) genocide
genocide (N.) : the murder of a whole race or a group of people
germicide (N.) : a substance which destroys bacteria, etc.
patricide (N.) : the crime of killing your father
suicide (N.) : the act of killing yourself deliberately

268. (2) flora
flora (N.) : the plants of a particular area, type of environment or period of time
fauna (N.) : the animals living in an area or in a particular period of history
landscape (N.) : everything you can see when you look across a large area of land

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environment (N.) : the conditions that affect the behaviour and development of somebody / something

269. (3) unanimous
unanimous (Adj.) : in complete agreement ; acting together as a single undiversified whole
unaware (N.) : not knowing / realizing that something is happening or that something exists
verdict (N.) : a decision that is made by a jury in a court
spontaneous (Adj.) : doing things without planning ; done naturally, without being forced or practised

270. (2) antipathy
antipathy (N.) : a strong feeling of dislike; hostility
aversion (N.) : a strong feeling of not liking somebody / something
apathy (N.) : the feeling of not being interested in or enthusiastic
despair (N.) : the feeling of having lost all hope

271. (4) brewery
brewery (N.) : a factory where beer is made
bakery (N.) : a place where bread and cakes are made and / or sold
cloakroom (N.) : a room in a public building where people can leave coats, bags, etc. for a time
tannery (N.) : a place where animal skins are tanned and made into leather

272. (3) manuscript
manuscript (N.) : a copy of a book, piece of music, etc. before it has been printed ; handwritten look / document
handicraft (N.) : activities such as sewing and making cloth that use skill with your hands and artistic ability to make things
handiwork (N.) : work that you do, or something that you have made, especially using your artistic skill
thesis (N.) : a long piece of writing completed by a student as a part of a university degree, based on his own research

273. (2) taxidermy
taxidermy (N.) : the art of stuffing dead animals, birds and fish with a special material so that they may look like living ones and can be displayed
taxonomy (N.) : the scientific process of classifying things - arranging them into groups
topology (N.) : the way the parts of something are arranged and related
seismology (N.) : the scientific study of earthquakes

274. (3) lunar
lunar (N.) : related to the moon
solar (N.) : related to the sun
moonlit (N.) : lit by the moonlight
honeymoon (N.) : a holiday / vacation taken by a couple who have just got married

275. (1) flora
flora (N.) : the plants of a particular area, type of environment or period of time
fauna (N.) : the animals living in an area or in a particular period of history
landscape (N.) : everything you can see when you look across a large area of land
environment (N.) : the conditions that affect the behaviour and development of somebody / something

276. (2) amnesty
amnesty (N.) : an official statement that allows people who have been put in prison for crimes against the state to go free
parley (N.) : a discussion between enemies or people who disagree, in order to try and find a way of solving a problem
parole (N.) : permission that is given to a prisoner to leave prison before the end of his sentence on condition that he behaves well
acquittal (N.) : an official decision in court that a person is not guilty of a crime

277. (2) artist
artist (N.) : a person who creates works of art, paintings / drawings
painter (N.) : a person whose job is painting buildings, walls, etc.; an artist who paints pictures
designer (N.) : a person whose job is to decide how things such as clothes, furniture, tools, etc. will look or work by making drawings, plans / patterns
architect (N.) : a person whose job is designing buildings, etc.

278. (3) richter
richter (N.) : a system for measuring how strong an earthquake is
celsius (N.) : using a scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100°
newtons (Adj.) : of newton an english mathematician and physicist
linear (Adj.) : of or in lines, of length

279. (2) souvenir
souvenir (N.) : a thing that you buy and / or keep to remind yourself of a place, an occasion or a holiday / vacation ; memento
trophy (N.) : an award for success in war / hunting ; something given as a token of victory
prize (N.) : an award given for victory or for a piece of good work done
antique (N.) : old and valuable

280. (2) universal
universal (Adj.) : involving all the people in the world
international (Adj.) : connected with two or more countries
regional (Adj.) : relating to a region
provincial (Adj.) : connected with one of the large areas that the same countries are divided into, with its own local government

281. (1) hoard
hoard (V.) : to collect money, food, valuables objects, etc. on a secret place so that other people may not find or steal them
store (N.) :a place where goods are sold / kept
hide (V.) : to conceal ; to put / keep in place which cannot be seen / found
aboard (N.) : on board ; on or onto a ship, plane, bus or train

282. (1) histrionic
histrionic (Adj.) : very emotional behaviour, intended to attract attention in a way that does not seem sincere
Hippocratic (Adj.) : of or relating to Hippocrates or the school of medicine that took his name

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hirsute (Adj.) : having a lot of hair on the face/ body ; hairy

hoary (Adj.) : very old and well-known and therefore no longer interesting

283. (2) simile

simile (N.) : a word or phrase that compares something to something else, using the words like or as

metaphor (N.) : a word or phrase used for describing somebody/ something else, in a way that is different from its normal use, in order to show that the two things have the same qualities and to make the description more powerful

personification (N.) : the practice of representing objects, qualities, etc. as human in art and literature

alliteration (N.) : the use of the same letter/ sound at the beginning of words that are close together

284. (1) budgeting

budgeting (N.) : an itemized summary of estimated expenses for a given period along with proposals for financing them

retrenchment (N.) : a cutting down of expenses ; a reduction of expenses

saving (N.) : an amount of something such as time or money that you do not need to use or spend

closure (N.) : the situation when a factory, school, hospital, etc. shuts permanently

285. (2) maxim

maxim (N.) : a well-known phrase that expresses something that is usually true or that people think is a rule for sensible behaviour

marxism (N.) : the political and economic theories of Karl Marx (1818-83) which explain the changes and developments in society as the result of opposition between the social classes

neologism (N.) : a new word/ expression/ a new meaning of a word

platonism (N.) : the ideas of the ancient Greek philosopher, Plato and those who followed him

286. (2) pantry

pantry (N.) : a cupboard/closet or small room in a house, used for storing food ; larder

portico (N.) : a roof that is supported by columns; one that forms the entrance to a large building

mezzanine (N.) : a floor that is built between two floors of a building and is smaller than the other floors

287. (1) immigrant

immigrant (N.) : a person who has came to live permanently in a country that is not his own

emigrant (N.) : a person who leaves his country to live in another

alien (N.) : hostile, strange and frightening ; different from what you are used to

visitor (N.) : a person who visits a place or a person

288. (1) wilfully

wilfully (Adv.) : done deliberately, although the person doing it knows that it is wrong

obligingly (Adv.) : helpfully ; very willing to help

voluntarily (Adv.) : willingly ; without being forced

compulsorily (Adv.) : that must be done because of a law or a rule

289. (4) asylum

asylum (N.) : protection that a government gives to people who have left their own country, because they were in danger for political reasons.

shelter (N.) : the fact of having a place to live/stay; to give protection from rain, danger or attack

house (N.) : a place for people to live in

290. (1) punter

punter (N.) : customer ; a person who buys or uses a particular product or service; someone who bets

hacker (N.) : a person who secretly finds a way of looking at and/ or changing information on somebody else's computer system without permission

customer (N.) : a person/an organisation that buys something from a shop/ store or business

client (N.) : a person who uses the services/ advice of a professional person/ organisation

291. (2) journalism

journalism (N.) : the work of collecting and writing news, stories for newspapers, magazines, radio or television

literature (N.) : pieces of writing that are valued as works of art-novels, plays, poems, etc.

biography (N.) : the story of a person's life written by somebody else

artistry (N.) : the skill of an artist

292. (1) foundling

foundling (N.) : a baby who has been left by its parents and who is found and taken care of by somebody else

sibling (N.) : a brother or sister

urchin (N.) : a younger child who is poor and dirty, often one who has no home

orphan (N.) : a child whose parents are dead

293. (3) hinterland

hinterland (N.) : the area of a country that is away from the coast from the banks of a large river or from the main cities

swamps (N.) : marsh ; an area of ground that is very wet or covered with water and in which plants, trees, etc. are growing

marshes (N.) : an area of low land that is always soft and wet because there is nowhere for the water to flow away to

isthmuses (N.) : narrow strip of land, with water on each side, that joins two large pieces of land

294. (1) testimonial

testimonial (N.) : a formal written statement, often by a former employer, about somebody's abilities, qualities and character

memorandum (N.) : a record of a legal agreement which has not yet been formally prepared and signed

certificate (N.) : an official document that may be used for proving that the facts it states are true

licence (N.) : an official document that shows that permission has been given to do, own or use something

295. (3) infallible

infallible (N.) : never wrong ; making mistakes ; that never fails ; always doing what it is supposed to do

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pessimist (N.) : a person who always expects bad things to happen or something not to be successful

optimist (N.) : a person who always expects good things to happen or things to be successful

hypocrite (N.) : a person who pretends to have moral standards or opinions that he does not actually have

296. (1) neighbourhood

neighbourhood (N.) : a district / an area of a town - the people who live there

crowd (N.) : a large number of people gathered together in a public place in the streets at a sports ground, etc.

community (N.) : all the people who live in the particular area, country, etc.

public (N.) : connected with ordinary people in society in general

297. (1) altitude

altitude (N.) :the height above sea level

certitude (N.) : a feeling of being certain

latitude (N.) : the distance of a place north / south of the Equator, measured in degrees

longitude (N.) : the distance of a place east / west of the Greenwich Meridian, measured in degrees

298. (2) incredible

incredible (Adj.) : unbelievable; impossible / difficult to believe

inevitable (Adj.) : unavoidable; that you cannot avoid / prevent

suspicious (Adj.) : feeling that somebody has done something wrong; illegal or dishonest, without having any proof

impossible (Adj.) : that cannot exist or be done ; not possible

299. (4) democracy

democracy (N.) : a country in which all the people of the country can vote to elect their representatives

plutocracy (N.) : a country governed by the richest people in it

aristocracy (N.) : people born in the highest social class, who have special titles ; nobility

autocracy (N.) : a country that is ruled by one person who has complete power

300. (2) orator

orator (N.) : a person who is good at public speaking / who makes formal speeches

curator (N.) : a person whose job is to be in charge of the objects or words of art in a museum or art gallery, etc.

narrator (N.) : a person who tells a story, in a book / film / play

arbitrator (N.) : a person who is chosen to settle a disagreement

301. (3) nepotism

nepotism (N.) : giving unfair advantages to your own family if you are in a position of power, by giving them jobs

optimism (N.) : a feeling that good things will happen and that something will be successful

plagiarism (N.) : an act of copying another person's ideas, work or words and pretend that they are your own

regionalism (N.) : the desire of the people who live in a particular region of a country to have more political and economic independence

302. (4) edible

edible (Adj.) : fit / suitable to be eaten ; not poisonous

legible (Adj.) : clear enough to read

credible (Adj.) : that can be believed / trusted

audible (Adj.) : that can be heard clearly

303. (3) aggressive

aggressive (Adj.) : angry, and behaving in a threatening way ; ready to attack

creative (Adj.) : having the skill and ability to produce something new, especially a work of art

impatient (Adj.) : annoyed / irritated by somebody / something; waiting to do unpleasant

malicious (Adj.) : having / showing hatred and a desire to harm somebody or hurt his feelings ; spiteful ; malevolent

304. (3) articulate

articulate (Adj.) : good at expressing ideas / feelings clearly in words (speech)

emotional (Adj.) : connected with people's feelings (emotions - a strong feeling such as love, fear or anger)

enthusiastic (Adj.) : feeling / showing a lot of excitement and interest about somebody / something

confident (Adj.) : feeling sure about your own ability to do things and be successful

305. (2) extempore

extempore (Adj.) : spoken / done without any previous thought / preparation ; impromptu

verbose (Adj.) : using / containing more words than are needed

amateur (Adj.) : a person who likes to take part in a sport / other activity for enjoyment, not as a job

verbatim (Adj.) : in exactly the same words as were used originally

306. (4) beneficiary

beneficiary (N.) : a person who gains as a results of something

benefactor (N.) : a person who gives money / other help to a person or an organisation (school, charity)

miser (N.) : a person who loves money and hates spending it

hermit (N.) : a person who, usually for religious reasons, lives a very simple life alone and does not meet / talk to other people

307. (1) omnivorous

omnivorous (N.) : eating both vegetables and meat

herbivorous (N.) : eating only plants / vegetables

carnivorous (N.) : eating the flesh of other animals

308. (1) maiden

maiden (N.) : the first speech made by a person

extempore (N.) : spoken without any previous preparation

debate (N.) : a formal discussion of an issue expressing different opinions

palaver (N.) : a lot of unnecessary activity, excitement / trouble caused by something that is unimportant ; fuss

309. (1) notorious

notorious (Adj.) : well-known in a bad way

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obscure (Adj.) : unknown ; difficult to understand
conspicuous (Adj.) : easy to see/ notice ; likely to attract attention
ethical (Adj.) : connected with beliefs and principles about what is right and wrong ; morally correct/ acceptable

310. (3) pseudonym
pseudonym (N.) : a name used by a writer instead of his real name
anonymous (Adj.) : with a name that is not known/ that is not made public
biography (N.) : story of a person's life written by somebody else
masquerade (N.) : a way of behaving that hides the truth or a person's true feelings

311. (4) opaque
opaque (Adj.) : not clear enough to see through/ allow light through
lucid (Adj.) : clearly expressed; easy to understand ; clear ; able to think clearly
transparent (Adj.) : allowing you to see through ; obvious
hazy (Adj.) : not clear because of haze

312. (1) defame
defame (V.) : to harm somebody by saying/ writing bad/ false things about him
ridicule (V.) : to mock ; to make unkind comments that make fun of somebody/ something or make him look silly
mock (V.) : to laugh at somebody/ something in an unkind way ; make fun of
agitate (V.) : to argue strongly for something you want ; to make somebody feel angry, anxious/ nervous

313. (3) octagon
octagon (N.) : a flat shape with eight straight sides and eight angles
polygon (N.) : a flat shape with at least three straight sides and three angles, and usually five or more
hexagon (N.) : a flat shape with six straight sides and six angles
pentagon (N.) : a flat shape with five straight sides and five angles

314. (3) extravagant
extravagant (Adj.) : spending a lot more money than is necessary
extempore (Adj.) : spoken without any previous preparation
thrifty (Adj.) : careful about spending money and not wasting things

315. (4) bald
bald (Adj.) : having little or no hair on the head
hoary (Adj.) : very old and well-known and therefore no longer interesting
gaudy (Adj.) : too brightly coloured in a way that lacks taste
naked (Adj.) : not wearing any clothes ; bare

316. (1) mutiny
mutiny (N.) : the act of refusing to obey the orders of somebody in authority
coup (N.) : a sudden change of government that is illegal and often violent
revolution (N.) : an attempt, by a large number of people, to change the government of a country, by violent action
dissidence (N.) : disagreement, especially with the government

317. (3) cavalry
cavalry (N.) : the part of the army that fought on horses (in the past) ; the part of the modern army that uses armoured vehicles
infantry (N.) : soldiers who fight on foot
artillery (N.) : large, heavy guns which are often moved on wheels
armoured (N.) : protected by metal covers (military vehicles)

318. (1) spokesman
spokesman (N.) : a person who speaks on behalf of a group or an organisation
leader (N.) : a person who leads a group of people
supporter (N.) : a person who supports a political party, an idea, etc.
naming (N.) : inclined to or serving for the giving of names

319. (2) illiterate
illiterate (Adj.) : not knowing how to read/ write
uneducated (Adj.) : showing a lack of education, having had little or no formal education at school
ignorant (Adj.) : lacking knowledge/ information
oblivious (Adj.) : not aware of something

320. (4) cannibal
cannibal (N.) : a person who eats human flesh
carnivore (N.) : eats the flesh of other animals (animal)
herbivore (N.) : eats only plants (animal)
glutton (N.) : a person who eats too much

321. (2) brittle
brittle (Adj.) : hard but easily broken
weak (Adj.) : not strong
thin (Adj.) : not fat
hard (Adj.) : not soft

322. (1) anarchist
anarchist (N.) : a person who believes that laws and governments are not necessary
villain (N.) : a person who is morally bad/responsible for causing personal trouble
criminal (N.) : connected with crime
enemy (N.) : a person who hates somebody/ something or who acts or speaks against somebody/something

323. (3) philanthropist
philanthropist (N.) : a rich person who helps the poor and those in need
philologist (N.) : a person who studies about the development of a language
philosopher (N.) : a person who studies/ writes about the nature and meaning of the universe and human life
philatelist (N.) : a person who collects/ studies stamps

324. (4) infallible
infallible (Adj.) : never making mistakes
inexplicable (Adj.) : that cannot be understood/explained ; incomprehensible
inevitable (Adj.) : that cannot be avoided; prevented ; unavoidable

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indispensable (Adj.) : essential, too important to be without

325. (3) sanatorium
sanatorium (N.) : a place like a hospital where patients who have a lasting illness or who are getting better after an illness are treated
hospital (N.) : a large building where people who are ill/sick/ injured are given medical treatment and care
asylum (N.) : a hospital where people who were mentally ill could be cared for, often for a long time
retreat (V.) : to move away from a place ; to recede ; to back off ; to retire

326. (4) gnaw
gnaw (V.) : to keep biting/ chewing hard
chew (V.) : to bite continuously
cut (V.) : to make an opening ; to divide with a knife
split (V.) : to divide ; to tear ; to leave somebody and stop having a relationship with him

327. (2) pedantic
pedantic (Adj.) : too worried about small details or rules
ornate (Adj.) : covered with a lot of decoration
artificial (Adj.) : not real ; made or produced to copy something
showy (Adj.) : so brightly coloured, large/ exaggerated that it attracts a lot of attention

328. (1) catalogue
catalogue (N.) : a complete list of items ; a book/ pamphlet containing an examination (a numbered list) of things
bibliography (N.) : books/ articles about a particular subject/ author
backlist (N.) : the list of books that have been published by a company in the past and are still available
index (N.) : a list of names/topics that are referred to in a book

329. (3) acrobat
acrobat (N.) : an entertainer who performs difficult acts such as balancing on high ropes (at a circus) ; an athlete who performs acts that need skill, agility and coordination
athlete (N.) : a person who competes in sports - running, jumping, physical exercises, etc.
juggler (N.) : a person who juggles - to throw a set of three or more objects in air and catch and throw them again quickly, one at a time; an entertainer
conjuror (N.) : a person who performs magic tricks which seem to make things appear or disappear

330. (2) sinecure
sinecure (Adj.) : a job you are paid for even though it involves little or no work
-honorary (Adj.) : given as an honour ; not paid
insolvent (Adj.) : not having enough money to pay what you owe
sinuous (Adj.) : turning while moving, in an elegant way ; having many curves

331. (2) numismatics
numismatics (N.) : the study of coins and medals
nymphomania (N.) : abnormally intense sexual desire in women
numerology (N.) : the use of numbers to try to tell somebody what will happen in the future
numeric (N.) : relating to numbers ; expressed in numbers

332. (1) misogynist
misogynist (N.) : a man who hates women
misanthrope (N.) : a person who hates and avoids other people
feminist (N.) : a person who supports the belief that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men
effeminate (N.) : looking, behaving or sounding like a woman or girl

333. (3) brunette
brunette (N.) : a white–skinned woman with dark brown hair
blonde (N.) : (of hair) pale gold in colour
philogynist (N.) : one who esteems women as the higher type of humanity
dotard (N.) : someone whose age has impaired (diminished in strength, quality or utility) intellect

334. (2) maiden speech
maiden speech (N.) : the first speech made by a person
introductory speech (N.) : said at the beginning of something as an introduction to what follows
concluding speech (N.) : said at the end of something as a conclusion to what happend
initial speech (N.) : said at the beginning

335. (4) ornithologist
ornithologist (N.) : a person who studies birds
orthopaedic (N.) : the doctor concerned with injuries and diseases of the bones/ muscles
indispensable (N.) : a dentist who treats problems concerning the position of the teeth and jaws

336. (1) figment
figment (N.) : something that is imagined but does not exist
inevitable (Adj.) : that is sure to happen
mirage (N.) : Illusion ; an effect caused by hot air in deserts/ on roads, that makes you think you can see something, such as water which is not there
shadow (N.) : shade within clear boundaries

337. (1) versatile
versatile (Adj.) : able to do many different things
projectile (Adj.) : very fast and with a lot of force
cyclostyle (Adj.) : print with a cyclostyle - a writing implement with a small toothed wheel that cuts small holes in a stencil
anglophile (N.) : a person who is not British but who likes Britain things very much

338. (2) confiscate
confiscate (V.) : to officially take something away from somebody
offer (V.) : to say that you are willing to do something
annex (V.) : to occupy ; to take control of a country, region, etc. especially by force
hijack (V.) : to use violence or threats to take control of a vehicle (plane) in order to force it to travel to a different place/ to demand something from a government

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339. (2) misogynist
misogynist (N.) : a man who hates women
androgynist (N.) : a person who possesses the characteristics of both sexes
misanthropist (N.) : someone who dislikes people in general
eve-teaser (N.) : a person who teases women/ girls

340. (2) malleable
malleable (Adj.) : (a metal) that can be hit/ pressed into different shapes easily without breaking/ cracking ; (of people, ideas, etc.) easily influenced/ changed
ductile (Adj.) : (a metal) that can be made into a thin wire
flexible (Adj.) : able to change to suit new conditions/ situation; able to bend easily without breaking
plasticine (Adj.) : a soft substance like clay that is made in different colours, used by children for making models

341. (3) ransom
ransom (N.) : money that is paid to kidnappers
donation (N.) : something that is given to a person/ an organisation such as a charity, in order to help him/it
honorarium (N.) : a payment made for somebody's professional services
salary (N.) : money that an employee receives for doing his job

342. (2) patrimony
patrimony (N.) : property given to somebody when his father dies
alimony (N.) : the money that a court orders somebody to pay regularly to his former wife/ husband when the marriage is ended
voluntary (N.) : done willingly ; doing a job without waiting to be paid
armistice (N.) : ceasefire ; a formal agreement during a war to stop fighting and discuss making peace

343. (4) brittle
brittle (Adj.) : hard but easily broken
indestructible (Adj.) : that is very strong and cannot easily be destroyed
revocable (Adj.) : capable of being cancelled officially so that it may no longer be valid
divisible (Adj.) : that can be divided, usually with nothing remaining

344. (2) mercenary
mercenary (N.) : a soldier who will fight for any group/ country that offers payment
business like (N.) : working in an efficient and organized way and not wasting time or thinking about personal things
polyglot (N.) : multilingual ; knowing, using/ written in more than one language
fastidious (N.) : being careful that every detail is correct ; meticulous; not liking things to be dirty/ untidy

345. (3) effeminate
effeminate (Adj.) : looking, behaving/ sounding like women/ a girl
feminine (Adj.) : having the qualities/ appearance considered to be typical of women ; connected with women
feminist (N.) : a person who supports the belief that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men
womanly (Adj.) : feminine

346. (4) colleague
colleague (N.) : a person that you work with, in a profession or a business
companion (N.) : a person who travels/ spends a lot of time with you
ally (N.) : a person who helps and supports somebody in a difficult situation
accomplice (N.) : a person who helps another to commit a crime or to do something wrong

347. (1) irrigate
irrigate (V.) : to supply water to an area of land through pipes/ channels so that crop may grow
mitigate (V.) : to make less harmful, serious, etc.
water gate (N.) : a political scandal involving abuse of power and bribery and obstruction of justice
postulate (V.) : to suggest/ accept that something is true so that it may be used on the basis of a theory, etc.

348. (4) cemetry
cemetery (N.) : an area of land used for burying dead people
mercenary (N.) : a soldier who will fight for any group/ country that offers payment
emissary (N.) : a person who is sent to deliver an official message from one country to another, or to perform a special task ; envoy
symmetry (N.) : the quality of being very similar and equal

349. (2) monopoly
monopoly (N.) : the complete control of trade in particular goods or the supply of a particular service
monotheism (N.) : the belief that there is only one God
monism (N.) : the belief that all things are unified and are all based on one single principle or law
mono-mania (N.) : too much interest in/enthusiasm for one thing so that it may not be healthy

350. (1) bankrupt
bankrupt (N.) : without enough money to pay what you own ; insolvent
bank roll (V.) : to support by giving money ; finance
extravagant : to spending more than is needed
borrower (N.) : a person/ organisation that borrows money from a bank

351. (4) microscope
microscope (N.) : an instrument used in scientific study for making very small things look larger so that you may examine them carefully
periscope (N.) : a device like a long tube, containing mirrors which enable the user to see over the top of something
stethoscope (N.) : an instrument that a doctor uses to listen to heart and breathing
telescope (N.) : a piece of equipment shaped like a tube containing lenses, that you look through to make objects that are far away appear larger and nearer

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352. (3) aquatic
aquatic (Adj.) : animals living in water
wild (Adj.) : plants/animal living in natural conditions
domestic (Adj.) : animals kept on farms or as pets
barren (Adj.) : infertile ; land not good enough to grow plants on it

353. (2) botany
botany (N.) : the study of plant life
zoology (N.) : the study of animal life
geography (N.) : the study of earth's surface, physical features, divisions, products population, etc.
geology (N.) : the study of earth, including the origin and history of the rocks and soil of which the earth is made

354. (1) glutton
glutton (N.) : a person who eats too much
obese (Adj.) : very fat, in a way that is not healthy
overweight (Adj.) : too heavy and fat
greedy (Adj.) : wanting more money, power, food etc. that you really need

355. (1) imaginary
imaginary (Adj.) : existing in your mind
fallacy (Adj.) : a false idea that many people believe is true
gamble (V.) : to risk money on a card game, horse race, etc.
missionary (N.) : a person who is sent to a foreign country to teach people about Christianity

356. (1) enviable
enviable (Adj.) : causing jealousy
economical (Adj.) : providing good service/ value in relation to the amount of time or money spent
envious (Adj.) : wanting to be in the same position as somebody else
jealous (Adj.) : feeling angry/ unhappy because you wish you had something that somebody else has ; envious

357. (1) patriot
patriot (N.) : a person who loves his country and who is ready to defend it against an enemy
martyr (N.) :a person who suffers very much or is killed because of his religious/ political beliefs
alien (Adj.) : strange and frightening ; hostile
atheist (N.) : a person who believes that God does not exist

358. (2) ornithology
ornithology (N.) : the study of birds
zoology (N.) : the study of animals
physiology (N.) : the study of the normal functions of living things
anthropology (N.) : the study of human race; its origin, development, customs and beliefs

359. (1) insomnia
insomnia (N.) : lack of sleep
slumber (N.) : a time when somebody is asleep
lassitude (N.) : lack of energy
sleeping sickness (N.) : a tropical disease carried by the Tsetse fly that causes a feeling of waiting to go to sleep and usually causes death

360. (3) omniscient
omniscient (Adj.) : knowing everything
omnipresent (Adj.) : present everywhere
omnipotent (Adj.) : able to do any thing
almighty (Adj.) : having complete power; God

361. (3) carnivorous
carnivorous (Adj.) : animals that eat the flesh of other animals
herbivorous (Adj.) : animal that eats plants
omnivorous (Adj.) : animal that eats plants and meat (flesh of other animals)
aquatic (Adj.) : plants/ animals living in water

362. (3) illegible
illegible (Adj.) : difficult or impossible to read
illegitimate (Adj.) : born to parents who are not married to each other
illicit (Adj.) : not allowed by law ; illegal
illusive (Adj.) : not real although seeming to be

363. (3) blasphemy
blasphemy (N.) : behaviour/ language that insults/ shows a lack of respect for God/ religion
heresy (N.) : a belief or an opinion that is against the principle of a particular religion
atheism (N.) : the belief that God does not exist
apostasy (N.) : the state of having rejected your religious beliefs or your political party or a cause

364. (3) contemporary
contemporary (Adj.) : belonging to the same time ; modern
recent (Adj.) : that happened or began only a short time ago
modern (Adj.) : of the present times; contemporary
compatriot (N.) : countryman ; a person who was born in, as a citizen of, the same country as somebody else

365. (2) martyr
martyr (N.) : a person who suffers very much or is killed because of his religious/ political beliefs
prophet (N.) : a person sent by God to teach the people and give them messages from God
seer (N.) : prophet
mystic (N.) : a person who tries to become united with God through prayer and meditation and so understand important things that are beyond normal human understanding

366. (3) bibliography
bibliography (N.) : a list of books/ articles on a particular subject or of a particular author
biography (N.) : story of one's life written by somebody else
lithography (N.) : the process of printing from a smooth surface
orthography (N.) : the system of spellings in a language

367. (3) anniversary
anniversary (N.) : the date on which an event happened in some previous year
birthday (N.) : the date on which one is born
jubilee (N.) : a special anniversary of an event
centenary (N.) : the 100^{th} anniversary of an event

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368. (3) catalogue
catalogue (N.) : a complete list of items with enumeration (numbering)
epilogue (N.) : a speech at the end of a book / play / movie, that acts as a conclusion
dialogue (N.) : the conversation in a book / play / movie
prologue (N.) : a speech at the beginning of a book / play / movie, that introduces it

369. (2) credulous
credulous (Adj.) : too ready to believe things and therefore easy to trick
credible (Adj.) : that can be believed / trusted
sensitive (Adj.) : aware of and able to understand other people and their feelings
sensible (Adj.) : able to make good judgements`

370. (1) notorious
notorious (Adj.) : well-known in a bad way ; having an exceedingly bad reputation
malicious (Adj.) : having / showing hatred and a desire to harm / hurt the feelings of somebody
magnanimous (Adj.) : kind, generous and forgiving towards an enemy or a rival
dubious (Adj.) : doubtful ; suspicious

371. (1) samaritan
samaritan (N.) : a person who gives help and sympathy to the people who need it
altruist (N.) : someone who makes charitable donations intended to increase human well-being
philanthropist (N.) : a person who helps the poor and the needy, especially with money
beneficiary (N.) : a person who gains as a result of something

372. (2) nepotism
nepotism (N.) : giving unfair advantages to your own family if you are in a position of power
pluralism (N.) : the existence of many different groups of people in one society
idealism (N.) : the theory that there are two opposite principle in everything
polarism (N.) : the theory / act of dividing or separating into two groups with opposite opinions

373. (1) sericulture
sericulture (N.) : raising silkworms in order to obtain raw silk
seroculture (N.) : a bacterial culture on blood serum (watery fluid of the blood)

374. (4) rhetoric
rhetoric (N.) : speech / writing that is intended to influence people, but that is not completely honest / sincere
orator (N.) : a person who is good at public speaking
public speaking (N.) : delivering an address speech to a public audience
verbalization (N.) : expressing something in words

375. (2) triennial
Triennial (Adj.) : happening every three years

376. (1) condominium
condominium (N.) : an apartment building / group of houses in which each flat / apartment / house is owned by a person living in it but the shared areas are owned by everyone together
multiplex (N.) : a large cinema / movie theatre with several separate rooms with screens
duplex (N.) : a flat with rooms on two floors
caravan (N.) : a road vehicle without an engine that is pulled by a car, designed for people to live and sleep in, especially when they are on a holiday / vacation ; a group of people with vehicles / animals who are travelling together, especially across the desert

377. (4) triumvirate
triumvirate (N.) : a group of three powerful people
trio (N.) : a group of three people / things / musicians ; a piece of music for three musicians / singers
tritium (N.) : of hydrogen with a mass that is three times that of the isotope (one or two / more atoms with the same atomic number but with different numbers of neutrons)
trieu (N.) : a metal stand that you can put a hot dish, etc. on

378. (1) postmortem
post mortem (N.) : autopsy ; a medical examination of the body of a dead person in order to find out how he died
obituary (N.) : an article about some body's life and achievements, that is printed in a newspaper soon after he has died
homage (N.) : something that is said / done to show respect for somebody
mortuary (N.) : morgue ; a place / room / building in which dead bodies are kept before they are buried / cremated

379. (2) opaque
opaque (Adj.) : not clear enough to see through / allow light through ; difficult to understand (speech / writing) ; impenetrable
oblique (Adj.) : not expressed / done in a direct way ; indirect ; sloping at an angle (line); an angle that is not of 90°
optique (Adj.) : Optic ; relating to the eye / vision
pulent (Adj.) : luxurious ; wealthy; decorated using expensive materials

380. (2) taxonomy
taxonomy (N.) : to scientific process of classifying things
taxidermy (N.) : the art of stuffing dead animals, birds and fish with a special material so that they may look like living ones and can be displayed
toxicology (N.) : the scientific study of poisons

381. (4) demagogue
demagogue (N.) : a political leader who tries to win support by using arguments based on emotion rather than reason
dictator (N.) : a person who behaves as if he had complete power over other people, and tells them what to do
tyrant (N.) : dictator ; a person who has complete power in a country and uses it in a cruel and unfair way
popularist (N.) : a person who fights for the common man against the elite class of people

382. (3) claustrophobia
claustrophobia (N.) : an extreme fear of being in a small confined place.

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383. (3) amnesty
amnesty (N.) : an official statement that allows people who have been put in prison for crimes against the state to go free
excuse (V.) : to forgive ; to justify
honesty (N.) : the quality of being honest
pardon (N.) : forgiveness ; excuse

384. (4) misogynist
misogynist (N.) : a person who hates women
misogamist (N.) : a person who hates marriage
ambivert (N.) : a person who is both an introvert and an extrovert
misanthrope (N.) : a person who hates and avoids other people

385. (1) incorrigible
incorrigible (Adj.) : incurable ; having bad habits which cannot be changed or improved
hardened (V.) : to become/make something become firm, stiff or solid
invulnerable (Adj.) : that cannot be harmed/defeated ; safe
incurable (Adj.) : incorrigible ; that cannot be cured

386. (2) truant
truant (N.) : a child who stays away from school without permission
sycophant (N.) : a person who praises important or powerful people too much and in a way that is not sincere, especially in order to get something from them
martinet (N.) : a very strict person who demands that other people obey orders or rules completely
defeatist (N.) : a person expecting not to succeed, and showing it in a particular situation

387. (3) itinerary
itinerary (N.) : a plan of a journey, including the route and the place that you visit
travel kit (N.) : a kit for carrying toilet articles while travelling
schedule (N.) : a time table ; a plan that lists all the work you have to do and when you must do each thing
travelogue (N.) : a film/movie, broadcast or piece of waiting about travel

388. (3) plagiarism
plagiarism (N.) : an act of copying another person's ideas, words/work and pretend that they are your own
scepticism (N.) : an attitude of doubting that claims or statements are true or that something will happen
mesmerism (N.) : the act of inducing hypnosis (an unconscious state in which somebody can still see and hear and be influenced to follow commands or answer questions)
autism (N.) : a mental condition in which a person finds it very difficult to communicate/form relationships with others

389. (4) cannibal
cannibal (N.) : a person who eats human flesh
savage (Adj.) : aggressive and violent ; causing great harm ; brutal
captor (N.) : a person who captures a person/ an animal and keeps him/it as a prisoner
carnivore (N.) : animal that eats the flesh of other animals

390. (4) stoic
stoic (N.) : a person who is able to suffer pain/ trouble without complaining or showing what he is feeling
tolerant (Adj.) : able to accept what other people say or do even if you do not agree to it
resigned (Adj.) : being willing to clearly accept something unpleasant or difficult that you cannot change
passive (Adj.) : accepting what happens or what people do without trying to change anything or oppose them

391. (3) venerable
venerable (Adj.) : impressive by reason of age; profoundly honoured
veracious (Adj.) : habitually speaking the truth; precisely accurate
vulnerable (Adj.) : weak and easily hurt physically/emotionally
verger (N.) : an official whose job is to take care of the inside of a church and to perform some simple duties during church services

392. (2) kleptomania
kleptomania (N.) : a mental illness in which somebody has a strong desire, which he cannot control, to steal things

393. (1) contraband
contraband (N.) : goods that are illegally taken into or out of a country
smuggled (N.) : contraband; distributed/sold illicity
counterfeit (Adj.) : fake made to look exactly like something in order to trick people into thinking that they are getting the real thing
forged (Adj.) : reproduced fraudulently (illegally)

394. (2) genocide
genocide (N.) : the crime of killing a complete race/group
regicide (N.) : the crime of killing a king/queen
homicide (N.) : the crime of killing somebody deliberately; murder
fratricide (N.) : the crime of killing your brother/sister

395. (2) escort
escort (N.) : a person/group of people/vehicles that travels with somebody/something in order to protect/guard him
navigator (N.) : a person who finds the position of a ship, plane, car, etc.
outrider (N.) : a person who rides a motorcycle/ a horse in front of or beside the vehicle of an important person in order to give protection
security (N.) : the activites involved in protecting a country, building or person against attack, danger, etc.

396. (3) numismatist
numismatist (N.) : a person who collects/studies coins/medals
medalist (N.) : a person who has received a medal, usually for winning a competition in a sport
numerist (N.) : a person who deals in numbers

397. (3) hijack
hijack (V.) : to use violence or threats to take control of a vehicle (plane)
hostage (N.) : captured and held prisoner by a person or group, and who may be injured/killed

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if people do not do what the person/group is asking

abduct (V.) : to kidnap; to take somebody away illegally, especially using force

kidnap (V.) : to abduct; to seize; to take somebody away illegally and keep him as a prisoner, in order to get money/something else for returning him

398. (1) omnipotent

Omnipotent (N.) : able to do anything; having total power

Omniscient (N.) : knowing everything

absolute (N.) : one who is perfect/complete/free from imperfection

almighty (N.) : having complete power; God

399. (2) incredible

incredible (Adj.) : unbeliveable; impossible/difficult to believe

inaudible (Adj.) : that you cannot hear

invincible (Adj.) : too strong to be defeated/changed; unconquerable

indivisible (Adj.) : that cannot be divided into separate parts

400. (3) democracy

democracy (N.) : a system of government by the people, for the people and of the people

monarchy (N.) : a system of government by a king/a queen

oligarchy (N.) : a form of government in which only a small group of people hold all the power

bureaucracy (N.) : a system of government in which there are a large number of state officials who are not elected

401. (1) fauna

fauna (N.) : all the animals living in an area/ in a particular period of history

widlife (N.) : animals, birds, insects, etc. that are wild and live in a natural environment

native (Adj.) : connected with the place you were born

beast (N.) : a large/dangerous animal; a person who is cruel and whose behaviour is uncontrolled

402. (3) repatriate

repatriate (V.) : to send/ bring somebody back to his own country

asylum (N.) : a hospital where people who were mentally ill could be cared for, for a long time; protection given to people who have left their country, because they were in danger for political reasons

refuge (N.) : shelter/ protection from danger, trouble, etc.

emigrate (V.) : to leave your own country to go and live permanently in another country

403. (2) effeminate

effeminate (Adj.) : looking, behaving or sounding like a woman or a girl (of a man/boy)

unmanly (Adj.) : not having the qualities that are admired/ expected in a man

womanish (Adj.) : behaving in a way that is more suitable for a woman (of a man)

delicate (Adj.) : fragile; easily damaged/broken

404. (3) illegible

illegible (Adj.) : impossible/ difficult to read

unintelligible (Adj.) : impossible to understand

eligible (Adj.) : a person who is able to have/do something because he has the right qualifications, is the right age, etc.

illogical (Adj.) : not sensible/ thought out in a sensible way

405. (4) act

act (V.) : to do something; to behave in a particular way; to perform a part in a play/film/ function

imitate (V.) : to copy somebody/ something

pretend (V.) : to believe in a particular way, in order to make other people believe something that is not true

impersonate (V.) : to pretend to be somebody else in order to trick people or to entertain them

406. (1) fastidious

fastidious (Adj.) : being careful that every detail of something is correct; meticulous

maiden (Adj.) : being the first of its kind (speech, journey by a plane/ship), etc.

medieval (Adj.) : connected with the Middle Ages (about AD 1000 - AD 1450)

precarious (Adj.) : not safe/ certain; dangerous

407. (3) intestate

intestate (Adj.) : having made no legal will

intaglio (N.) : depressed/ sunken carvings/ engravings on precious stones

inveterate (Adj.) : always doing something or enjoying something and unlikely to stop (a bad habit)

insolvent (Adj.) : not having enough money to repay the debt; bankrupt

408. (1) masochist

masochist (N.) : a person enjoying something that most people find unpleasant or painful (sexual enjoyment)

nihilist (N.) : a person who believes that nothing has any value, especially religious and moral principles

egoist (N.) : a person who thinks that he/she is better than other people and who thinks and talks too much about himself/ herself

sadist (N.) : a person who gets pleasure from hurting other people (sexual)

409. (1) fratricide

fratricide (N.) : the crime of killing your brother/sister

patricide (N.) : the crime of killing your father

regicide (N.) : the crime of killing a king/queen

homicide (N.) : murder; the crime of killing somebody deliberately

410. (2) psychology

psychology (N.) : the scientific study of the human mind and how it influences behaviour

physiology (N.) : the scientific study of the normal functions of living things

sociology (N.) : the study and classification of human societies

philology (N.) : the scientific study of the development of language or of a particular language

411. (2) trilogy

trilogy (N.) : a group of three books/ films, etc. that have the same subject/ characters

topology (N.) : the way the parts of something are arranged and related

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trichology (N.) : the study of the hair and scalp
ecology (N.) : the relation of plants and living creatures with each other and to their environment

412. (3) choreography
choreography (N.) : the act of designing and arranging the steps and movements in dances/ballets
calligraphy (N.) : beautiful handwriting that you do with a special pen/brush.
cartography (N.) : the art of making/ drawing maps
epigraphy (N.) : the study of ancient inscriptions (words written in the front of a book or cut in stone/ metal)

413. (1) succulent
succulent (Adj.) : juicy; containing a lot of juice and tasting good (fruits, vegetables, meat, etc.)
translucent (Adj.) : allowing light to pass through but not transparent
dissolvent (Adj.) : a liquid substance capable of dissolving other substances
dissident (Adj.) : a person who strongly agrees with and criticizes his government, in a country where this kind of action is dangerous

414. (3) stoic
stoic (N.) : a person who is able to suffer pain/ trouble without complaning or showing what he is feeling
thespian (N.) : an actor (often humorous)
sadist (N.) : a person who gets pleasure from hurting others (sexual)
humanitarian (Adj.) : concerned with reducing suffering and improving the conditions that people live in

415. (3) egotist
egotist (N.) : a person who thinks that he/she is better than other people and who thinks and talks too much about himself/ herself
imposter (N.) : a person who pretends to be somebody else in order to trick people
enthusiast (N.) : a person who is very interested in something and spends a lot of time doing it
optimist (N.) : a person who always expects good things to happen/ things to be successful

416. (2) fascimile
facsimile (N.) : an exact copy of something (FAX)
original (Adj.) : existing at the beginning of a particular period, process/activity; new and interesting in a way that is different from anything that has existed before
copy (N.) : a thing that is made to be the same as something else (a document or a work of art)

417. (3) phonetics
phonetics (N.) : the study of speech sounds and how they are produced
stylistics (N.) : the study of style and the methods used in written language
linguistics (N.) : the study of language or of particular languages
semantics (N.) : the study of the meanings of words and phrases

418. (2) null
null (V.) : to reduce to nothing
lull (V.) : to make somebody relaxed and calm; soothe
annul (V.) : to state officially that something is no longer legally valid
cull (V.) : to kill a particular number of animals of a group in order to prevent the group from getting too large

419. (4) truism
truism (N.) : a statement that is clearly true and does not therefore add anything interesting or important to a discussion
syllogism (N.) : a way of arguing in which two statements are used for proving that a third statement is true
iconic (Adj.) : acting as a sign or symbol of something
imagism (N.) : a movement by American and English poets early in the 20th century in reaction to victorian sentimentality
hackneyed (Adj.) : used too often and therefore boring

420. (1) epitaph
epitaph (N.) : words that are written or said about a dead person, on a gravestone/ tomb
epitime (N.) : a perfect example of something
epistle (N.) : a long, serious letter on an important subject
epilogue (N.) : a speech at the end of a book/ play/ film, that acts as a conclusion to what has happened

421. (1) calligraphy
calligraphy (N.) : beautiful handwriting that you do with a special pen/ brush
stencilling (N.) : making letters/ a design on something using a stencil (a thin piece of metal/ plastic or card with a design cut out of it, that you put onto a surface and point over so that the design may be left on the surface)
graphics (N.) : connected with drawings and design, especially in the production of books, magazines, etc.
hieroglyphics (N.) : written in or belonging to a writing system using pictorial symbols

422. (4) acronym
acronym (N.) : a word formed from the first letters of the words that make up the name of something
abridgement (N.) : a shortened version of a written work
almanac (N.) : a book is published every year giving information for that year about a particular subject/ activity
anachronism (N.) : a person, a custom or an idea that seems old-fashioned and does not belong to the present

423. (2) parvenu
parvenu (N.) : a person from a low social or economic position who has suddenly become rich/ powerful
promiscuous (Adj.) : taken from a wide range of sources, without careful thought; having many sexual partners
sumptuary (Adj.) : regulating/ controlling expenditure/ personal behaviour
extravagant (Adj.) : spending more money than is needed

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424. (1) oculist
oculist (N.) : a doctor who examines and treats people's eyes
optimist (N.) : a person who always expects good things to happen / things to be successful
obstetrician (N.) : a doctor who is trained in the branch of medicine concerned with the birth of children
optician (N.) : a person who examines people's eyes and recommends and sells glasses

425. (2) entomology
entomology (N.) : the scientific study of insects / worms
taxidermy (N.) : the art of stuffing dead animals, birds and fish with a special material so that they may look like living ones and can be displayed
ornithology (N.) : the scientific study of birds
paleontology (N.) : the study of fossils (the remains of animals or plants in rocks)

426. (1) altruist
altruist (N.) : someone who makes charitable donations intended to increase human well-being
hermit (N.) : a person who, usually for religious reasons, lives a very simple life alone and does not meet or talk to other people
volunteer (N.) : a person who does a job without being paid for it; a person who offers to do something without being forced to do it
martyr (N.) : a person who suffers very much or is killed because of his religious / political beliefs

427. (1) pedant
pedant (N.) : a person who makes an excessive / in appropriate display of learning and is too concerned with small details or rules, expecially while learning or teaching
educationist (N.) : a person (specialist) in theories and methods of teaching
exhibitor (N.) : a person / company that shows his / its work / products to the public
researcher (N.) : a scientist who devotes himself to doing research

428. (1) statute
statute (N.) : a law that is passed by a parliament, council, etc. and formally written down
stature (N.) : the importance and respect that a person has because of his ability and achievements; a person's height
static (Adj.) : not moving, changing or developing
statue (N.) : a figure of a person / an animal in stone, metal, etc., usually the same size as in real life or larger

429. (2) prop
prop (N.) : a piece of wood, metal, etc. used for supporting something or keeping it in position
scaffold (N.) : a platform used while executing criminals by cutting off their heads or hanging them from a rope
lean-to (N.) : a small building with its roof leaning against the side of a large building, wall or fence
rafter (N.) : one of the sloping pieces of wood that support a roof

430. (2) horticulturist
horticulturist (N.) : an expert in the science of cultivating plants (fruits, flowers, vegetables or ornamental plants)
agriculturist (N.) : an expert in agriculture (practice of farming) who gives advice to farmers
gardener (N.) : someone who takes care of a garden
botanist (N.) : a scientist who studies about plants and their structure

431. (2) panacea
panacea (N.) : something that will solve all the problems of a particular situation
cough syrup (N.) : a liquid medicine that you take for a cough
medicine (N.) : a substance taken to cure an illness
inhaler (N.) : a small device containing medicine that you breathe in through your mouth, used by people who have problems with breathing

432. (1) claustrophobia
claustrophobia (N.) : an extreme fear of being in a small confined place
aquaphobia (N.) : an extreme fear of drowning
botanophobia (N.) : a fear of plants
kleptomania (N.) : a mental illness in which someone has a strong desire, which he cannot control, to steal things

433. (3) epitaph
epitaph (N.) : words written / said about a dead person, on a tomb / gravestone
epigraph (N.) : a line of writing, short phrase, etc. on a building / statue, or as an introduction to part of a book
epilogue (N.) : a speech at the end of a play, book / film that comments on what has happened
etymology (N.) : the study of the origin and history of words and their meanings

434. (1) illegible
illegible (Adj.) : difficult / impossible to read
inedible (Adj.) : that cannot be eaten because it is of poor quality / poisonous
illegal (Adj.) : not allowed by the law
illicit (Adj.) : not allowed by law; illegal

435. (3) horizon
horizon (N.) : the furthest you can see, where the sky seems to meet the land / the sea
atmosphere (N.) : the mixture of gases that surrounds the earth
milky way (N.) : the Galaxy (contains any of the system of stars, etc.) in outer space
distant land (N.) : far-away land

436. (1) waybill
waybill (N.) : a receipt from the carrier for the goods being shipped; bill of lading ; a list of passengers / goods being carried on a vehicle
wagon (N.) : a railway / rail road truck for carrying goods
wirepuller (N.) : a person who is able to control or influence events without realizing it
whist (N.) : a card game for two pairs of players in which each pair tries to win the most cards

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437. (1) fastidious
fastidious (Adj.) : meticulous; being careful that every detail of something is correct; hard to please
callous (Adj.) : cruel; unfeeling; not caring about other people's feelings or suffering
sadist (N.) : a person who gets pleasure from hurting other people (sexual)
ferocious (Adj.) : very strong; savage; very aggressive/ violent

438. (1) calligraphy
calligraphy (N.) : beautiful writing using a special pen/ brush
manuscript (N.) : a copy of a book, piece of music, etc. before it has been printed
inscription : words written in the front of a book or cut in stone/ metal
hagiography : a book about the life of a person that praises him too much

439. (1) invincible
invincible (Adj.) : too strong to be defeated/ changed; unconquerable
invulnerable (Adj.) : that cannot be harmed/ defeated; safe
infallible (Adj.) : never wrong; never making mistakes; that never fails
indictable (Adj.) : (of a crime) for which you can be indicted (to officially charge somebody)

440. (2) theology
theology (N.) : the study of religion and beliefs
philology (N.) : the scientific study of the development of language or of a particular language
humanism (N.) : a system of thought that considers that solving human problems with the help of reason is more inportant than religious beliefs. It emphasises the fact that the basic nature of humans is good
philosophy (N.) : the study of the nature and meaning of the universe and of the human life

441. (2) anecdote
anecdote (N.) : a short, interesting or amusing story about a real person or event
legend (N.) : a story from ancient times about people and events, that may or may not be true; myth
fable (N.) : a traditional short story that teaches a moral lesson, especially one with animals as characters
parable (N.) : a short story that teaches a moral/ spiritual lesson

442. (4) alumnus
alumnus (N.) : a former male student of a school, college/ university
genius (Adj.) : unusually great intelligence, skill/ artistic ability
scholar (N.): a person who knows a lot about a particular subject
learner (N.) : a peson who is finding about a subject or how to do someting

443. (4) hangar
hangar (N.) : a large building in which aircraft is kept
granary (N.) : a building where grain is stored
dockyard (N.) : an area with docks (the place where ships are loaded and unloaded in a port) and equipment for building and repairing ships
garage (N.) : a building for keeping one/ more cars or other vehicles in

444. (2) usurer
usurer (N.) : a person who lends money to people at unfairly high rates of interest
banker (N.) : a person who owns a bank or has an important job at a bank
imposter (N.) : a person who pretends to be somebody else in order to trick people
former (N.) : that used to exist in earlier times

445. (1) inaccessible
inaccessible (Adj.) : difficult/ impossible to reach/ to get
inadmissible (Adj.) : that cannot be allowed/ accepted
irresistible (Adj.) : so strong that it cannot be stopped; so attractive that you feel you must have it
illegal (Adj.) : illicit; not allowed by law

446. (1) janitor
janitor (N.) : someone employed to clean and maintain a building
manager (N.) : a person who is in charge of running a business, a shop/ store or a similar organisation
warder (N.) : a person who is responsible for taking care of a particular place and making sure that the rules are obeyed
beadle (N.) : a minor parish (church) official who serves as an usher (a person who shows people where to sit) and keeps order at services

447. (1) versatile
versatile (Adj.) : able to do many different things
unique (Adj.) : being the only one of its kind
dexterous (Adj.) : skilful with your hands; skilfully done
(4) attractive (Adj.) : pleasant to look at; appealing

448. (4) itinerary
itinerary (N.) : a plan of a journey, including the route and the place that you visit
itinerary (N.) : a plan of a journey, including the route and the place that you visit
travel kit (N.) : a kit for carrying toilet articles while travelling
schedule (N.) : a time table ; a plan that lists all the work you have to do and when you must do each thing
travelogue (N.) : a film/ movie, broadcast or piece of waiting about travel

449. (3) parasite
parasite (N.) : a small animal/ plant that lives on or inside another animal/ plant and gets its food from it; a person who always relies on or benefits (from other people and gives nothing back)
expatriate (N.) : a person living in a country that is not his own
pesticider (N.) : a chemical used for killing pests, especially insects
refugee (N.) : a person who has been forced to leave his country/ home, because there is a war or for political, religious or social reasons

450. (3) congregation
congregation (N.) : a group of people who are gathered together in a church to worship God,

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not including the priest and the choir (group of people who sing together)
configuration (N.) : an arrangement of the parts of something or a group of things
confrontation (N.) : a situation in which there is an angry disagreement between people or groups who have different opinions
conflagration (N.) : an excessive fire which destroys a lot of land / buildings

451. (4) recluse
recluse (N.) : a person who lives alone and likes to avoid other people
extrovert (N.) : a lively and confident person who enjoys being with other people
prophet (N.) : a person sent by God to teach the people and give them messages from God
monk (N.) : a member or a religious group of men who often live apart from other people in a monstery (a place where monks live together) and who do not marry or have personal possessions

452. (1) antidote
antidote (N.) : a substance that controls the effects of poision / disease
anticlimax (N.) : a situation that is disappointing because it happens at the end of something that was much more exciting
antibody (N.) : a substance that the body produces in the blood to fight disease, or as a reaction when certain substances are put into the body
antigen (N.) : a substance that enters the body and starts a process that can cause disease

453. (2) wreath
wreath (N.) : an arrangement of flowers and leaves
wreathe (N.) : to surround / cover something
wrath (N.) : extreme anger

454. (1) notorious
notorious (Adj.) : well-known for being bad
gracious (Adj.) : kind, polite and generous
laborious (Adj.) : taking a lot of time and effort

455. (1) epitaph
epitaph (N.) : words on a grave stone
dirge (N.) : a song sung in the past at a funeral or for a dead person
pyre (N.) : a large pile of wood on which a dead body is placed and burned in a funeral ceremony
cenotaph (N.) : a monument built in memory of soldiers killed in war who are buried somewhere else

456. (2) orphanage
conservatory (N.) : a room with glass walls and a glass roof that is built on the side of a house
academy (N.) : a school / college for special training
asylum (N.) : protection that a government gives to people who have left their own country, usually because they were in danger for political reasons

457. (3) downpour
downpour (N.) : a heavy fall of rain that often starts suddenly
drizzle (N.) : light fine rain
blizzard (N.) : a snowstorm with very strong winds
avalanche (N.) : a mass of snow, ice and rock that falls down the side of a mountain

458. (1) centennial
centennial (N.) : the 100th anniversary of an event
centurion (N.) : an army officer who commanded a 100 soldiers
century (N.) : a period of a 100 years
centenarian (N.) : a person who is a 100 years old or more

459. (3) amphibians
amphibians (N.) : any animal that can live both on land and in water
terrestrial (Adj.) : living on the land (plants and animals)
aquatic (Adj.) : growing / living in, on or near water
parasitic (Adj.) : living on another animal / plant and getting its food from it

460. (4) cartography
cartography (N.) : the art / process of drawing / making maps
calligraphy (N.) : beautiful handwriting that you do with a special pen / brush
palaeography (N.) : the study of ancient writing systems
metallurgy (N.) : the scientific study of metals and their uses

461. (1) draw

462. (1) tremor
tremor (N.) : a shaking movement of the earth
vibrate (V.) : to move or make something move from side to side very quickly and with small movements
oscillate (V.) : to keep moving from one position to another and back again ; swing

463. (2) brittle
brittle (Adj.) : hard but eassily broken
translucent (Adj.) : allowing light to pass through but not transparent
opaque (Adj.) : not clear enough to see through / allow light through

464. (3) green house
green house (N.) : a building with glass sides and a glass roof for growing plants in
plantation (N.) : a large area of land that is planted with trees to produce wood
farmyard (N.) : an area that is surrounded by farm buildings
plantain (N.) : a fruit like a large banana, but less sweet, that is cooked and eaten as a vegetable

465. (4) shoal
shoal (N.) : a large number of fish swimming together as a group
troupe (N.) : a group of actors, singers, etc. who work together
litter (N.) : a number of baby animals that one mother gives birth to at the same time — puppies
swarm (N.) : a large graup of insects (bees)

466. (3) agenda
agenda (N.) : a list of items to be discussed at a meeting
minutes (N.) : a summary / record of what is said / decided at a formal meeting
issues (N.) : an important topic that people are discussing / arguing about
data (N.) : facts / information, especially when examined and

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used for finding out things/ for making decisions

467. (3) polygon
polygon (N.) : many angles/ sides
hexagon (N.) : six angles and sides
octagon (N.) : eight angles and sides
pentagon (N.) : five angles and sides

468. (1) excerpt
excerpt (N.) : a short piece of writing, music, film, etc. taken from a longer whole
review (N.) : a report in a newspaper/magazine, or on the Internet, television/radio, in which somebody gives his opinion of a book, play, film/movie, etc.
footnote (N.) : an extra piece of information that is printed at the bottom of a page in a book
preface (N.) : an introduction to a book, especially one that explains the author's aims

469. (1) vegetarian

470. (1) advocate
advocate (N.) : a person who speaks/supports in favour of somebody/of a public plan/action ; a person who defends somebody in court

471. (2) salvo
salvo (N.) : the act of firing several guns/at the same time to mark an occasion
fusillade (N.) : a rapid series of shots fired from one/more guns; a rapid series of objects that are thrown
volley (N.) : a lot of bullets, stones, etc. that are fired/ thrown at the same time

472. (4) palindrome
palindrome (N.) : a word/ phrase that reads the same backwards as forwards —
MADAM
acrostic (N.) : a poem/other piece of writing in which particular letters in each line, usually first letters, can be read downwards to form a word/words
spelling out CANDY
Crunchy and chewy
Awesome
Nice and sweet
Delightful and delicious
Yummy treat.
homophone (N.) : a word that is pronounced like another word but has a different spelling/ meaning–sum–some, by – buy
acronym (N.) : a word formed from the first letters of the words that make up the name of something —
AIDS → Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

473. (1) egoist
egoist (N.) : a person who thinks that he/she is better than other people and who thinks and talks too much about himself/herself
masochist (N.) : a person who enjoys something that most people would find unpleasant/painful
narcissist (N.) : a person who admires himself/herself too much, especially his appearance
eccentric (N.) : a person who is considered by other people to be strange/unusual

474. (4) criterion
criterion (N.) : a standard/principle by which something is judged, or with the help of which a decision is made
manifesto (N.) : a written statement in which a group of people, especially a political party, explains their beliefs and says what they will do if they win an election
copyright (N.) : the legal right granted to an author, composer, playwright, publisher, or distributor to exclusive publication, production, sale/distribution of a literary, musical, dramatic, or artistic work
epitome (N.) : a perfect example of something

475. (3) polygamy
polygamy (N.) : the custom of having more than one wife at the same time
bigamy (N.) : the crime of marrying somebody when you are still legally married to somebody else
calligraphy (N.) : beautiful handwriting that you do with a special pen/brush
polyandry (N.) : the custom of having more than one husband at the same time

476. (1) revel
revel (V.) : to spend time enjoying yourself in a noisy, enthusiastic way ; make merry
uphold (V.) : to support something that you think is right and make sure that it continues to exist
overhaul (V.) : to examine every part of a machine, system, etc. and make any necessary changes/repairs

477. (3) animosity
animosity (N.) : a strong feeling of opposition, anger/hatred
reciprocity (N.) : a situation in which two people, countries, etc. provide the same help/advantages to each other
entreaty (N.) : a serious and often emotional request
malice (N.) : a feeling of hatred for somebody that causes a desire to harm him

478. (2) amphibian
amphibian (N.) : any animal that can live both on land and in water
animate (V.) : to make something more lively/full of energy
aquatic (Adj.) : growing/living in, on/near water
ambidextrous (Adj.) : able to use both hands equally well

479. (4) epic
epic (N.) : a long poem about the actions of great men and women/about a nation's history

480. (1) teetotaller
teetotaller (N.) : a person who does not drink alcohol
derelict (N.) : a person without a home, a job/property
subjunctive (N). : the form/mood of a verb that expresses wishes, possibility/uncertainity
In, I wish I were taller, were is a Subjunctive
incriminatory (Adj.) : charging or suggestive of guilt/blame

481. (3) plaintiff
plaintiff (N.) : a person who makes a formal complaint against somebody in court
charger (N.) : a horse that a soldier rode in battle in the past
suitor (N.) : a man who wants to marry a particular woman

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accuser (N.) : a person who says that somebody has done something wrong/is guilty of something

482. (3) volunteer

483. (1) sceptic

sceptic (N.) : a person who usually doubts that claims/statements are true, especially those that other people believe in

deist (N.) : a person who believes in God, especially God that created the universe but does not part in it

rationalist (N.) : a person who believes that all behaviours, opinions, etc. should be based on reason rather than on emotions/religious beliefs

positivist (N.) : a person who believes in a system of philosophy based on things that can be seen/proved, rather than on ideas

484. (1) coffle

coffle (N.) : a group of animals, prisoners, or slaves chained together in a line

crew (N.) : all the people working on a ship, plane, etc.

company (N.) : a group of persons - firm, business enterprise

cortege (N.) : a line of cars/people moving along slowly at a funeral.

485. (1) mercenary

mercenary (N.) : a soldier who will fight for any country/group that offers payment

liquidator (N.) : a person responsible for closing down a business and using any profits from the sale to pay its debts

venal (Adj.) : prepared to do dishonest/immoral things in return for money ; corrupt

hireling (N.) : a person who is willing to do anything/work for anyone as long as he is paid

486. (1) fastidious

fastidious (Adj.) : being careful that every detail of something is correct ; meticulous ; difficult to please

Infallible (Adj.) : never wrong; never making mistakes ; that never fails ; always doing what it is supposed to do

fatalist (N.) : a person who believes that events are decided by fate and cannot be controlled

communist (N.) : a person who believes in an economic system in which the state controls the means of producing everything on behalf of the people

487. (4) extempore

extempore (Adj.) : spoken/done without any previous thought/preparation

impromptu (Adj.) : done without preparation/planning

unscripted (Adj) : not written/prepared in detail in advance

Ad lib (Adj.) : not prepared/practised

[All the above words are related to speech]

488. (2) amnesia

amnesia (N.) : a medical condition in which somebody partly/completely loses one's memory

amnesty (N.) : a period of time during which people can admit to a crime/give up weapons without being punished

dementia (N.) : a serious mental disorder caused by brain disease/injury, that affects the ability to think, remember and behave normally

myopia (N.) : the inability to see things clearly when they are far away

489. (2) eulogy

eulogy (N.) : a speech/piece of writing praising somebody/something very much

tribute (N.) : an act, a statement or a gift that is intended to show your respect/admiration, especially for a dead person

accolade (N.) : praise/an award for an achievement that people admire

oration (N.) : a formal speech made on a public occasion, especially as part of a ceremony

490. (2) calligraphy

calligraphy (N.) : beautiful handwriting that you do with a special pen/brush

genealogy (N.) : the study of family history, including the study of who the ancestors of a particular person were

cartography (N.) : the art/process of drawing/making maps

philology (N.) : the scientific study of the development of language/of a particular language

491. (3) glazier

glazier (N.) : a person whose job is to fit glass into the frames of windows, etc.

welder (N.) : a person whose job is to weld materials together

sculptor (N.) : a person who makes sculptures

patisserie (N.) : a shop/store that sells cakes, etc.

492. (3) anarchy

anarchy (N.) : a situation in a country, an organisation, etc. in which there is no government, order/control

monarchy (N.) : a system of government by a king/a queen

mobocracy (N.) : political control by a mob

democracy (N.) : a system of government in which all the people of a country can vote to elect their representatives

493. (2) accomplice

accomplice (N.) : a person who helps another to commit a crime/to do something wrong

494. (3) inaudible

inaudible (Adj.) : that you cannot hear

imperceptible (Adj.) : very small and therefore unable to be seen/felt

indelible (Adj.) : impossible to forget/remove ; (of ink, pens, etc.) leaving a mark that cannot be removed

ineffable (Adj.) : too great/beautiful to describe in words

495. (2) jaunt

jaunt (N.) : a short journey that you make for pleasure; excursion

rambler (N.) : a person who walks in the countryside for pleasure, especially as part of an organised group

detour (N.) : a longer route that you take in order to avoid a problem/to visit a place

stroller (N.) : a person who is enjoying a slow relaxed walk

496. (4) incentive

incentive (N.) : something that encourages you to do something

remark (N.) : something that you say/or write which expresses an

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opinion, a thought, etc. about somebody/something ; comment
contract (N.) : an official written agreement
proposition (N.) : an idea/a plan of action that is suggested, especially in business

497. (3) cartography
cartography (N.) : the art/process of drawing/making maps
chirography (N.) : another name for calligraphy
xerography (N.) : a process of photocopying
pictography (N.) : the use of pictorial symbols to communicate

498. (4) podium
podium (N.) : a small platform that a person stands on, while giving a speech/conducting an orchestra, etc.
pulpit (N.) : a small platform in a church that is like a box and is high above the ground, where a priest, etc. stands to speak to the people

499. (4) apprentice

500. (1) obsolete
obsolete (Adj.) : no longer used because something new has been invented ; out of date
outdated (Adj.) : no longer useful because of being old-fashioned ; out of date

501. (2) nepotism
nepotism (N.) : giving unfair advantages to your own family if you are in a position of power
monotheism (N.) : the belief that there is only one God
hedonism (N.) : the belief that pleasure is the most important thing in life
red tapism (N.) : the practice of requiring excessive paperwork and tedious procedures before official action can be considered/completed

502. (2) numismatist
numismatist (N.) : a person who collects/studies coins/medals
ornithologist (N.) : a person who studies birds
philatelist (N.) : a person who collects/studies stamps
coin collector (N.) : a collector and student of money – collects coins with the aim to complete sets of coins

503. (4) codicil
codicil (N.) : an instruction that is added later to a will, usually to change a part of it
furlough (V.) : to give somebody permission to leave his duties for a period of time (soldiers, prisoners, workers)
adjunct (N.) : a thing that is added/attached to something larger/more important
effusion (N.) : the expression of feelings in an exaggerated way

504. (3) appraisal
appraisal (N.) : a judgement of the value, performance/nature of somebody/something
pay (N.) : salary ; wages

505. (3) exonerate
exonerate (V.) : to officially state that somebody is not responsible for something that he has been blamed for
let go (Id.) : to stop holding somebody/something
release (V.) : set somebody/something free ; stop holding something; free somebody from a duty, responsibility, etc.

506. (4) obsolescent
obsolescent (Adj.) : becoming old-fashioned and no longer useful
adolescent (N.) : in the process of developing from a child into an adult
reticent (Adj.) : unwilling to tell people about things
translucent (Adj.) : allowing light to pass through but not transparent

507. (1) cocktail
cocktail (N.) : a drink usually made from a mixture of one or more alcoholic drinks and fruit juice
mock tail (N.) : a cocktail containing no alcohol
bisque (N.) : a thick soup, especially made from shellfish

508. (2) bovine
bovine (N.) : connected with cows
feline (N.) : connected with an animal of the cat family
ovine (N.) : connected with sheep
vulpine (N.) : of or like a fox

509. (1) contingency
contingency (N.) : an event that may/may not happen
emergency (N.) : a sudden serious and dangerous event/situation which needs immediate action to deal with it
prophecy (N.) : a statement that something will happen in the future

510. (3) penchant
penchant (N.) : a special liking for something ; fondness
propensity (N.) : a tendency to a particular kind of behaviour ; inclination
preoccupation (N.) : a state of thinking about something continuously

511. (1) partilineal
patrilineal (Adj.) : relationship between father and child that continues in a family with each generation
matrilineal (Adj.) : relationship between mother and child that continues in a family with each generation
familial (Adj.) : related to or typical of a family

512. (3) syllable
syllable (N.) : any of the units into which a word is divided, containing a vowel sound and usually one/more consonants
particle (N.) : an Adv./ a Prep. that can combine with a V. to make a Phr. V. In, looked up, up is the Particle
sibilant (Adj.) : making a 's' or 'z' sound as in – sip , zip

513. (2) expurgate
expurgate (V.) : to remove/leave out parts of a piece of writing/or a conversation, while printing/reporting it, because you think those parts could offend people
exterminate (V.) : to kill all the members of a group of people/animals
extirpate (V.) : to destroy/get rid of something that is bad/not wanted

514. (3) ovine
ovine (N.) : connected with sheep
canine (N.) : connected with dogs
bovine (N.) : connected with cows
feline (N.) : connected with cats

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515. (2) burrow
burrow (N.) : a hole/tunnel in the ground made by animals such as rabbits, for them to live in
bore (N.) : a deep hole made in the ground, especially to find water or oil

516. (4) libertarian
libertarian (N.) : a person who strongly believes that people should have the freedom to do and think as they like
guardian (N.) : a person who protects something ; a person who is legally responsible for the care of another person, especially a child whose parents have died ; custodian
tyrant (N.) : a person who has complete power in a country and uses it in a cruel and unfair way
humanitarian (N.) : a person who is conerned with reducing suffering and improving the conditions that people live in

517. (1) shrapnel
shrapnel (N.) : fragments from an exploded artillery shell, mine, or bomb
splinters (N.) : small, thin sharp pieces of wood, metal, glass, etc. that have broken off a larger pieces
filings (N.) : very small pieces of metal made when a larger piece of metal is filled

518. (1) culture
culture (N.) : the customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organisation of a particular country/group
civilization (N.) : a society, its culture and its way of life during a particular period of time/in a particular part of the world
infrastructure (N.) : the basic systems and services that are necessary for a country or an organisation to run smoothly (buildings, transport, water and power supplies)
ritual (N.) : a series of actions that are always performed in the same way, especially as part of a religious ceremony

519. (4) soliloquy
soliloquy (N.) : a speech in a play in which a character, who is alone on the stage, speaks his/her thoughts
monologue (N.) : a long speech in a play, movie, etc. spoken by one person, especially when alone

520. (1) spelelogy
speleology (N.) : the scientific study of caves
seismology (N.) : the scientific study of earthquakes
topology (N.) : the way the parts of something are arranged and related
numismatics (N.) : the study of coins and medals

521. (1) oligarchy
oligarchy (N.) : a form of government in which only a small group of people hold all the power
autocracy (N.) : a system of government of a country in which one person has complete power
monarchy (N.) : a system of government by a king/a queen
anarchy (N.) : a situation in a country, an organisation, etc. in which there is no government, order/control.

522. (4) biodegradable
biodegradable (Adj.) : capable of being decomposed by biological agents, especially bacteria
inflammable (Adj.) : that can burn easily ; flammable
perishable (Adj.) : likely to decay/or go bad quickly
biological (Adj.) : connected with the processes that take place within living things

523. (1) rancid
rancid (Adj.) : having an unpleasant stale taste/smell as the result of decomposition
insipid (Adj.) : having almost no taste/flavour
savoury (Adj.) : having a pleasant taste/smell
tepid (Adj.) : slightly warm, sometimes in a way that is not pleasant

524. (4) yoke
yoke (N.) : a long piece of wood that is fastened across the necks of two animals, so that they may pull heavy loads.
rein (N.) : a long narrow leather band that is attached to a metal bar in a horse's mouth and is held by the rider in order to control the horse
leash (N.) : a long piece of leather, chain or rope used for holding and controlling a dog
whip (N.) : a long thin piece of rope/leather, attached to a handle, used for making animals move or punishing people

525. (4) connoisseur
connoisseur (N.) : an expert on matters involving the judgement of beauty, quality/skill in art, food/music
optimist (N.) : a person who always expects good things to happen/things to be successful
hostage (N.) : a person who is captured and held prisoner by a person/group, and who may be injured/killed if people do not do what the person/group is asking

526. (1) rhinologist
rhinologist (N.) : a specialist in diseases of the nose
otologist (N.) : a specialist in diseases of the ear
pathologist (N.) : a physician who practises, evaluates, or supervises diagnostic tests
podiatrist (N.) : a person whose job is the care and treatment of people's feet

527. (2) mammals

528. (4) sedative
sedative (N.) : a drug that makes somebody go to sleep/makes him feel calm and relaxed
reviver (N.) : one that revives (brings back)
stimulant (N.) : a drug/substance that makes you feel more awake and gives you more energy
energic (Adj.) : full of energy

529. (3) extempore

530. (2) carnivorous

531. (2) pseudonym
pseudonym (N.) : a name used by somebody, especially a writer, instead of his real name
nickname (N.) : an informal, name for a person that is connected with his real name, his personality/appearance, or with something he has done
sobriquet (N.) : an informal name/title that you give somebody/something ; nickname
pet name (N.) : a name you use for somebody instead of his real name, as a sign of affection

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532. (4) famine
famine (N.) : a lack of food during a long period of time in a region
drought (N.) : a long period of time when there is little or no rain
poverty (N.) : the state of being poor

533. (2) gingivitis
gingivitis (N.) : a condition in which the gums arround the teeth become painful, red and swollen
gangrene (N.) : the decay that takes place in a part of the body when the blood to it has been stopped because of an illness/injury
conjunctivitis (N.) : an infectious eye disease that causes pain and swelling in part of the eye
orchitis (N.) : inflammation (swelling) of one or both testes

534. (1) anonymous
anonymous (Adj.) : with a name that is not known/or that is not made public
acrimonious (Adj.) : angry and full of strong bitter feelings and words
audacious (Adj.) : willing to take risks/to do something shocking
assiduous (Adj.) : working very hard and taking great care that everything is done as well as it can be

535. (2) disaster

536. (3) incorrigible
incorrigible (Adj.) : having bad habits which cannot be changed/improved
inveterate (Adj.) : done/felt for a long time and unlikely to change (bad feeling/habit)
glib (Adj.) : using words that are clever, but are not sincere, and do not show much thought (speakers and speech)
incongruous (Adj.) : strange, and not suitable in a particular situation

537. (4) infallible
infallible (Adj.) : never wrong; never making mistakes
erroneous (Adj.) : not correct ; based on wrong information
incorrigible (Adj.) : having bad habits which cannot be changed/improved
unbeatable (Adj.) : impossible to defeat

538. (1) credulous
credulous (Adj.) : ready to believe things and therefore easy to trick ; gullible
credible (Adj.) : that can be believed/trusted
creditable (Adj.) : admirable; praiseworthy
credential (N.) : the qualities/training/experience that make you suitable to do something

539. (1) alimony
alimony (N.) : the money that a court orders somebody to pay to his former wife or husband when the marriage is ended
parsimony (N.) : the fact of being extremely unwilling to spend money
matrimony (N.) : marriage
honoraium (N.) : a payment made for somebody's professional services

540. (2) fantasy
fantasy (N.) : a pleasant situation that you imagine but that is unlikely to happen
whim (N.) : a sudden wish to do/have something, especially when it is something unusual/unnecessary
fancy (N.) : fantasy ; whim
memory (N.) : your ability to remember things

541. (3) sonnet
sonnet (N.) : a poem that has 14 lines, each containing 10 syllables, and a fixed pattern of rhyme
ballad (N.) : a song/poem that tells a story
psalm (N.) : a song/poem/prayer that praises God, especially one in the Bible
carol (N.) : a Christian religious song sung at Christmas

542. (2) unanimously
unanimously (Adv.) : by everyone in a particular group
equivocally (Adv.) : in an unclear/underfined manner
vehemently (Adv.) : forcefully

543. (1) camouflage
camouflage (N.) : disguise ; concealment ; pretence ; cover-up
infallible (Adj.) : never wrong

544. (3) protocol
protocol (N.) : a system of fixed rules and formal behaviour used at official meetings, usually between governments
formality (N.) : a thing that you must do as a formal/official part of a legal process, a social situation, etc.
statesmanship (N.) : skill in managing state affairs
hierarchy (N.) : a system, in a society/an organisation, in which people are organised into different levels of importance from highest to lowest

545. (4) cosmopolitan
cosmopolitan (Adj.) : containing people of different types/from different countries, and influenced by their culture
cosmocrat (N.) : ruler/leader of the whole world ; cosmocrator
cosmesis (N.) : the preservation, restoration or bestowing of bodily beauty
cosmetician (N.) : one whose occupation is manufacturing, selling or applying cosmetics.

546. (2) nomads
nomads (N.) : community that moves with its animals from place to place
barbarians (N.) : people who do not belong to one of the great civilizations (Greek, Romar, Christian)
vagabonds (N.) : people who have no home/job and who travel from place to place

547. (2) chauffeur
chauffeur (N.) : a person whose job is to drive a car, especially for somebody rich/important
driver (N.) : a person who drives a vehicle

548. (2) reminded
reminded (V.) : to help somebody remember something
remembered (V.) : to have/keep an image in your memory of an event, a place, a person, etc. from the past
reminisced (V.) : to think, talk/write about a happy time in your past

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recalled (V.) : to remember something ; recollect the ability

549. (2) apathy
apathy (N.) : the feeling of not being interested in or enthusiastic about something, or things in general
empathy (N.) : the ability to understand another person's feelings, experience, etc.
sympathy (N.) : the feeling of being sorry for somebody ; showing that you understand and care about somebody's problems
pity (N.) : a feeling of sympathy and sadness caused by the suffering and troubles of others

550. (4) fluke
fluke (N.) : a lucky/unusual thing that happens by accident, not because of planning/skill
serenpidity (N.) : the fact of something interesting or pleasant happening by chance

551. (1) epilogue
epilogue (N.) : a speech, etc. at the end of a play, book, film/movie that comments on or acts as a conclusion to what has happened
epigram (N.) : a short poem/phrase that expresses an idea in a clever/amusing way
epitaph (N.) : words that are written/said about a dead person, especially on a gravestone
epicure (N.) : a person who enjoys food and drink of high quality and knows a lot about it

552. (1) ecology
ecology (N.) : the study of the relation of plants and living creatures to each other and to their environment
psychology (N.) : the scientific study of the mind and how it influences behaviour
philosophy (N.) : the study of the nature and meaning of the universe and of human life
geography (N.) : the scientific study of the earth's surface, physical features, divisions, products, population, etc.

553. (3) lexicon
lexicon (N.) : a list of words on a particular subject or in a language in alphabetical order
glossary (N.) : a list of technical/special words, especially those in a particular text, explaining their meanings
catalogue (N.) : a complete list of items, for example, of things that people can look at/buy

554. (2) cellar
cellar (N.) : an underground room often used for storing things (wine, salt, etc.)
attic (N.) : a room/space just below the roof of a house, often used for storing things

555. (3) exonerate
exonerate (V.) : to officially state that somebody is not responsible for something that he has been blamed for
excuse (V.) : to forgive somebody for something that he has done (not being polite, making a small mistake, etc.)
reprimand (V.) : to tell somebody officially that you do not approve of him/his actions ; rebuke
acquit (V.) : to decide and state officially in court that somebody is not guilty of a crime

556. (2) amateur
amateur (N.) : a person who takes part in a sport or other activity for enjoyment, not as a job

557. (4) pioneer
pioneer (N.) : a person who is the first to study and develop a particular area of knowledge, culture, etc. that other people then continue to develop
forerunner (N.) : a person/thing that came before and influenced somebody/something else that is similar, a sign of what is going to happen

558. (4) bureaucracy
bureaucracy (N.) : a system of government in which there are a large number of state officials who are not elected
democracy (N.) : a system of government in which all the people of a country can vote to elect their representatives
anarchy (N.) : a situation in a country, an organization, etc., in which there is no government, order/control
oligarchy (N.) : a form of government in which only a small group of people hold all the power

559. (3) potable
potable (Adj.) : safe to drink (water)
edible (Adj.) : fit/suitable to be eaten
palatable (Adj.) : having a pleasant/acceptable taste (food/drink)
culpable (Adj.) : responsible and deserving blame for having done something wrong

560. (4) mediocre
mediocre (Adj.) : not very good; of only average standard
average (Adj.) : ordinary ; not special

561. (4) ascetic
ascetic (N.) : a person who lives in a simple and strict way, without physical pleasures, especially for religious reasons (monks, hermits, saints)
hedonist (N.) : a person who believes that pleasure is the most important thing in life
disciplinarian (N.) : a person who believes in using rules and punishment for controlling people
atheist (N.) : a person who believes that God does not exist

562. (4) altruist
altruist (N.) : someone who makes charitable donations intended to increase human well-being
egoist (N.) : a person who thinks that he/she is better than other people and who thinks and talks too much about himself
fatalist (N.) : a person who believes that events are decided by fate and cannot be controlled
humanist (N.) : a person who believes that solving human problems with the help of reason is more important than religious beliefs.

563. (3) hamlet
hamlet (N.) : a very small village
community (N.) : a group of people having common interests, living in the same locality and under the same government
settlement (N.) : the process of people making their homes in a place
colony (N.) : a country or an area that is governed by people from another, more powerful, country

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564. (3) extravagant
extravagant (Adj.) : spending a lot of more money/using a lot more of something that you can afford or than is necessary
luxuriant (Adj.) : growing thickly and strongly in a way that is attractive ; rich in something that is pleasant/beautiful
stingy (Adj.) : not generous, especially with money
luxurious (Adj.) : very comfortable ; containing expensive and enjoyable things
565. (4) is worth eating
566. (1) manifesto
manifesto (N.) : a written statement in which a group of people, especially a political party, explains their beliefs and says, what they will do if they win an election
affidavit (N.) : a written statement that you swear is true, and that can be used as evidence in court
dossier (N.) : a collection of documents that contain information about a person, an event or a subject ; file
567. (3) meticulous
meticulous (Adj.) : paying careful attention to every detail
fastidious (Adj.) : meticulous; being careful that every detail of something is correct
tempestuous (Adj.) : full of extreme emotions
carefree (Adj.) : having no worries/reponsibilities
568. (1) heed
heed (V.) : notice ; to pay careful attention to somebody's advice/warning
glance at (Phr. V.) : to look through reading matter casually
overlook (V.) : to fail to see/notice something ; miss
569. (3) pediatrics
pediatrics (N.) : (North American English)
paediatrics (British English): the branch of medicine concerned with children and their diseases
cardiology (N.) : the study and treatment of heart diseases
osteopathy (N.) : the treatment of some diseases and physical problems by pressing and moving the bones and muscles
morphology (N.) : the form and structure of animals and plants, studied as a science (biology) ; the forms of words, studied as a branch of linguistics.
570. (2) plutocracy
plutocracy (N.) : government of a country by the richest people of the country
plutocracy (N.) : government of a country by the richest people of the country
theocracy (N.) : government of a country by religious leaders
bureaucracy (N.) : a system of a government in which there are a large number of state officials who are not elected
aristocracy (N.) : people born in the highest social class, who have special titles ; nobility
571. (3) congregation
congregation (N.) : a group of people who are gathered together in a church to worship God
rabble (N.) : a large group of noisy people who are/may become violent ; mob
572. (2) philatelist
philatelist (N.) : a person who collects/studies stamps
pioneer (N.) : a person who is the first to study and develop a particular area of knowledge, culture, etc. that other people then continue to develop
pianist (N.) : a person who plays the piano
philanthropist (N.) : a rich person who helps the poor and those in need, especially by giving money
573. (2) that which cannot be reached
inaccessible (Adj.) : difficult/impossible to reach/ to get
574. (3) culpable
culpable (Adj.) : responsible and deserving blame for having done something wrong
daring (Adj.) : brave
suspicious (Adj.) : feeling that somebody has done something wrong; illegal/dishonest, without having any proof
ruthless (Adj.) : hard and cruel
575. (1) indefatigable
indefatigable (Adj.) : never giving up/getting tired of doing something
invincible (Adj.) : too strong to be defeated/changed
untiring (Adj.) : continuing to do something for a long period of time with a lot of efforts and/or enthusiasm ; tireless
576. (4) widow
577. (3) vegetarian
578. (4) polygamist
polygamist (N.) : a person having more than one wife at the same time
celibate (N.) : a person who has chosen not to marry
bigamist (N.) : a person who commits the crime of marrying somebody when you are still legally married to some body else
misogamist (N.) : a man who hates marriage
579. (3) A florist
florist (N.) : a person who deals in flowers
drover (N.) : a person who moves groups of cows/ sheep from one place to another, especially to market
brazier (N.) : a large metal container that holds a fire and is used to keep people warm when they are outside
fruiterer (N.) : a person who owns/ manages a shop/store selling fruit
580. (3) caravan
caravan (N.) : a covered vehicle, used for living by gypsies
wigwam (N.) : a type of tent used by Native Americans (in the past)
chalet (N.) : a wooden house with a sloping roof, usually built in mountain areas, in Switzerland
igloo (N.) : a small round house/shelter built from blocks of hard snow by the Inuit people of northern N. America
581. (1) emigrant
582. (3) accomplice
583. (3) occidental
occidental (Adj.) : connected with western part of the world (Europe and America)
oriental (Adj.) : connected with eastern part of the world (China and Japan)
hellenistic (Adj.) : connected with ancient/modern Greece
platonic (Adj.) : friendly but not involving sex
584. (3) philanderer
philanderer (N.) : a man who has

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sexual relationships with many different women
philanthropist (N.) : a rich person who helps the poor and those in need, especially by giving money
Don Juan Casanova (N.) : a man who loves and has sex with many women
philatelist (N.) : a person who collects/ studies stamps

585. (1) chauffeur

586. (2) nostalgia
nostalgia (N.) : a feeling of sadness mixed with pleasure and affection when you think of happy times in the past
reminiscence (N.) : a spoken/ written description of something that somebody remembers about their past life
wistfulness (N.) : sad thought about something that you would like to have, especially something in the past that you can no longer have

587. (2) laxative
antacid (N.) : a medicine that prevents/ corrects acidity (in the stomach)
laxative (N.) : a medicine, food/ drink that makes somebody empty their bowels easily

588. (1) pantheism
pantheism (N.) : belief in many/ all Gods
monotheism (N.) : belief in only one God
polytheism (N.) : belief that there is more than one God
atheism (N.) : the belief that God does not exist

589. (2) inflorescence
inflorescence (N.) : the flowering part of a plant/ arrangement of flowers on a stalk
bouquet (N.) : a bunch of flowers arranged in an attractive way so that it can be carried in a ceremony/ presented as a gift
wreath (N.) : an arrangement of flowers and leaves (in a circle) placed on graves, worn on head/ hung on doors as christmas decoration.
incandescence (N.) : being very bright

590. (2) cynic
cynic (N.) : someone who is critical of the motives of others
agnostic (N.) : a person who doubts truth of religion
sceptic (N.) : someone who habitually doubts accepted beliefs
misogynist (N.) : someone who dislikes women

591. (2) virtuoso
virtuoso (N.) : someone who is dazzlingly skilled in any field; a musician who is a master of technique and artistry
artiste (N.) : a public performer (dancer/ singer)
diva (N.) : a distinguished female operatic singer

592. (4) parboil
parboil : cook briefly (vegetables)
saute (V.) : fry briefly over high heat

593. (1) avant - garde
avant-garde (N.) : artists/ writers whose ideas are ahead of their time
iconoclast (N.) : someone who tries to destroy traditional ideas/ institutions
nerd (N.) : a student who studies excessively

594. (1) benefactor
benefactor (N.) : a person who helps people/ institutions
beneficiary (N.) : the recipient of funds/ other benefits
tycoon (N.) : a very wealthy/ powerful businessman

595. (3) apartheid
apartheid (N.) : the former official policy of racial segregation (in South Africa)
charvinism (N.) : fanatical patriotism
theism (N.) : the belief that God exists
partisan (N.) : an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of some person/ activity

596. (1) eternal
eternal (Adj.) : continuing forever; everlasting
mortal (Adj.) : subject to death
infallible (Adj.) : incapable of failure/error

597. (1) itinerary

598. (3) ballad
ballad (N.) : a narrative poem of popular origin
ballet (N.) : a theatrical representation of a story performed to music by ballet dancers
epic (N.) : a long narrative poem telling of a hero's deeds
sonnet (N.) : a verse form consisting of 14 lines with a fixed rhyme scheme

599. (2) mosaic
mosaic (N.) : art consisting of a design made of small pieces of coloured stone/ glass
tracery (N.) : decoration consisting of an open pattern of interlacing ribs
relief (N.) : sculpture consisting of shapes carved on a surface so as to stand out from the surrounding background
oleograph (N.) : a print textured to resemble an oil painting

600. (3) claustrophobia
claustrophobia (N.) : fear of being closed in a confined space
xenophobia (N.) : fear of strangers/ foreigners
acrophobia (N.) : fear of great heights
pyrophobia (N.) : fear of fire

601. (1) mythophobia
mythophobia (N.) : fear of myths, stories/ making false statements
legendary (Adj.) : remarkable enough to be famous ; very well-known
lyophobia (N.) : (in chemistry) having little attraction between particles and the medium of dispersion
(4) oratory (N.) : skill in public speaking

602. (2) chauffeur
chauffeur (N.) : a person employed to drive a private/ hired car
claustrophobia (N.) : fear of being closed in a confined space
cabby (N.) : a taxi driver
cavalier (N.) : a courtly gentle man, especially one acting as a lady's escort
wagoner (N.) : one who drives a wagon

603. (3) somnambulism
somnambulism (N.) : walking in sleep
obsession (N.) : an idea/ thought that continually preoccupies/ intrudes on a person's mind
hallucination (N.) : an experience involving the apparent per-

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ception of something not present
somniloquism (N.) : talking in sleep

604. (4) modus operandi
modus operandi (N.) : a particular way/ method of doing something
methodology (N.) : a system of methods used in a particular area of study/ activity
knack (N.) : an acquired/ natural skill at doing something
fruiterer (N.) : a

605. (1) sonnet
sonnet (N.) : a poem that has 14 lines, each containing 10 syllables, and a fixed pattern of rhyme
lyric (Adj.) : expressing a person's feelings and thoughts (poetry)
ballad (N.) : a song/poem that tells a story
ode (N.) : a poem that speaks to a person/thing/celebrates a special event

606. (2) flora
flora (N.) : the plants of a particular area, type of environment or period of time
fauna (N.) : the animals living in an area or in a particular period of history
landscape (N.) : everything you can see when you look across a large area of land
environment (N.) : the conditions that affect the behaviour and development of somebody/ something

607. (4) perseverance
perseverance (N.) : the quality of continuing to try to achieve a particular aim despite difficulties
attempt (N.) : an act of trying to do something

608. (4) absurd
absurd (Adj.) : completely ridiculous
abject (Adj.) : terrible and without hope
adept (N.) : a person who is good at doing something that is quite difficult
arid (Adj.) : having little/no rain; very dry

609. (1) scintillating
scintillating (Adj.) : very clever, amusing and interesting

610. (2) mediate

611. (1) moor
moor (V.) : to attach a boat, ship, etc. to a fixed object/to the land with a rope/anchor it
moot (V.) : propose ; put forward
morose (Adj.) : unhappy, bad-tempered and not talking very much
moose (N.) : a large deer (N. America)

612. (2) acquit
acquit (V.) : to decide and state officially in court that somebody is not guilty of a crime
acquaint (V.) : to make somebody/yourself familiar with/ aware of something
acquiesce (V.) : to accept something without arguing

613. (4) misanthrope
misanthrope (N.) : a person who hates and avoids other people
philanthropist (N.) : a rich person who helps the poor and those in need (money)
misogynist (N.) : a man who hates women
humanitarian (N.) : a person who is concerned with reducing suffering and improving the conditions that people live in

614. (3) constrained
constrained (Adj.) : not natural; forced/too controlled
constipated (Adj.) : unable to get rid of waste material from the bowels easily
construed (Adj.) : to understand the meaning of a word, a sentence or an action in a particular way

615. (2) flip side
flip side (N.) : different and less welcome aspects of an idea, argument/action
flippant (Adj.) : showing that you do not take something as seriously as other people think you should
flip-flop (N.) : a type of footwear
flintlock (N.) : a gun used in the past

616. (3) indignant
indignant (Adj.) : feeling/showing anger and surprise because you think that you have been treated unfairly
indifferent (Adj.) : having/showing no interest
indisposed (Adj.) : unwell
indigent (Adj.) : very poor

617. (1) somnambulism
somnambulism (N.) : the act of walking around while you are asleep
insomnia (N.) : the condition of being unable to sleep
somnolence (N.) : the state of being almost asleep
sleepy head (N.) : a way of addressing somebody who is not completely awake

618. (1) rendition
rendition (N.) : the performance of something (a song, a piece of music) ; inter pretation
reparation (N.) : the act of giving something to somebody/doing something for them in order to show that you are sorry for suffering that you have caused

619. (4) inevitable
inevitable (Adj.) : that you cannot avoid/prevent
infallible (Adj.) : never making mistakes
inestimable (Adj.) : too great to calculate
indifferent (Adj.) : having/showing no interest in somebody/ something

620. (1) emigrant
emigrant (N.) : a person who leaves their country to live in another
refugee (N.) : a person who has been forced to leave their country/home, because there is a war/for political, religious/social reasons
immigrant (N.) : a person who has come to live permanently in a country that is not their own
expatriate (N.) : living in a country that is not your own

621. (1) strict
crude (Adj.) : simple and not very accurate but giving a general idea of something
prim (Adj.) : formal and neat

622. (2) itinerary
itinerary (N.) : a plan of a journey, including the route and the places that you visit
iterate (V.) : to repeat a mathematical/computing process/set

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of instructions again and again, each time applying it to the result of the previous stage
itinerant (Adj.) : travelling from place to place, especially to find work
isolate (V.) : to separate somebody / something physically / socially from other people / things

623. (2) a mercenary
a mercenary (N.) : a soldier who will fight for any country / group that offers payment
a samaritan (N.) : a person who gives help and sympathy to people who need it
a stoic (N.) : a person who is able to suffer pain / trouble without complaining / showing what they are feeling
an altruist (N.) : someone who makes charitable donations intended to increase human well-being

624. (2) momentous
momentous (Adj.) : very important / serious, especially because there may be important results
maiden (Adj.) : first
monumental (Adj.) : historic ; major
momentary (Adj.) : lasting for a very short time ; brief

625. (3) perpetual
perpetual (Adj.) : continuous ; continuing for a long period of time without interruption
continuum (N.) : a series of similar items in which each is almost the same as the ones next to it but the last is very different from the first
recurring (V.) : to happen again and again
frequenting (Adj.) : happening / doing something often

626. (2) a ranconteur
a raconteur (N.) : a person who is good at telling stories in an interesting and amusing way
a compositor (N.) : a person who arranges text on a page before printing
a vocalist (N.) : a singer, especially in a pop, rock / jazz band
a narrator (N.) : a person who tells a story, especially in a book, play / film

627. (2) dermatology
dermatalogy (N.) : medical study of skin and its diseases
orthopaedics (N.) : medical study of disorders / deformities of the spine and joints
endocrinology (N.) : medical study of endocrine system and hormones
gynaecology (N.) : medical study of diseases in women, especially of the reproductive organs

628. (4) red-tapism
red-tapism (N.) : the practice of requiring excessive paper work and tedious procedures before official action can be considered / completed
nepotism (N.) : giving unfair advantages to your own family if you are in a position of power, especially by giving them jobs
diplomacy (N.) : skill in dealing with people in difficult situations without upsetting / offending them ; tact
bureaucracy (N.) : a system of government in which there are a large number of state officials who are not elected

629. (3) intruder
intruder (N.) : a person who enters a building / an area illegally / where he is not wanted
vandal (N.) : a person who deliberately destroys / damages public property
burglar (N.) : a thief / robber who enters a building with the intention to steal

630. (4) inedible
inedible (Adj.) : not suitable for eating
spicy (Adj.) : (of food) having a strong taste because spices have been used for flavouring it
edible (Adj.) : fit / suitable to be eaten

631. (1) kleptomania
kleptomania (N.) : a mental illness in which somebody has a strong desire, which he cannot control, to steal things
pneumonia (N.) : a serious illness affecting one / both lungs that makes breathing difficult
insomnia (N.) : inability to sleep
Nymphomania (N.) : the behaviour of a woman who has or wants to have sex very often

632. (1) defamation
defamation (N.) : the act of damaging somebody's reputation by saying / writing bad / false things about him
orchestration (N.) : the act of organizing a complicated plan / event very carefully / secretly
aberration (N.) : a fact, an action or a way of behaving that is not usual, and it may be unacceptable
misrepresentation (N.) : a misleading falsehood

633. (2) fable
fable (N.) : a traditional short story that teaches a moral lesson, especially one with animals as characters
legend (N.) : a story from ancient times about people and events, that may / may not be true
parable (N.) : a short story that teaches a spiritual lesson, especially one of those told by Jesus as recorded in the Bible
allegory (N.) : a story, play, picture, etc. in which each character / event is a symbol representing an idea / a quality, such as truth, evil, death, etc.

634. (1) atheist
atheist (N.) : someone who does not believe in the existence of God
theist (N.) : one who believes in the existence of God / gods
mystic (N.) : someone who believes in the existence of realities beyond human comprehension (understanding)
cynic (N.) : someone who is critical of the motives of others

635. (4) exonerate
exonerate (V.) : pronounce not guilty of criminal charges
cosolidate (V.) : unite into one
fling (V.) : throw with force / recklessness
forbid (V.) : prohibit ; to order somebody not to do something

636. (2) indelible
indelible (Adj.) : that cannot be removed / erased
effaced (V.) : remove completely from recognition / memory ; remove by or as if by rubbing / erasing
illegible (Adj.) : that cannot be read
invincible (Adj.) : incapable of being overcome
affable (Adj.) : pleasant, friendly and easy to talk to

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637. (1) arsonist
arsonist (N.) : a criminal who illegally sets fire to property
extortionist (N.) : a person who practises the crime of obtaining money by threat of violence
hijacker (N.) : a person who uses force to take over a vehicle (aeroplane) in order to reach another destination
assassin (N.) : a person who murders somebody important or famous, for money or for political reasons

638. (1) auditor
auditor (N.) : a qualified accountant who inspects the accounting records and practices of a business/other organisation
registrar (N.) : a person whose job is to keep official records, especially of births, marriages and deaths
creditor (N.) : a person to whom money is owed by another person
chartered accountant (N.) : a fully trained and qualified accountant

639. (1) honorary
honorary (Adj.) : given as an honour without the normal duties
honourable (Adj.) : worthy of being honoured
honorarium (N.) : a fee paid for a nominally free service
honorific (Adj.) : showing respect for the person you are speaking to

640. (2) interment
interment (N.) : the ritual placing of a corpse in a grave
internment (N.) : confinement during war time
interrogate (V.) : pose a series of questions to
interpose (V.) : be/come between ; introduce

641. (2) archaeology
archaeology (Noun) : the study of human history and prehistory, the excavation of sites and the analysis of artifacts and other physical remains
physiology (Noun) : the scientific study of the normal functions of living things
ethonology (Noun) : the scientific study and comparison of human races
zoology (Noun) : the branch of biology that studies animals

642. (4) laudable
laudable (Adjective) : worthy of high praise
detestable (Adjective) : offensive to the mind
despicable (Adjective) : very unpleasant/evil

643. (4) dexterous
dexterous (Adjetive) : skilful
diligent (Adjective) : showing care and effort in your work/duties

644. (3) fugitive
fugitive (Noun) : a person who has escaped/is running away from some where and is trying to avoid being caught

645. (3) voluntary
voluntary (Adjective) : of your own free will
mandatory (Adjective) : required by law
obligatory (Adjective) : legally binding

646. (4) improvident
improvident (Adjective) : not providing for the future
imprudent (Adjective) : not wise; unwise
impotent (Adjective) : lacking power/ability

647. (3) veteran
veteran (Noun) : a person who has a lot of experience in a particular area/activity
novice (Noun) : someone new to a field/activity
practitioner (Noun) : someone who practises a learned profession

648. (3) intestate
intestate (Adj.) : having made no will (legal)
inure (V.) : habituate ; accustom
inane (Adj.) : devoid of intelligence
indigent (Adj.) : poor enough to need help from others

649. (4) altruist
altruist (N.) : someone who makes charitable donations to increase the well-being of humans
ascetic (N.) : someone who practises self-discipline
hedonist (N.) : someone motivated by desires for sensual pleasures
egoist (N.) : a self-centred person with little regard for others

650. (1) inevitable
inevitable (Adj.) : incapable of being avoided/prevented
unrestrained (Adj.) : marked by uncontrolled excitement/emotion
unvarying (Adj.) : lacking variety; always the same
integral (Adj.) : being an essential part of something

651. (3) apprentice
apprentice (N.) : a person who works for an expert to learn a trade
lackey (N.) : a male servant

652. (3) heresy
heresy (N.) : a belief/an opinion that disagrees strongly with what most people believe
controversy (N.) : a dispute where there is strong disagreement
advocacy (N.) : active support of an idea/acause
convention (N.) : the way in which something is done that most people in a society expect and consider to be polite/the right way to do it

653. (4) etiolate
etiolate (V.) : make pale/sickly
foliate (V.) : decorate with leaves/foils
percolate (V.) : spread gradually; pass through
procreate (V.) : produce more individuals

654. (2) arbitrator
arbitrator (N.) : someone chosen to judge and decide a disputed issue
counsellor (N.) : someone who has supervisory duties/gives advice about problems ; a lawyer who pleads cases in court

655. (4) edible
edible (Adj.) : fit to be eaten
eligible (Adj.) : qualified/entitled to be chosen
audible (Adj.) : that can be heard
delectable (Adj.) : delicious ; greatly pleasing

656. (2) arable
arable (Adj.) : suitable for growing crops

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sprout (N.) : a new part growing on a plant
sterilized (V.) : to kill the bacteria in/or on something
venerable (Adj.) : people/things deserving/respect by vitrue of age, dignity, character, or position.

657. (2) pretended attack
feint (N.) : a body movement that is intended to divert another's attention, often by being deliberately left incomplete.

658. (1) veteran
veteran (N.) : a person who has a lot of experience in a particular area/activity

659. (4) claustrophobia
claustrophobia (N.) : extreme fear of being in narrow/enclosed spaces.
hydrophobia (N.) : extreme fear of water
bathophobia (N.) : extreme fear of depths (deep water, falling from heights)
cynophobia (N.) : extreme fear of dogs

660. (2) panacea
panacea (N.) : something that will solve all the problems of a particular situation
analgesia (N.) : the loss of the ability to feel pain while still conscious
eternal (Adj.) : without an end ; existing/continuing forever
mortal (Adj.) : that cannot live for ever and must die

661. (2) dermatology
dermatology (N.) : the scientific study of skin diseases
dactylogy (N.) : the science of communicating by sign language using the hands and fingers.
dendrology (N.) : the scientific study of trees
axiology (N.) : the study of the nature of values and value judgements

662. (3) optimist
optimist (N.) : a person who always expects good thing to happen
cynic (N.) : a person who believes that people only do things to help themselves, rather than for good or sincere reasons
pessimist (N.) : a person who always expects bad things to happen
sycophant (N.) : a person who praises important or powerful people too much and in a way that is not sincere, especially in order to get something from them

663. (3) archives
archives (N.) : a collection of historical documents/records of a government, a family, a place or an organization
documentary (N.) : a film/a radio/a television programme giving facts about something
anecdotes (N.) : a short, interesting/amusing story about a real person/event
annals (N.) : an official record of events/activities year by year

664. (2) polyglot
polyglot (N.) : person who knows, used/writes in more than one language
polyphony (N.) : the combination of several different patterns of musical notes sung together to form a single piece of music
polyandry (N.) : the custom of having more than one husband at the same time
polygamy (N.) : the custom of having more than one wife/husband at the same time

665. (4) orthopaedics
orthopaedics (N.) : a the branch of medicine concerned with injuries and diseases of the bones/muscles
ornithology (N.) : the scientific study of birds
paediatrics (N.) : the branch of science concerned with children and their diseases
orthodontics (N.) : the treatment of problems concerning the position of the teeth and jaws

666. (1) sanctuary
(1) sanctuary (N.) : reserve ; an area where wild birds/animals are protected and encouraged to breed

667. (4) incomprehensible
incomprehensible (Adj.) : impossible to understand
inconclusive (Adj.) : not leading to a definite decision/result
inconceivable (Adj.) : impossible to imagine/believe

668. (2) seminar
seminar (N.) : a meeting for discussion/training
meeting (N.) : an occasion when people come together to discuss/decide something
debate (N.) : an argument/a discussion expressing different opinions
negotiation (N.) : formal discussion between people who are trying to reach an agreement

669. (3) elegy
elegy (N.) : a poem or song that expresses sadness, especially for somebody who has died.
ode (N.) : a poem that speaks to a person or celebrates a special event

670. (4) hallucination
hallucination (N.) : the fact of seeming to see or hear somebody/something that is not really there
utopia (N.) : an imaginary place or state in which everything is perfect

671. (4) geriatrics
geriatrics (N.) : the branch of medicine concerned with the diseases and care of old people
oncology (N.) : study and treatment of tumours
obstetrics (N.) : concerned with the birth of children
paediatrics (N.) : branch of medicine concerned with children and their diseases

672. (2) changeling
changeling (N.) : a child who is believed to have been secretly left in exchange for another
tiddler (N.) : a very small fish
tyke (N.) : a small child, one who behaves badly
nipper (N.) : a small child

673. (4) martyr
martyr (N.) : a person who suffers very much because of their religious or political beliefs.
mystic (N.) : a person who tries to become united with God through prayer
prophet (N.) : a person who claims to know what will happen in the future
seer (N.) : prophet

674. (1) juxtapose
juxtapose (V.) : place side by side

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impose (V.) : compel
propose (V.) : present for consideration
depose (V.) : force to leave

675. (4) incorrigible
incorrigible (Adj.) : having bad habits which cannot be changed / improved; incurable
ineligible (Adj.) : not eligible
indolent (Adj.) : lazy
indefatigable (Adj.) : tireless; unwearying

676. (3) General

677. (4) understand
Put two and two together (Id.): to guess the truth from what you see, hear etc.
Look at the sentence :
I He is inclined to put two and two together and make five.

678. (4) urn

679. (1) hypocrite
hypocrite (N.) : a person who pretends to have moral standards/ opinions that they do not actually have
turncoat (N.) : a person who leaves one political party, religious group, etc. to join one that has very different views

680. (4) subservient
subservient (Adj.) : too willing to obey other people
sublimate (V.) : to direct the energy into activities that are considered to be socially more acceptable
subjugate (V.) : to defeat somebody / something
subaltern (N.) : any officer in the British army who is lower in rank than a captain.

681. (2) avaricious
avaricious (Adj.) : having an extreme desire for wealth
fervent (Adj.) : having / showing very strong and sincere feelings about something

682. (3) erratum
erratum (N.) : a mistake in a book
agenda (N.) : a list of items to be discussed at a meeting
axiom (N.) : a rule / principle that most people believe to be true
jargon (N.) : words / expressions that are used by a particular profession / group of people, and are difficult for others to understand

683. (1) fastidious
fastidious (Adj.) : meticulous ; being careful that every detail of something is correct ; not liking things to be dirty / untidy
ambiguous (Adj.) : not clearly stated / defined
selector (N.) : a person who chooses the members of a particular sports team
misanthrope (N.) : a person who hates and avoids other people

684. (2) interregnum
interregnum (N.) : a period of time during which a country, an organization, etc. does not have a leader and is waiting for a new one
anachronism (N.) : a person, a custom / an idea that seems old-fashioned and does not belong to the present
intermission (N.) : a short period of time between the parts of a play film, etc.
era (N.) : a period of time, usually in history, that is different from other periods because of particular characteristics events

685. (1) efface
efface (Verb) : to make something disappear ; to remove.
plunder (V.) : to steal things from a place, especially using force during a time of war
terminate (V.) : to end

686. (3) tautology
tautology (N.) : a statement in which you say the same thing twice in different words
temerity (N.) : extremely confident behaviour that people are likely to consider rude
tarragon (N.) : a plant with leaves that have a strong taste are used in cooking

687. (3) notorious

688. (1) amputee
amputee (N.) : a person who has had an arm / leg removed
handicap (N.) : disability
limber (Adj.) : capable of moving, bending, or controlling easily
fatalist (N.) : a person who believes that events are decided by fate and cannot be controlled.

689. (3) elegy
elegy (N.) : a poem or song that expresses sadness, especially for somebody who has died.
sonnet (N.) : a poem that has 14 lines, each containing 10 syllables, and a fixed pattern of rhyme
ode (N.) : a poem that speaks to a person / thing / celebrates a special event
liturgy (N.) : a fixed form of public worship used in churches

690. (4) annihilate
annihilate (V.) : to destroy somebody / something completely
bluster (V.) : to talk in an aggressive / threatening way, but with little effect
chide (V.) : to criticize/ blame ; to rebuke
dawdle (V.) : to take a long time to do something / go somewhere

691. (3) obsolete
obsolete (Adj.) : out of date ; no longer used
invincible (Adj.) : too strong to be defeated / changed
delete (V.) : to remove something that has been written / printed / stored on a computer

692. (4) matinee

693. (1) adonis
adonis (N.) : an extremely young man
tycoon (N.) : a person who is successful in business/ industry and has become rich and powerful
debonair (N.) : fashionable and confident (of men)
cavalier (N.) : a courtly gentleman, especially one acting as a lady's escort

694. (3) sabotage
sabotage (N.) : the act of doing deliberate damage to equipment, transport, machines, etc.
nemesis (N.) : a person/ thing that causes somebody to lose their power, position, etc. and that cannot be avoided
sangfroid (N.) : the ability to remain calm in a difficult/ dangerous situation
modus operandi (N.) : a particular method of working

695. (1) prologue
prologue (N.) : a speech, etc. at the beginning of a play, book, or film that introduces it

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blurb (N.) : a short description of a book, a new product, etc.
monoloque (N.) : a dramatic story, told/ performed by one person
epiloque (N.) : a speech, etc. at the end of a play, book, or film that acts as a conclusion

696. (2) ineligible

697. (4) lexicographer
lexicographer (N.) : a person who writes and edits dictionaries
lexicon (N.) : all the words/ phrases used in a particular language/ subject
lexical (Adj.) : connected with the words of a language
lexicography (N.) : the theory and practice of writing dictionaries

698. (3) plagiarist
plagiarist (N.) : a person who copies another person's ideas, words/ work and pretends that they are their own
plagiarism (N.) : an act of copying another person's ideas, words/ work and pretend that they are your own
nepotism (N.) : giving unfair advantages to your own family if you are in a position of power (by giving jobs)

699. (2) aquatic

700. (2) aviary
aviary (N.) : a large building for keeping birds in
apiary (N.) : a place where bees are kept

701. (1) congregation
congregation (N.) : a group of people who are gathered together in a church to worship God
mob (N.) : a large crowd of people, especially one that may become violent/ cause trouble

702. (3) metallurgy
metallurgy (N.) : the scientific study of metals and their uses
meteorite (N.) : a piece of rock from outer space that hits the earth's surface
metaphysics (N.) : the branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of existence, truth and knowledge
metalloid (N.) : a chemical element which has properties both of metals and of other solid substances

703. (1) lexicographer
lexicographer (N.) : a person who rites and edits dictionaries
cartographer (N.) : a person who draws/ makes maps
bibliographer (N.) : a person who studies the history of books and their production
lapidist (N.) : a skilled worker who cuts and engraves precious stones

704. (2) monotheist
monotheist (N.) : a person who believes that there is only one God
polytheist (N.) : me who believes in the existence of God/gods
philogymist (N.) : a lover/ friend of women
theist (N.) : a person who believes in the existence of God/ gods

705. (2) accomplice

706. (3) lease
lease (N.) : a legal agreement that allows you to use a building piece of equipment/ some land for a period of time, usually in return for rent
assurance (N.) : guarantee; promise
deal (N.) : an agreement
bond (N.) : a legal agreement by which a bank lends you money to buy a house, etc. which you pay back over many years

707. (4) fratricide
fratricide (N.) : the crime of killing your brother/ sister
homicide (N.) : the crime of killing somebody deliberately
patricide (N.) : the crime of killing your father

708. (4) etiquette

709. (4) gullible
gullible (Adj.) : too willing to believe/ accept what other people tell you and therefore easily tricked
tangible (Adj.) : that can be clearly seen to exist
trickster (N.) : a person who tricks/ cheats people

710. (4) ephemeral
ephemeral (Adj.) : lasting/ used for only a short period of time
metronomic (Adj.) : happening regularly, as if keeping time with a device that makes a regular sound like a clock
friable (Adj.) : easily broken up into small pieces
eternal (Adj.) : without an end; existing/ continuing forever

711. (3) fatalism
fatalism (N.) : the belief that events are decided by fate and that you cannot control them
pessimism (N.) : a feeling that bad things will happen and that something will not be successful
pragmatism (N.) : thinking about solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by having fixed ideas and theories
superstition (N.) : the belief that particular events happen in a way that cannot be explained by reason/ science

712. (2) premiere
premiere (N.) : the first public performance of a film/ play
opener (N.) : the first action in an event, a game, etc.
debut (N.) : the first public appearance of a performer/ sports player
preview (N.) : an occasion at which you can see a movie/ show, etc. before it is shown to the general public

713. (4) infallible

714. (1) embezzlement
embezzlement (N.) : the act of stealing money that you are responsible for or that belongs to your employer
misconduct (N.) : unacceptable behaviour (by a professional person)
debasement (N.) : the fact of making something/ somebody less valuable/ respected
corruption (N.) : dishonest/ illegal behaviour (of people in authority)

715. (4) curator
curator (N.) : a person whose job is to be in charge of the objects/ works of art in a museum/an art gallery, etc.
philatelist (N.) : a person who collects/ studies stamps

716. (1) pantheism
pantheism (N.) : the belief the God is present in all natural things

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mysticism (N.) : the belief that knowledge of God and of real truth can be found through prayer and meditation rather than through reason and the senses

naturalism (N.) : the theory that everything in the world and life is based on natural causes and laws, and not on spiritual/ supernatural ones

polytheism (N.) : belief in multiple Gods

717. (1) evolved

evolved (V.) : to develop gradually

evoluted (N.) : a type of geometric curve

evaded (V.) : to escape from somebody/something

advantaged (Adj.) : being in a good social/financial situation

718. (4) horticulture

horticulture (N.) : the cultivation of plants

nursery (N.) : a place where young plants and trees are grown for sale/for planting somewhere else

orchard (N.) : a piece of land, in which fruit trees are grown

nomenclature (N.) : a system of naming things (Science)

719. (3) plagiarist

plagiarist (N.) : someone who uses another person's words/ ideas as if they were his own

antagonist (N.) : a person who strongly opposes somebody/ something

contender (N.) : the contestant you hope to defeat

offender (N.) : a person who commits a crime

720. (1) seismology

seismology (N.) : the branch of geology that studies earthquakes

astrology (N.) : the study of the positions of the stars and the movements of the planets in the belief that they influence human affairs

geography (N.) : the scientific study of the earth's surface, physical features, divisions, products, population, etc.

anthropology (N.) : the study of human race, its origins, development, customs and beliefs

721. (2) syllogism

syllogism (N.) : reasoning from the general to the specific

rhetoric (N.) : speech/writing that is needed to influence people, but that is not completely honest/sincere

rhapsody (N.) : an epic poem adapted for recitation

722. (2) trespassers

trespassers (N.) : someone who intrudes on the privacy/property of another without permission

passers-by (N.) : a person who is going past somebody/ something by chance

culprits (N.) : a person who has done something wrong/against the law

absconders (N.) : a fugitive who runs away and hides to avoid arrest/prosecution

723. (2) disguise

724. (3) centenarian

centenarian (N.) : a person of 100 years

septuagenarian (N.) : a person between 70 and 79 years of age

monagenarian (N.) : a person between 90 and 99 years of age

octogenarian (N.) : a person between 80 and 89 years of age

725. (3) sociology

sociology (N.) : the study and classification of human societies

anthropology (N.) : the study of human race, its origins, development, customs and beliefs

philosophy (N.) : the study of the nature and meaning of the universe and of human life

psychology (N.) : the science of mental life

726. (2) repatriate

repatriate (V.) : to send/bring somebody back to their own country

extirpate (V.) : to destroy/get rid of something that is bad/not wanted

expropriate (V.) : to officially take away private property from its owner for public use; to take somebody's property and use it without permission

exile (V.) : expel from a country

727. (2) polyglot

polyglot (N.) : a person who knows, uses or writes in more than one language

polycarp (N.) : a Christian martyr and bishop of Smyma

polychrome (N.) : an object/a work composed of/decorated in many colours

polymath (N.) : a person who knows a lot about many different subjects

728. (3) misanthrope

misanthrope (N.) : one who dislikes people in general

misandrist (N.) : one who hates/ mistrusts men

misologist (N.) : one who hates reason, argument, or enlightenment

misogynist (N.) : one who dislikes women in particular

729. (2) kleptomania

kleptomania (N.) : a mental illness in which somebody has a strong desire, which they cannot control, to steal things

nelomania (N.) : uncontrollable obsession for glass

kosmomania (N.) : uncontrollable obsession for cosmos/cosmic phenomena

melanomania (N.) : uncontrollable obsession for black (colour)

730. (1) abdicate

abdicate (V.) : to give up the position of being king/queen

arrogate (V.) : to claim/take something that you have no right to

abstain (V.) : to choose not to use a vote, either in favour of/ against something

abrogate (V.) : to officially end a law, an agreement, etc.

731. (3) palliation

palliation (N.) : making a disease or illness less painful or unpleasant without curing it.

aggravation (N.) : the fact of an illness/ a bad situation being made worse

mediation (N.) : attempts to end a disagreement between two/ more people/ groups by talking to them and trying to find things that everyone can agree on

732. (3) vivacious

vivacious (Adj.) : having a lively, attractive personality.

733. (1) dilettante

dilettante (N.) : a person who does or studies something but

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is not serious about it and does not have much knowledge
diligent (Adj.) : showing care and effort in your work/duties
deliberate (Adj.) : carefully thought out in advance ; unhurried and with care and dignity
distracted (Adj.) : having the attention diverted especially because of anxiety

734. (2) obscure
obscure (Adj.) : not clearly understood/expressed
stupidity (N.) : a poor ability to understand
clarity (N.) : easy to understand
intensity (N.) : exceptionally great concentration, power/force

735. (1) bizarre
bizarre (Adj.) : incongruous; very strange or unusual; weird.
rustic (Adj.) : typical of the country/of country people; simple
geriatric (Adj.) : of/relating to the aged
decrepit (Adj.) : lacking bodily/muscular strength/vitality

736. (4) psephology
psephology (N.) : the branch of sociology that studies election trends
arachnology (N.) : the scientific study of spiders and related animals such as scorpions
philately (N.) : the collection and study of postage stamps
philanthropy (N.) : the practice of helping the poor and those in need (by giving money)

737. (4) unknowable
enigmatic Person : mysterious and difficult to understand; unknowable ; that cannot be known.

738. (2) archipelago
archipelago (N.) : a group of many islands
islet (N.) : a very small island
reef (N.) : a long line of rocks/sand near the surface of the sea
atoll (N.) : an island consisting of a circular coral reef surrounding a lagoon

739. (2) spasm
spasm (N.) : a painful and involuntary muscular contraction
sprain (N.) : an injury to a joint in your body (wrist/ankle) caused by suddenly twisting it
spam (N.) : unwanted e-mail (usually of a commercial nature sent out in bulk
span (N.) : the distance/interval between two points

740. (1) innuendo
innuendo (N.) : an indirect remark about somebody, usually suggesting something bad/rude

741. (1) hypochondriac
hypochondriac (N.) : worried all the time about your health and believing that you are ill/sick when there is nothing wrong with you
neophyte (N.) : a person who has recently started an activity
maniac (N.) : an insane person
misanthrope (N.) : someone who dislikes people in general

742. (1) mint
mint (N.) : a place where money is coined by authority of the government
cannery (N.) : a factory where food is canned
monetary (Adj.) : involving money

743. (4) blasphemy
blasphemy (N.) : the act of depriving something of its sacred character
congregation (N.) : a group of people who are gathered together in a church
etymology (N.) : the study of the sources and development of words
panjandrum (N.) : an important/influential person

744. (2) malapropism
malapropism (N.) : an amusing mistake somebody makes when they use a word which sounds similar to the word they wanted to use, but means something different
spoonerism (N.) : a mistake in which you change around the first sounds of two words by mistake when saying them, often with a humorous result, for eg. well-boiled icicle for well-oiled bicycle
blooper (N.) : an embarrassing mistake
corpsing (V.) : spoil a piece of acting by forgetting one's lines/laughing uncontrollably

745. (2) cerography
cerography (N.) : the art of engraving on a waxed plate on which a printing surface is created by electrotyping
cartography (N.) : the making of maps and charts
psephology (N.) : the study of how people vote in elections
etymology (N.) : the study of the sources and development of words

746. (3) nepotism
nepotism (N.) : giving unfair advantages to your own family if you are in a position of power, especially by giving them jobs.
formalism (N.) : a style or method in art, music, etc. that pays more attention to the rules and the correct arrangement and appearance of things than to inner meaning and feelings
red-tapism (N.) : excessive formality and routine required before official action can be taken
bureaucracy (N.) : non-elective government officials

747. (3) verbosity
verbosity (N.) : longwinded; using or containing more words than are needed.
circumlocution (N.) : using more words than are necessary; instead of speaking or writing in a clear, direct way.
loquacious (Adj.) : talking a lot

748. (4) juvenile
juvenile (Adj.) : connected with young people who are not yet adults
puerile (Adj.) : silly; suitable for a child rather than an adult

749. (2) commission

750. (3) monogamist
monogamist (N.) : a person who practices one spouse at a time
polygamist (N.) : a person who has more than one wife at the same time
misogynist (N.) : a person who dislikes women in particular
philanthropist (N.) : a rich person who helps the poor and those in need

751. (3) totalitarian
totalitarian (N.) : of a country or a system of government in

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which there is only one political party that has complete power.
theocracy (N.) : government of a country by religious leaders
oligarchy (N.) : a form of government in which only a small group of people hold all the power.
dictatorship (N.) : government by a dictator ⇒ a ruler who has complete power.

752. (4) autobiography

753. (2) contemporaries
contemporaries (N.) : belonging to the same time
comrades (N.) : friends
compromises (N.) : an agreement/ a solution to a problem between two people
renegades (N.) : a person who leaves one political, religious, etc. group to join another that has very different views

754. (1) eavesdropper
eavesdropper (N.) : a secret listener
l encroacher (N.) : someone who enters by force in order to conquer

755. (2) soporific
soporific (N.) : a drug making you want to go to sleep
poppy (N.) : a wild/garden plant, with a large delicate flower that is usually red, and small black seeds
beguile (V.) : to trick somebody into doing something, by being nice to them
pedant (N.) : a person who is too concerned with small detail/ rules especially when learning/ teaching

756. (2) aesthetics
aesthetics (N.) : the branch of philosophy that studies the principles of beauty, especially in art
artistic (Adj.) : connected with arts/artists
ethics (N.) : the philosophical study of moral values and rules
metaphysics (N.) : the philosophical study of being and knowing

757. (1) dermatology
dermatology (N.) : the branch of medicine dealing with the skin and its diseases
dermatoglyphics (N.) : the study of the lines forming a skin pattern, on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet
stratigraphy (N.) : the study of rock strata
oncology (N.) : the scientific study of and treatment of tumours in the body

758. (1) tartar
tartar (N.) : a person in a position of authority who is very bad-tempered
talker (N.) : a person who talks in a particular way/who talks a lot
vagabond (N.) : a person who has no home or job and who travels from place to place
swindler (N.) : a person who cheats somebody in order to get something from them

759. (3) gallant
gallant (Adj.) : having/ displaying great dignity/nobility
robust (Adj.) : strong and healthy
reckless (Adj.) : rash

760. (1) bibliomania
bibliomania (N.) : preoccupation with the acquisition and possession of books
megalomania (N.) : a mental illness/condition in which somebody has an exaggerated belief in their own importance/ power
xenophobia (N.) : a fear of foreigners/strangers
egomania (N.) : an intense and irresstible lo9ve for yourself and concern for your own needs

761. (4) orchestra

762. (3) rites

763. (1) inevitable
inevitable (Adj.) : incapable of being prevented
averted (V.) : prevent from happening

764. (4) panacea
panacea (N.) : a remedy for all ills/diseases
antiseptic (N.) : a substance that is thoroughly clean and free of/destructive to disease-causing organisms
antibiotic (N.) : a chemical substance derivable from a mould/bacterium that can kill micro organisms and cure bacterial infections
narcotics (N) : a drug that produces numbness

765. (3) superlative

766. (1) harbour

767. (4) barracks
barracks (N.) : a large building/ group of buildings for soldiers to live in
shacks (N.) : a small building usually made of wood/ metal, that has not been built well
ordnance depots (N.) : where military supplies and materials are stored

768. (2) numismatist
numismatist (N.) : a collector and student of money (coins)
geologist (N.) : a specialist in geology
archaeologist (N.) : a person who studies prehistoric people and their culture
zoologist (N.) : a specialist in the branch of biology dealing with animals

769. (2) clientele
clientele (N.) : customers collectively
client (N.) : someone who pays for goods/services

770. (1) out law
out law (N.) : a person who has done something illegal and is hiding to avoid being caught
immigrant (N.) : a person who comes to a country where they were not born in order to settle there
outcast (N.) : a person who is rejected (from socielty/home)
orphan (N.) : a child who has lost both parents

771. (2) forgery
forgery (N.) : criminal falsification by making/altering an instrument with intent to defraud
xeroxing (V.) : reproduce by xerography
laminating (V.) : to cover with a thin sheet of material, as for presentation

772. (1) expiate
expiate (V.) : to accept punishment for something that you have done wrong in order to show that you are sorry
renounce (V.) : to give up

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remonstrate (V.) : argue in protest/opposition
recant (V.) : formally reject (under pressure)
atonement (N.) : the act of showing you are sorry for doing something wrong in the past

773. (2) vendetta
vendetta (N.) : a long and violent disagreement between two families/groups, in which people are murdered in return for previous murders
massacre (N.) : the killing of a large number of people especially in a cruel way
homicide (N.) : the killing of a human being by another human being
regicide (N.) : the act of killing a king

774. (2) brittle
brittle (Adj.) : easily broken
amorphous (Adj.) : having no definite form or distinct shape
subtle (Adj.) : not very noticeable/obvious
solid (Adj.) : hard/firm

775. (2) nonentity
nonetity (N.) : a person of no influence
nonagenarian (Adj.) : aged between 90 and 99 years old
nonpareil (Adj.) : eminent beyond/above comparison
nonconformist (N.) : someone who refuses to conform to establish standards of conduct

776. (1) honorary
honorary (Adj.) : given as an honour without the normal duties
memento (N.) : a reminder of past events
honorarium (N.) : a fee paid for a nominally free service
memorandum (N.) : a written proposal/reminder

777. (4) pilferage
pilferage (N.) : the act of stealing small amounts/small articles
pillage (N.) : the act of stealing valuable things from a place
plagiarise (V.) : to copy another person's ideas, words/work and pretend that they are your own
proliferate (V.) : grow rapidly

778. (2) occidental
occidental (Adj.) : characteristics of countries of Europe and the western hemisphere
celestial (Adj.) : of heaven/ the spirit
oriental (Adj.) : characteristics of countries of Asia
terrestrial (Adj.) : concerned with the world/worldly matters

779. (1) consummate
consummate (Adj.) : extremely skilled; perfect.
inveterate (Adj.) : always doing/enjoying something
notorious (Adj.) : known widely and usually unfavourably
maladroit (Adj.) : done without skill ; clumsy

780. (2) empathy
empathy (N.) : the ability to understand another person's feelings, experience etc.
sympathy (N.) : sharing the feelings of others
apathy (N.) : an absence of emotion/enthusiasm
compassion (N.) : a deep awareness of and sympathy for another's suffering

781. (2) avarice
avarice (N.) : extreme desire for wealth; greed.

782. (4) prelude
prelude (N.) : something that serves as a preceding event/ introduces that follows
foreword (N.) : a short introductory essay preceding the text of a book
predecessor (N.) : something that precedes and indicates the approach of something/someone
prefix (N.) : an affix that is added in front of the word

783. (2) statement
statement (N.) : a communication (written) setting forth particulars/facts, etc.
bank draft (N.) : a draft drawn by a bank against funds deposited in another bank
over-draft (N.) : a draft in excess of the credit balance
payee (N.) : a person to whom money is paid

784. (1) invigorate
invigorate (V.) : make lively
investigate (V.) : conduct an inquiry
invalidate (V.) : declare invalid
invigilate (V.) : watch over (students taking an exam, to prevent cheating).

785. (1) patrimony
patrimony (N.) : property that is given to somebody when their father dies
mercenary (N.) : a soldier who will fight for any country/group that offers payment
hereditary (Adj.) : inherited by established rules of descent
aristocracy (N.) : the most powerful members of a society

786. (3) effeminate
effeminate (Adj.) : looking, behaving/sounding like a woman/a girl (of a man/a boy)
feminist (N.) : a supporter of feminism
philogynist (N.) : a person who likes/admires women

787. (3) proselyte
proselyte (N.) : a new convert
polytheist (N.) : one who believes in more than one God
presbyte (Adj.) : long-sighted ; far-sighted

788. (4) inscribe

789. (1) insolvent

790. (2) harass

791. (2) obituary
obituary (N.) : a notice of someone's death
memorandum (N.) : a proposal/ report on a particular subject for a person, an organisation, a committee, etc.

792. (4) gregarious
gregarious (Adj.) : tending to form a group with others of the same species (of animals)
hoard (N.) : a collection of money, food, valuable Objects, etc.
fastidious (Adj.) : giving careful attention to detail
gullible (Adj.) : easily tricked because of being too trusting

793. (3) sedulous
sedulous (Adj.) : marked by care and persistent effort
seditious (Adj.) : arousing to action/rebellion
sedate (Adj.) : slow, calm and relaxed
scheming (Adj.) : concealing crafty designs for advancing your own interest

794. (3) sojourn
sojourn (N.) : a temporary stay (as a guest)

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solitude (N.) : the state of being alone, especially when you find this pleasant

soiree (N.) : a party of people assembled in the evening (usually at a private house)

solstice (N.) : either of the two times of the year at which the sun reaches its highest/ lowest point in the Sky at midday, marked by the longest and shortest days

795. (3) credible

credible (Adj.) : apable of being believed

miraculous (Adj.) : peculiarly fortunate/ appropriate

creditable (Adj.) : worth of often limited commendation

gullible (Adj.) : easily tricked becuase of being too trusting

796. (4) stoic

stoic (N.) : someone who is seemingly indifferent to emotions

eccentric (N.) : a person with an unusual/odd personality

philosopher (N.) : a wise person who is calm and rational

fatalist (N.) : anyone who submits to the belief that they are powerless to change their destiny

797. (1) a place where animals are slaughtered

abattoir (N.) : slaughter house; a place where animals are slaughtered

798. (1) eccentric

799. (3) epitaph

epitaph (N.) : an inscription on a tomb

epigraph (N.) : a line of writing, short phrase, etc. on a building/ statue, or as an introduction to part of a book

epigram (N.) : a witty saying

elegy (N.) : a mournful prem

800. (2) pedant

pedant (N.) : a person who pays more attention to formal rules and book learning than they merit

pervert (V.) : to affect somebody in a way that makes them act/ think in an immoral/ unacceptable way

801. (1) respite

respite (N.) : the act of reprieving, postponing/ remitting punishment

spire (N.) : a tall pointed structure on the top of a building, especially a church

splurge (N.) : an act of spending a lot of money on something that you do not really need

scourge (N.) : a person who inspires fear/dread

802. (4) aberration

aberration (N.) : a disorder in one's mental state

amalgamation (N.) : the combination of two/more of anything

803. (2) idiosyncrasy

idiosyncrasy (N.) : a person's particular way of behaving, thinking, etc., especially when it is unusual

trait (N.) : a particular quality in your personality

idiolect (N.) : the way that a particular person uses language

talent (N.) : a natural ability to do something well

804. (3) extempore

extempore (N.) : with little/no preparation

rhetoric (N.) : using language effectively to please/persuade

oration (N.) : an instance of addressing an audience formally

maiden speech (N.) : first speech

805. (1) mercenary

mercenary (N.) : a soldier who will fight for any country/group that offers payment

recruit (N.) : a recently enlisted soldier/member

hoodlum (N.) : an aggressive and violent young criminal

806. (2) journey

807. (2) obsolete

obsolete (Adj.) : no longer in use

obsidian (N.) : a type of dark rock that looks like glass and comes from volcanoes

808. (1) embezzlement

embezzlement (N.) : the fraudulent appropriation of funds/property entrusted to your care but actually owned by someone else

809. (3) rectilineal

rectilineal/rectilinear (Adj.) : in a straight line

810. (3) gregarious

gregarious (Adj.) : sociable; friendly ; living in groups

gregarian (Adj.) : having no special distinction, rank, or status, or belonging to a large mass of people

graminivorous (Adj.) : feeding on grass (animals)

811. (2) amnesty

amnesty (N.) : the formal act of liberating someone

sanctity (N.) : the state of being very important and worth protecting

gratuity (N.) : money that is given to employees when they leave their job

red-tapism (N.) : the practice of requiring excessive paper work and tedious procedures before official action can be considered or completed

812. (3) fanatic

fanatic (N.) : a person who is extremely enthusiastic about something

moderate (N.) : a person who has opinions, especially about politcs, that are not extreme

conservative (N.) : a person who is opposed to great/sudden social change

fan (N.) : a person who admires somebody/something or enjoys watching/listening to somebody/ something very much

813. (2) panorama

panorama (N.) : a view of a wide area of land

814. (4) manometer

manometer (N.) : an instrument used for measuring the pressure of liquids and gases

barometer (N.) : an instrument for measuring air pressure to show when the weather will change

anemometer (N.) : a gauge for recording the speed and direction of wind

micrometer (N.) : a device used for measuring very small distances/spaces, using a screw with a very fine thread

815. (2) ineffable

ineffable (Adj.) : too great/ beautiful to describe in words

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indelible (Adj.) : that cannot be removed / erased
ingrate (Adj.) : ungrateful
inexorable (Adj.) : that cannot be stopped / changed; retentless

816. (1) potpourri
potpourri (N.) : a mixture of dried flowers and leaves used for making a room smell
aroma (N.) : a pleasant, noticeable smell

817. (3) juxtapose
juxtapose (V.) : place side by side

818. (4) ethnology
ethnology (N.) : the scientific study and comparison of human races
eremology (N.) : the systematic study of desert features and phenomena
etymology (N.) : the study of the origin and history of words and their meanings
ethology (N.) : the branch of zoology that studies the behaviour of animals in their natural habitats

819. (2) polyglot
polyglot (N.) : a person who knows, uses / writes in more than one language
conversant (Adj.) : knowing about something
orator (N.) : a person who delivers a speech / oration

820. (4) harangue
harangue (N.) : a loud bombastic declamation expressed with strong emotion
hullabaloo (N.) : disturbance usually in protest
cacophony (N.) : loud confusing disagreeable sounds
pandemonium (N.) : a state of extreme confusion and disorder

821. (2) fastidious
fastidious (Adj.) : giving careful attention to detail
gullible (Adj.) : easily tricked becuase of being too trusting
amenable (Adj.) : readily reacting to suggestions and influences

822. (3) abbot
abbot (N.) : the superior of a monastery
padre (N.) : father (priest in churches)
dean (N.) : an administrator in charge of a division of a university / college
deacon (N.) : a cleric ranking just below a priest in churches

823. (1) obsolete

824. (3) altruist
altruist (N.) : someone who makes charitable donations intended to increase human well being
egoist (N.) : a self-centred person with little regard for others
welfarist (N.) : of / relating to a welfare state

825. (3) epitaph
epitaph (N.) : an inscription on a tombstone
obituary (N.) : a notice of someone's death (with his life and achievements)
memorial (N.) : a structure evected to commemorate persons / events
epigraph (N.) : an engraved inscription

826. (2) sacrilege
sacrilege (N.) : the act of depriving something of its sacred character
malevolent (Adj.) : having / showing a desire to harm other people
bizarre (Adj.) : unusual
iniquitous (Adj.) : very unfair / wrong

827. (4) polytheist
polytheist (N.) : one who believes in a plurality of gods
polyglot (N.) : a person who speaks more than one language
polygamy (N.) : having more than one spouse at a time
polygon (N.) : a closed plane figure bounded by straight sides

828. (3) userer
userer (N.) : a person who lends money to people at unfairly high rates of interest
usurper (N.) : one who wrongly / illegally seizes and holds the place of another
usherer (N.) : someone employed to conduct others
undertaker (N.) : one whose business is the management of funerals

829. (3) sinecure
sinecure (N.) : an office that involves minimal duties
freelancer (N.) : a writer / artist who sells services to different employers without a long-term contract with any of them
sine qua non (N.) : a pre requisite
quangos (N.) : an organization dealing with public matters, started by the government, but working independently and with its own legal powers

830. (2) prodigy
prodigy (N.) : an unusually gifted / intelligent (young) person

831. (3) indefatigable
indefatigable (Adj.) : showing sustained enthusiastic action with unflagging vitality
invincible (Adj.) : incapable of being overcome / subdued
inflatable (Adj.) : designed to be filled with air / gas
inextricable (Adj.) : incapable of being untied / disentangled

832. (3) neologism
neologism (N.) : a newly invented word / phrase

833. (3) philatelist
philatelist (N.) : a collector and student of postage stamps
philanthropist (N.) : someone who makes charitable donations intended to increase human well-being
numismatist (N.) : a collector and student of money (coins in particular)
curator (N.) : the custodian of a collection (museum / library)

834. (4) trespassers
trespassers (N.) : someone who intrudes on the privacy / property of another without permission
bypassers (N.) : one who passes by
absconders (N.) : one who runs away and hides to avoid arrest / prosecution
thorough fares (N.) : a public road from one place to another

835. (3) askance

836. (4) perseverance
persevernace (N.) : the quality of continuing to try to achieve a particular aim despite difficulties

837. (1) autobiography
autobiography (N.) : a biography of yourself
cartography (N.) : the making of maps and charts

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calligraphy (N.) : beautiful hadwriting
bibliography (N.) : a list of writings with time and place of publication

838. (1) hypochondriac
hypochondriac (N.) : a patient with imaginary symptoms and ailments
misogynist (N.) : a person who dislikes women
misanthrope (N.) : a person who dislikes people

839. (3) mnemonic
mnemonic (Adj.) : helping you to remember something

840. (4) conservation

841. (3) postscript
postscript (N.) : a note appended to a letter after the signature
corrigendum (N.) : a printer's error to be corrected
manuscript (N.) : a copy of a book, piece of music, etc. before it has been printed
postdiction (N.) : prediction after the fact

842. (2) predicting

843. (4) liable

844. (1) conservative

845. (2) psychologist

846. (1) barracks

847. (2) boer

848. (3) lack of skill = Ineptness; ineptitude.
Look at the sentence :
The case remained unsolved due to lack of skill shown by the police.

849. (4) pestle

850. (4) referendum

851. (4) compositor

852. (4) peninsula

853. (1) soporific

854. (3) obsolete

855. (2) observatory

856. (4) sororicide

857. (3) entomologists

858. (1) hypocrite

859. (2) manuscript

860. (2) mint

861. (1) respiration

862. (4) cynic

863. (3) boutique

864. (2) interlude

865. (4) idiosyncracy

866. (3) procrastination

867. (1) ophthalmologist

868. (2) glutton

869. (4) isthumus

870. (4) predator

871. (2) oligarchy

872. (3) plagiarist

873. (2) palpable

874. (3) psephology

875. (2) flicker

876. (1) emancipation

877. (2) epidemic

878. (4) octogenarian

879. (1) oasis

880. (1) apiary

881. (4) hallucinogen

882. (2) reprieve

883. (3) altruism

884. (4) novice

885. (1) erudition

886. (3) alienation

887. (4) hypothesis

888. (3) stoicism

889. (2) adolescent

890. (2) renovate

891. (1) omniscient

892. (2) hydrophobia

893. (3) coronation

894. (1) snob

895. (3) mortuary

896. (4) monarchy

897. (3) no choice at all

898. (2) sacrilege

899. (4) posthumous

900. (1) teetotaller

901. (2) ambidextrous

902. (3) foreman

903. (2) feud

904. (4) invertebrates

905. (1) regicide

906. (4) radiation

907. (2) incredible

908. (4) inflammatory

909. (3) cartoon

910. (2) euthanasia

911. (1) manuscript

912. (2) subsistence

913. (3) compatriots

914. (1) aviary

915. (2) obituary

916. (3) fastidious

917. (3) screech

918. (4) receptacle

919. (1) engulf

920. (2) whisk

921. (2) genocide
patricide = the killing of one's father
parricide = the killing of a parent or other near relative
matricide = the killing of one's mother

922. (3) amphibian
anthropoid = resembling a human being in form
aquatic = Animal which lives in water
marsupial = a mammal of an order whose members are born incompletely developed.

923. (4) misogynist
misanthrope = a person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society
philanderer = a man who readily enters into casual sexual relationships with women
monarchist = a supporter of the principle of having monarchs.

924. (4) anarchy

925. (3) pacifist
narcissist = a person who has an excessive interest in or admiration of themselves.
fatalist = submission to fate
fascist = an advocate of the system of fascism.

926. (3) anesthetic
antiseptic = disinfectant
antidote = a medicine taken or given to counteract a particular poison.

927. (2) compere

928. (3) panacea
elixir = a substance with a magical power to cure, improve or preserve something

929. (4) aquarium

930. (1) ornithology

931. (3) egalitarian
altruistic = unselfish; showing selfless concern
egoistic = preoccupied with own interests.

932. (2) dipsomania
pyromania = an obsessive desire to set fire to things
megalomania = obsession with the exercise of power
kleptomania = a recurrent urge to steal

933. (4) illiterate

934. (4) apprentice

935. (4) illicit

936. (2) impromptu

937. (4) orphanage

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9 IDIOMS/PHRASES

Directions (1-10) : In these questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase given in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase given in bold.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 1997)

1. For his alleged involvement in espio-nage, he is under a cloud these days.
   (1) experiencing cloudy weather
   (2) enjoying favourable luck
   (3) under suspicion
   (4) under observation
2. We have appealed to him again and again; there is no use flogging a dead horse now.
   (1) repeating our request
   (2) making him see reason
   (3) beating about the bush
   (4) wasting time in useless effort
3. We shouldn't look down upon the wretched of the earth.
   (1) sympathise with
   (2) hate intensely
   (3) be indifferent to
   (4) regard with contempt
4. Because of his misbehaviour, he is bound to face the music.
   (1) get finished
   (2) get reprimanded
   (3) feel sorry
   (4) listen to the music
5. The working of the factory was distru-pted on account of a token strike by the workers.
   (1) total strike
   (2) carefully planned strike
   (3) short strike held as a warning
   (4) sudden call of strike
6. By opposing his proposal he fell foul of him.
   (1) quarrel with
   (2) felt annoyed with
   (3) agreed with
   (4) got into trouble with
7. Those who work by fits and starts seldom show good results.
   (1) rarely
   (2) disinterestedly
   (3) irregularly
   (4) regularly
8. The new manager thought that he would give employees enough rope for the first six months after which he would check the work done himself.
   (1) many directives and orders
   (2) sufficient advice
   (3) all the material they needed
   (4) enough freedom for action
9. He was all at sea when he began his new Job.
   (1) happy (2) sad
   (3) puzzled (4) triumphant
10. The sweeping statement by the boss left the conscientious workers disgusted.
    (1) rash statement
    (2) unpremeditated statement
    (3) thoughtless statement
    (4) generalised statement

Directions (11-20) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase given in bold. Choose the alternatives which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase given in bold.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 09.09.2001)

11. The failure of crops in successive years put the farmer in a tight corner.
    (1) in a closed room
    (2) in a small field
    (3) in a difficult situation
    (4) in a meadow
12. The effort to trace the culprit was a wild goose chase.
    (1) fruitful hunting
    (2) futile search
    (3) ideal seeking
    (4) genuine effort
13. The story does not hold water.
    (1) does not deserve appreciation
    (2) does not fulfil the requirements
    (3) cannot be believed
    (4) cannot be valued
14. Raj couldn't pay the bill, so he asked the owner to put it on the cuff.
    (1) on credit
    (2) against his credit card
    (3) in his bank account
    (4) in his friend's account
15. His statement is out and out a lie.
    (1) totally (2) simply
    (3) merely (4) slightly
16. The luxury car that they bought turned out to be a white elephant.
    (1) a rare article
    (2) useful mode of transport
    (3) costly or troublesome possession
    (4) a proud possession
17. If you are fair and square in your work you will definitely prosper.
    (1) active
    (2) honest
    (3) business like
    (4) authoritative
18. There is no love lost between any two neighbouring countries in the world.
    (1) stop loving
    (2) not on good terms
    (3) forming a group
    (4) have good understanding
19. The heavy downpour played havoc in the coastal area.
    (1) caused destruction
    (2) caused diseases
    (3) caused floods
    (4) caused hardship
20. To have a green thumb means
    (1) one's nails are painted green
    (2) one is artistic
    (3) to have a natural interest in gardening
    (4) one has a green tattoo on the thumb

Directions (21-25) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

21. When he saw the snake he took to his heels.
    (1) ran away in fear
    (2) went slowly
    (3) walked in fear
    (4) jumped fast

join: farhan sir study group

22. He has to abide by the hard and fast rule of the company.
(1) flexible (2) strict
(3) difficult (4) honest

23. She goes to her mother's house off and on.
(1) frequently (2) rarely
(3) occasionally (4) sometimes

24. The robber murdered, the woman in cold blood for the sake of the jewels.
(1) a murder done without feeling
(2) a murder done in revenge
(3) a murder done in great anger
(4) a murder done in enmity

25. Indians are going places in the field of software technology.
(1) going abroad
(2) going to spaces
(3) talented and successful
(4) friendly and amicable

Directions (26-35) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase given in bold.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 14.12.2003)

26. The poet drew on his fancy, not his knowledge of Nature, when he wrote his poem on birds.
(1) used his understanding
(2) used his knowledge
(3) used his imagination
(4) used his skill

27. My neighbour had to pay through his nose for a brand new car.
(1) pay huge loans
(2) pay a reasonable price
(3) pay an extremely high price
(4) make a quick buck

28. Very ambitious people do not like to rest on their laurels.
(1) to be unhappy
(2) to be motivated
(3) to be impatient
(4) to be complacent

29. If he phones again, I am going to give him a piece of my mind.
(1) to be nice to him
(2) to take revenge on him
(3) to reprimand him
(4) to support him

30. The party high command wanted to stave off an open battle.
(1) postpone
(2) wait and see
(3) allow it to take its own course
(4) prevent

31. Ramesh takes after his father.
(1) follows (2) imitates
(3) obeys (4) resembles

32. They made no bones about acknowledging their debt to his genius.
(1) did not have any hesitation in
(2) did not have any faith in
(3) demanded compensation for
(4) had problems in

33. It is evident from the minister's statement that heads will roll in the Secretariat.
(1) transfers will take place
(2) heads will be cut off
(3) people will die
(4) dismissals will occur

34. During the last moments of his life, the criminal made a clean breast of everything he had done.
(1) showed his breast
(2) fought like a hero
(3) confessed without reserve
(4) faced bravely

35. She tries very hard to keep up with her rich neighbours.
(1) to imitate
(2) to keep in touch
(3) to avoid
(4) to be on par

Directions (36-46) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

36. He went on sowing wild oats; he reaped suffering in his later life.
(1) inviting troubles as a boy
(2) warning others as a youngman
(3) irresponsible pleasure seeking in young age
(4) sowing grains called oats when young

37. I don't know why she has become stand-offish recently.
(1) angry
(2) hilarious
(3) indifferent
(4) unmanageable

38. Why don't you put an end to blowing your own trumpet ?
(1) playing your own trumpet to produce music
(2) making too much noise
(3) praising your own abilities and achievements
(4) None of these

39. I knew he had an axe to grind and turned down his offer of help.
(1) a blunt axe
(2) a sharp tongue
(3) a private interest to serve
(4) a tendency to fight

40. The saint's life was an open book.
(1) an uncomplicated one
(2) one that held no secrets
(3) an example to all
(4) an interesting biography

41. Reading between the lines I realised that my friend wanted to keep something from me.
(1) looking for meanings that are not actually expressed
(2) reading carelessly
(3) reading with anxiety
(4) glancing over the lines

42. Sometimes, it happens that we have to give the devil his due.
(1) to give credit to even a notorious person
(2) to give encouragement even to the enemy
(3) to invite the devil
(4) to stand in the way of the devil

43. The king had been made to eat humble pie.
(1) to eat slowly
(2) to have an excellent dish
(3) to eat a good pie
(4) to apologise

44. He was given Hobson's choice by the employer.
(1) excellent choice
(2) no real choice at all
(3) choice to live or die
(4) first choice

join: farhan sir study group

45. He has a very nice manner, but you would better take what he says with a grain of salt.
(1) to listen to something with considerable doubt
(2) to talk sensibly
(3) to criticise
(4) to complement

Directions (46-55) : In the following questions four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)

46. He didn't tell me directly, but reading between the lines. I think he is not happy with them.
(1) reading slowly and haltingly
(2) understanding the sense rather than the actual words
(3) understanding the meaning of words and not the sense
(4) reading superficially

47. Gopi works by fits and starts.
(1) consistently
(2) irregularly
(3) in high spirits
(4) enthusiastically

48. I cannot put up with your misconduct any longer.
(1) excuse (2) refuse
(3) accept (4) tolerate

49. I did not mind what he was saying, he was only talking through his hat.
(1) talking nonsense
(2) talking ignorantly
(3) talking irresponsibly
(4) talking insultingly

50. He is so furious that he would go through fire and water to revenge himself on his foe.
(1) approach everybody for help
(2) avail himself of any opportunity
(3) use any conceivable method
(4) undergo any risk

51. The watchdogs were asleep when the bulls ran riot.
(1) behaved cleverly
(2) acted without restraint
(3) wandered aimlessly
(4) had the best of time

52. In spite of the immense pressure exerted by the militants, the Government, has decided not to give in.
(1) accede (2) yield
(3) oblige (4) conform

53. The young and the old sat cheek by jowl in the large audience.
(1) very near (2) very far
(3) tongue tied (4) irritated

54. We wanted to keep the gift as a surprise for mother but my sister gave the game away.
(1) lost the game
(2) gave out the secret
(3) played badly
(4) withdrew from the game

55. I don't think the law will interfere with us as we are just trying to turn an honest penny.
(1) make a legitimate living
(2) make a good living
(3) have dealings in white money
(4) become more honest

Directions (56-65) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

56. a dark horse
(1) an unforeseen competitor
(2) a black horse
(3) a nightmare
(4) an unknown person

57. to run across
(1) to have an appointed meeting
(2) to meet by chance
(3) to run in the playground
(4) to run very fast

58. to get one's own back
(1) to get one's revenge
(2) to get control over someone
(3) to get one's position back
(4) to get hold of someone

59. to steer clear of
(1) drive carefully
(2) avoid
(3) explain clearly
(4) escape

60. to beat a retreat
(1) to withdraw in defeat or humiliation
(2) to withdraw after scoring a victory
(3) to march back after a ceremonious parade
(4) to run away in fear

61. to blaze a trail
(1) to lead the way as a pioneer
(2) to light a track
(3) to set up a fire
(4) to wear a blazer while running

62. red-letter day
(1) a colourful day
(2) fatal day
(3) happy and significant day
(4) hapless day

63. have the last laugh
(1) be of a cheerful nature
(2) laugh only after understanding something
(3) to be victorious at the end of an argument
(4) to crack the final joke

64. turn a deaf ear
(1) disregard (2) defy
(3) disobey (4) dismiss

65. to smell a rat
(1) to experience bad smell
(2) to misunderstand
(3) to see a hidden meaning
(4) to suspect a trick

Directions (66–70) : In the following questions four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

66. A few days before his death, he made a clean breast of everything.
(1) confessed
(2) took off his shirt
(3) suffered
(4) spoke ill

67. I am done for.
(1) ruined (2) rewarded
(3) answered (4) questioned

68. For a healthy and lasting friendship one must be on the level.
(1) equally rich
(2) mentally compatible
(3) honest and sincere
(4) ready for sacrifices

69. The foolish young man soon made ducks and drakes of the vast property his father left him.
(1) squandered
(2) distributed
(3) spent
(4) gave in charity

join: farhan sir study group

70. All his ventures went to the winds.
(1) dissipated
(2) spread all over
(3) got speed of the winds
(4) became well-known

Directions (71–80) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the given Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

71. at one's wit's/wits' end
(1) to work hard
(2) to be intelligent
(3) to get puzzled
(4) to be stupid

72. to take someone to task
(1) to scold someone
(2) to assign work to someone
(3) to take someone to his place of work
(4) to praise someone for the work done

73. to face the music
(1) to be greeted rudely
(2) to be offered warm hospitality
(3) to enjoy a music programme
(4) to bear the consequences

74. to blow one's own trumpet
(1) to play on one's own trumpet
(2) to praise one's own self
(3) to create noisy disturbances
(4) to have a high-pitched voice

75. to run one down
(1) to be in a hurry
(2) to be weak and tired
(3) to disparage someone
(4) to run down a lane

76. at snail's pace
(1) very slowly
(2) to walk like a snail
(3) to lack interest in work
(4) in methodical manner

77. to turn a deaf ear
(1) to be hard of hearing
(2) to be indifferent
(3) to be attentive
(4) to be obstinate

78. to take to one's heels
(1) to run off
(2) to show one's heels
(3) to turn around
(4) to walk leisurely

79. to have something up one's sleeves
(1) having a practical plan
(2) having an important project
(3) having an ambitious plan
(4) having a secret plan

80. to end in smoke
(1) to have a smoking session
(2) to be on fire
(3) to come to nothing
(4) to burn slowly

Directions (81-85) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase given in bold in the sentence, Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase given in bold.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam.13.08.2006)

81. As the bomb exploded people ran helter-skelter.
(1) in great fear
(2) in disorderly haste
(3) in haste
(4) in great sorrow

82. He was progressing by leaps and bounds because of his hard work.
(1) rapidly (2) slowly
(3) peacefully (4) strongly

83. Our founder had done a Herculean task by constructing this great educational institution.
(1) a work of no worth
(2) an effortless job
(3) a work requiring very great effort
(4) a work requiring very great intelligence

84. My close friend got the sack from his first job recently.
(1) resigned
(2) got rid of
(3) was demoted from
(4) was dismissed from

85. I can no longer put up with her insolence.
(1) endure (2) evade
(3) suppress (4) assume

Directions (86–95) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

86. She is a fair-weather friend.
(1) a good friend
(2) a friend who meets difficulties calmly
(3) a friend who deserts you in difficulties
(4) a favourable friend

87. to die in harness means to die while
(1) riding a horse
(2) in a stable
(3) in a uniform
(4) still in service

88. to keep under wraps means to keep something
(1) covered (2) protected
(3) unpacked (4) secret

89. After independence Indian agriculture rose like a phoenix due to the Green Revolution.
(1) with a new life
(2) with a start
(3) with royal gait
(4) with vengeance

90. His failure at the election has been a sore point with him for a long time.
(1) something which hurts
(2) something that brings fear to
(3) something memorable for
(4) something pleasurable to

91. The student is on the verge of breakdown.
(1) on the brink of
(2) at the outset of
(3) in the midst of
(4) at the risk of

92. My repeated attempts to get refund from the civic authorities were of no avail.
(1) unsuccessful
(2) postponed
(3) useless
(4) delayed

93. He was progressing by leaps and bounds because of his hardwork.
(1) rapidly (2) slowly
(3) peacefully (4) strongly

94. to emerge out of thin air means to
(1) appear suddenly
(2) descend gradually
(3) fall down quickly
(4) enter from space

join: farhan sir study group

95. The news of the accident came as a bolt from the blue.
(1) something unexpected
(2) something unpleasant
(3) something horrible
(4) something unexpected and unpleasant
(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

Directions (96—100) : Four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold.
(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (IInd Sitting)

96. The story of the train accident as narrated by one of the survivors made my flesh creep.
(1) thrilled me
(2) horrified me
(3) excited me
(4) frightened me

97. He has resigned his job and burnt his boats so far as government service is concerned.
(1) felt dejected
(2) blasted his hopes
(3) ruined himself
(4) left no means of retreat

98. He cannot hold a candle to his elder brother.
(1) equal to
(2) not as clever as
(3) cannot be compared to
(4) duller than

99. The question of higher membership fees was brought up at the last meeting.
(1) discussed at great length
(2) introduced for discussion
(3) criticised vehemently
(4) vaguely referred to

100. His arguments cut no ice with me.
(1) had no influence on me
(2) did not hurt me
(3) did not benefit me
(4) did not make me proud

Directions (101 – 110) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase in bold.
(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

101. the green-eyed monster strikes a woman the moment she sees her husband talking to another pretty woman.
(1) anger (2) hatred
(3) envy (4) jealousy

102. to fight tooth and nail
(1) to fight a losing battle
(2) to oppose resolutely
(3) to have a physical fight
(4) to lodge a formal protest

103. at one's wit's end
(1) to understand thoroughly
(2) to be puzzled
(3) to be a stupid person
(4) to behave irrationally

104. The clerk turned a deaf ear to his officer's advice.
(1) disputed
(2) paid attention to
(3) disregarded
(4) acknowledged gratefully

105. He expects his subordinates to be always at his beck and call
(1) at rest
(2) at work
(3) at his disposal
(4) at their desks

106. in the long run
(1) permanently (2) universally
(3) occasionally (4) ultimately

107. If you are in the good books of the boss, you are sure to rise quickly.
(1) work well for the boss
(2) praise the boss
(3) in favour with the boss
(4) co-operate with boss

108. The population of our country is increasing by leaps and bounds.
(1) very slowly
(2) very quickly
(3) irregularly
(4) very systematically

109. to weigh up the pros and cons is to
(1) measure the ingredient
(2) observe etiquette
(3) consider all facts
(4) postpone action

110. My close friend got the sack from his first job recently.
(1) resigned
(2) got rid of
(3) was demoted from
(4) was dismissed from

Directions (111-115) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007 (IInd Sitting)

111. There is no love lost between any two neighbouring countries in the world.
(1) stop loving
(2) not on good terms
(3) forming a group
(4) have good understanding

112. He is accused of sitting on the fence.
(1) observing the scene
(2) resting on fence
(3) hesitating which side to take
(4) sitting back and enjoying the fun

113. You have to read between the lines to understand most of the symbolic writing.
(1) read again and again
(2) understand the hidden meaning
(3) know the symbols
(4) look for many meanings

114. The ruling party has been warned not to play to the gallery.
(1) to give importance to the common man
(2) to try to be clever
(3) to seek to win approval
(4) to side-track the issue

115. In the securities scam, the national credibility was at stake.
(1) on trial
(2) under pressure
(3) in danger
(4) challenged

Directions (116-125) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the bold Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

116. The passing of anti-defection law struck a chill to the heart of every opportunistic legislator.
(1) caused anger
(2) caused relief
(3) aroused fear
(4) awakened bitterness

join: farhan sir study group

117. Our house is within a stone's throw from the Red Building.
(1) far off (2) far away
(3) very near to (4) beside

118. He has a bone to pick with his cousin.
(1) reasonable agreement
(2) cause of quarrel
(3) cause of doubt
(4) difference of opinion

119. The day I graduated was a red-letter day for me.
(1) a dangerous day
(2) an important day
(3) an eventful day
(4) a formidable day

120. Many young artists were dropping names at the party to impress the gathering.
(1) talking proudly about their family members
(2) using pet names
(3) hinting at high connections
(4) talking informally

121. The teacher announced that she had no blue-eyed boys in the class.
(1) royal children
(2) young boys
(3) foreigners
(4) favourites

122. The company has run into a lot of debts.
(1) incurred (2) settled
(3) opened up (4) avoided

123. He was confident that all his present sufferings will soon blow over.
(1) increase
(2) pass off
(3) be looked into
(4) be taken care of

124. The teacher advised the students to take into account the advice given by the elders.
(1) to obey (2) to neglect
(3) to consider
(4) to reject

125. The lawyer asked his assistant to collect the details regarding the pros and cons of the case.
(1) ups and downs
(2) in and out
(3) weak and strong
(4) for and against

Directions (126-135) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

126. The principal has to carry out the orders issued by the higher authorities.
(1) obey (2) communicate
(3) execute (4) modify

127. The young engineer was hauled up for spilling the beans about the new project to the competitor.
(1) suppressing the information
(2) hiding the details
(3) revealing the information indiscreetly
(4) spoiling the plans

128. The Government claims that Indian industry is progressing by leaps and bounds.
(1) intermittently
(2) leisurely
(3) at a rapid pace
(4) at a desired pace

129. Laying off of thousands of workers is inevitable under the new economic policy.
(1) dismissal from jobs of
(2) offering new jobs to
(3) reduction of workers' wages of
(4) sending on leave

130. "I take thee at thy word", said Romeo to Juliet.
(1) listen to you carefully
(2) do not believe you
(3) feel angry with you
(4) truly believe you

131. People who do not lay out their money carefully, soon come to grief.
(1) earn (2) spend
(3) distribute (4) preserve

132. Having bought the house, they decided to go the whole hog and buy all the furniture needed.
(1) to live there
(2) to do it completely
(3) to go all the way
(4) to go in the fog

133. There is a lot of bad blood between them.
(1) jealousy (2) fight
(3) angry feeling (4) distrust

134. The village headman pretends to be a good samaritan.
(1) a religious person
(2) a helpful person
(3) a citizen of Samaria
(4) a law-abiding citizen

135. The beleaguered politician was anxious to set the record straight.
(1) give a speech
(2) win party support
(3) give a correct account
(4) make a confession

Directions (136 –145) : In the following question four alternatives are given for the given Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 30.11.2008)

136. The bus had a close shave as its driver swerved to the right a split second before the on-coming truck could run into it.
(1) serious accident
(2) close collision
(3) narrow escape
(4) deep dent

137. fits and starts
(1) slowly
(2) not regularly
(3) continuously
(4) quickly

138. When the Inspector entered the class some of the students shook in their shoes.
(1) stamped the ground with their shoes
(2) showed signs of anger
(3) trembled with fear
(4) stood up to salute

139. in high spirits
(1) full of hope and enthusiasm
(2) under tremendous stress
(3) under the influence of liquor
(4) mentally deranged

140. He amassed his wealth through sharp practices.
(1) dishonest means
(2) illegal means
(3) intelligent decisions
(4) quick decisions

141. He is not in the good books of his boss.
(1) a lover of good books
(2) in favour with
(3) not of the same opinion as
(4) as good as

142. The officer is fed up with the complaints made against the clerk.
(1) annoyed (2) disgusted
(3) pleased (4) satisfied

join: farhan sir study group

143. a white elephant,
(1) a rare species of elephants
(2) an expensive gift
(3) a costly but useless possession
(4) a worthless thing

144. ins and outs
(1) entry and exit points
(2) full details
(3) tactical moves
(4) complexity of character

145. All his ventures went to the winds.
(1) dissipated
(2) spread all over
(3) got speed of the winds.
(4) became well-known

Directions (146 – 155) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)

146. Don't worry about the silly row. It was just a storm in a tea cup.
(1) important matter dealt with ease
(2) hot tea being served
(3) commotion over a trivial matter
(4) confusion and chaos

147. The Rajput warriors set their face against the invader.
(1) became enemies
(2) turned away from
(3) faced difficulty
(4) opposed strongly

148. Syria is now currying favour with America.
(1) pleasing
(2) favouring
(3) obliging
(4) ingratiating itself with

149. Our Principal is not a man to mince matters.
(1) to confuse issues
(2) to say something mildly
(3) to mix everything together
(4) to be very modest

150. We tend to take for granted the conveniences of modern life.
(1) to consider
(2) to admit
(3) to accept readily
(4) to care for

151. The prodigal son was left high and dry by his friends, when he lost all his money.
(1) wounded
(2) alone
(3) depressed
(4) neglected

152. The success of his first novel completely turned his head.
(1) made him vain
(2) made him look back
(3) changed him completely
(4) made him think

153. She turns up her nose at this kind of dress.
(1) despises
(2) loves
(3) sees no harm in
(4) can just tolerate

154. At last the rioters fell back.
(1) fell on the ground
(2) yielded
(3) ran back
(4) turned back

155. The Madagascar Coup attempt ended in a fiasco.
(1) had no effect
(2) was an utter failure
(3) resulted in blood-shed
(4) was a disaster

Directions (156-165) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)

156. His parents cut him off, without a shilling.
(1) disinherited him
(2) snubbed him
(3) gave him only a shilling
(4) sent him away with a shilling

157. The carefully worked–out plan fell through because of an unexpected event.
(1) came out successfully
(2) had a steep fall
(3) was shattered
(4) failed

158. He has too many irons in the fire.
(1) is engaged in too many enterprises at the same time
(2) has several problems
(3) has many ideas in his head
(4) has a fire burning constantly in his house

159. We wanted to give Rita a surprise party but John let the cat out of the bag.
(1) spoilt the party with a cat
(2) gave her a party himself
(3) told her about it unintentionally
(4) prevented her from attending it

160. Why should you read between the lines whenever I say this to you?
(1) read the lines with great speed
(2) interpret the lines wrongly
(3) find more meaning than the words appear to express
(4) read a text line-by-line slowly

161. The Earl of Leicester threw down the glove.
(1) accepted defeat
(2) rejected the prize
(3) resorted to wrong tactics
(4) gave a challenge

162. Ravi fought to the bitter end.
(1) fought to the last point of enemy's position
(2) died fighting
(3) carried on a contest regardless of the consequences
(4) fought a losing battle

163. I joined college late and found it difficult to catch up with other students.
(1) to compete with
(2) to come to their level
(3) to overtake them
(4) to hold them and stop

164. They have made many changes in the policy, but how many of these changes are going to affect the man in the street?
(1) the homeless man
(2) the ordinary man
(3) the man who works on the street
(4) the man who repairs roads

165. The students wanted a holiday, but the Principal put his foot down and said, 'No'.
(1) asserted his authority
(2) kicked them
(3) stepped out
(4) came downstairs

Directions (166-170) : In the following questions four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-I)

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166. It is high time he came out of his shell.
(1) appeared suddenly
(2) became more sociable
(3) became a loser
(4) removed his clothes

167. Every political party is at present playing to the gallery.
(1) adopting cheap tactics
(2) befooling the common man
(3) fighting for votes
(4) appeasing the masses

168. His blood ran cold when he heard his uncle was murdered.
(1) He was frightened
(2) He was horrified
(3) He was disgusted
(4) He was depressed

169. This is so simple that even a man in the street can understand it.
(1) an ordinary person
(2) an illiterate person
(3) an unknown person
(4) a stranger

170. When he went to claim insurance for his car, the agent said he hadn't a leg to stand on.
(1) had been injured in an accident
(2) was lame
(3) did not have much hope of getting it
(4) would have to wait for some time

Directions (171–175) : In the following questions four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-I)

171. The angry hockey players gave vent to their feelings.
(1) to express
(2) to emphasise
(3) to suppress
(4) to dismiss

172. I trust you will bear with me a few minutes more.
(1) have patience with
(2) support
(3) carry the burden for
(4) be in control for

173. As usual he is blowing his own trumpet.
(1) refusing to use anybody else's trumpet
(2) playing a tune on the trumpet
(3) praising himself
(4) praising himself and others

174. When trade was brisk, he worked hard and made his fortune; he believes in making hay while the sun shines.
(1) taking advantage of a favourable opportunity
(2) earning money through dishonest means
(3) earning money at the cost of others
(4) taking advantage of the inflationary trends

175. When they were surrounded from all sides, the dacoits laid down their arms.
(1) put their arms on the ground
(2) fought bravely
(3) surrendered
(4) became nervous

Directions (176 – 180) : In the following questions four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam.12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

176. Helena was over head and ears in love with Demetrius.
(1) carefully (2) completely
(3) brilliantly (4) cautiously

177. Gopi works by fits and starts.
(1) consistently
(2) irregularly
(3) in high spirits
(4) enthusiastically

178. Naresh Goyal had to stand on his feet very early in his life.
(1) to be physically strong
(2) to be independent
(3) to stand erect
(4) to be successful

179. The possession of Jerusalem is a bone of contention between Israel and Palestine.
(1) a subject of peace
(2) a subject of trade
(3) a subject of dispute
(4) a subject of exports

180. My friend turned a deaf ear to my tale of loss and refused to help me.
(1) paid no heed
(2) went far away
(3) listened carefully
(4) turned his ear away

Directions (181–185) : In the following four alternatives are given for the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.19.06.2011 (Ist Sitting)

181. to take to heart
(1) to be encouraged
(2) to grieve over
(3) to like
(4) to hate

182. yeoman's service
(1) medical help
(2) excellent work
(3) social work
(4) hard work

183. to face the music
(1) to enjoy a musical recital
(2) to bear the consequences
(3) to live in a pleasant atmosphere
(4) to have a difficult time

184. to put up with
(1) to accommodate
(2) to adjust
(3) to understand
(4) to tolerate

185. to call it a day
(1) to conclude proceedings
(2) to initiate proceedings
(3) to work through the day
(4) None of the above

Directions (186–190) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the given Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.19.06.2011 (IInd Sitting)

186. a damp squib
(1) rainy weather
(2) a disappointing result
(3) a skirt in a laundry
(4) None of the above

187. in cold blood
(1) angrily
(2) deliberately
(3) excitedly
(4) slowly

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188. to take someone for a ride
(1) to give a ride to someone
(2) to deceive someone
(3) to be indifferent
(4) to disclose a secret

189. to move heaven and earth
(1) to cause an earthquake
(2) to try everything possible
(3) to pray to all Gods
(4) to travel in a rocket

190. to smell a rat
(1) to smell foul
(2) to see a rat
(3) to chase a rat
(4) to be suspicious

Directions (191-195) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.26.06.2011 (Ist Sitting)

191. a bolt from the blue
(1) a delayed event
(2) an inexplicable event
(3) an unexpected event
(4) an unpleasant event

192. cold comfort
(1) absurdity
(2) deception
(3) slight satisfaction
(4) foolish proposal

193. to be all at sea.
(1) a family voyage
(2) lost and confused
(3) in the middle of the ocean
(4) a string of islands

194. to take to one's heels
(1) to walk slowly
(2) to run away
(3) to march forward
(4) to hop and jump

195. to bite the dust
(1) eat voraciously
(2) have nothing to eat
(3) eat roots
(4) None of the above

Directions (196 – 200) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (Ist Sitting)

196. to strain every nerve
(1) to make utmost efforts
(2) to feel weak and tired
(3) to be a diligent worker
(4) to be methodical in work

197. to flog a dead horse
(1) to whip a dead horse
(2) to attempt to do the impossible
(3) waste one's efforts
(4) to take advantage of a weakness

198. to show a clean pair of heels
(1) to hide (2) to escape
(3) to pursue (4) to follow

199. to die in harness
(1) premeditated murder
(2) dying young in an accident
(3) to die while in service
(4) to be taken by surprise

200. to feather one's nest
(1) to make a residential house
(2) something that lasts for a short time
(3) to profit in a dishonest way
(4) None of the above

Directions (201– 205) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/ Phrase.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I)

201. The teacher's announcement to conduct a snap test came as a bolt from the blue to many students.
(1) imaginary (2) unexpected
(3) forbidden (4) heavenly

202. He and his friend are sailing in the same boat.
(1) sailing together in the same boat
(2) sharing the financial and social condition
(3) being in the same difficult situation
(4) getting rid of the difficult situation

203. To be successful in today's world, we require the gift of the gab.
(1) ability to speak well
(2) good interpersonal skills
(3) divine help and guidance
(4) a fierce competitive spirit

204. Winter was so bad that the nomadic tribesmen found it difficult to keep the wolf from the door.
(1) hunt wild animals
(2) escape starvation
(3) get woollen clothes
(4) walk on ice

205. There is no soft option to the crisis now.
(1) popular opinion
(2) popular solution
(3) easy and agreeable option
(4) difficult choice

Directions (206–209) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 22.01.2012 Paper-I)

206. a little gush of gratitude
(1) gradual recovery
(2) friendly feeling
(3) excessive labour
(4) excessive enthusiasm

207. to lose ground
(1) to become less powerful
(2) to become less popular
(3) to lose foundation
(4) to be without a leader

208. to fall back on
(1) to oppose something important
(2) to suffer an injury on the back in an accident
(3) to fail to do something important in time
(4) to seek support out of necessity

209. to make one's blood boil
(1) to make somebody furious
(2) to develop fever
(3) to get excited
(4) to make someone nervous

Directions (210–214) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 25.02.2012 (Paper-I) North Zone (Ist Sitting)

210. to speak one's mind.
(1) to be frank and honest
(2) to think aloud
(3) to talk about one's ideas
(4) to express one's thoughts

211. to make a mountain of a molehill
(1) to make advantage of a small thing
(2) to give great importance to little things
(3) to get into trouble
(4) to see a thing with prejudiced mind

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212. hand in glove
(1) in close relationship
(2) non-cooperative
(3) critical
(4) on bad terms

213. to add fuel to the fire
(1) to make matters bright
(2) to cause additional anger
(3) to bring matters to a conclusion
(4) to start a revolt

214. wear and tear
(1) a brand name
(2) damage
(3) lot of sorrow
(4) a warning

Directions (215–219) : In the following questions, four alternative are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 31.08.2008)

215. He is always praised for his gift of the gab.
(1) being lucky
(2) getting something free
(3) talent for speaking
(4) great skill

216. The teacher's extra hours of coaching went a long way in improving the student's performance.
(1) took great effort
(2) spent a lot of time
(3) extended widely
(4) helped considerably

217. The administration found it difficult to cope with the striking employees.
(1) move (2) compromise
(3) handle (4) subdue

218. The criminal was pardoned at the eleventh hour just as/he was about to be hanged.
(1) at eleven o' clock
(2) suddenly
(3) at the very last moment
(4) at midnight

219. He spoke well though it was his maiden speech.
(1) long speech
(2) brief speech
(3) first speech
(4) emotional speech

Directions (220-224) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 02.08.2009)

220. Do not run down your friends in public.
(1) fight with
(2) follow
(3) make a mention of
(4) criticise

221. Most parents find it difficult to make both ends meet because of inflation.
(1) to lead a lavish life
(2) to live within one's income
(3) to live a miserly life
(4) to lead an active life

222. The students were advised to pore over the lessons thoroughly.
(1) go through (2) go down
(3) go off (4) go out

223. The two famous writers crossed swords with each other on every issue.
(1) fought physically
(2) crossed the road on meeting
(3) took different routes
(4) disagreed

224. The traffic came to a standstill after the heavy downpour of rain.
(1) complete halt
(2) accident spot
(3) diversion
(4) confused disorder

Directions (225 – 234) : In the following questions four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade'C' &'D') Exam. 26.09.2010)

225. Even though the new clerk was given a difficult task, he remained cool as a cucumber.
(1) not nervous or emotional
(2) caught cold
(3) was happy
(4) was scared

226. The car broke down just as it reached the edge of a cliff. It was indeed a close shave.
(1) to share one's brand
(2) very risky
(3) narrow escape from danger
(4) to be happy

227. When she realised that she had bought a fake product, she knew that her money had gone down the drain.
(1) was lost forever
(2) dropped in the drain
(3) got washed away
(4) her money was safe

228. George Bernard Shaw was blessed with the gift of the gab.
(1) enormous wealth
(2) ability to work hard
(3) ability to speak impressively
(4) luck on one's side

229. You have been caught cheating; now you must face the music.
(1) face the unpleasant consequences
(2) stand upto unpleasant consequences
(3) be debarred
(4) be insulted publicly

230. His position in the company was on the brink of disaster.
(1) at the top of
(2) at the point of
(3) on the side of
(4) on the back of

231. The parents are in high spirits as their son has got a decent job.
(1) in good position
(2) drunk
(3) cheerful
(4) shocked

232. The police caught the thief red handed.
(1) in a red uniform
(2) with blood in hands
(3) at the time of committing the crime
(4) after reading the rules

233. I was so disappointed when my close friend left me in the lurch.
(1) went away without waiting for me
(2) helped me in difficult times
(3) abandoned me when I needed help
(4) stopped helping me in emergency

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234. Some people do not grease anybody's palm on any account.
(1) bribe (2) flatter
(3) cheat (4) fight

Directions (235 – 239) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)

235. Tagore was a man of letters.
(1) of wide contacts
(2) an excellent letter dictator
(3) a great writer of letters
(4) proficient in literary art

236. His friends beat the boy to pay off old scores.
(1) to refund old dues
(2) to take revenge
(3) to force him to be a scorer in a match
(4) because he had not scored well earlier

237. Chintan is so innocent that he wears his heart on his sleeve.
(1) Wears dress that does not match
(2) Expresses his feelings openly
(3) wears colourful dresses
(4) expresses his feelings with the shape of a heart printed on its sleeve

238. It was a red letter day in the history of the world.
(1) a day with bloodshed.
(2) a dangerous note about the destruction
(3) a day memorable for some joyful event
(4) a day with love and warmth

239. The poor subordinates are made scapegoats by their superiors.
(1) punished for others misdeeds
(2) developed poor relations
(3) treated humbly and respectfully
(4) scolded with arrogant reactions

Directions (240-244) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternatives which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010 (Ist Sitting)

240. The Manager doctored the accounts of the company .
(1) to make changes in account books
(2) to clear the doctors bill
(3) to verify the accounts in detail
(4) to manipulate the accounts

241. She could never measure up to her parent expectation.
(1) reach the level
(2) work as hard
(3) assess the amount
(4) increase her height

242. The little girl with her flawless performance stole the show.
(1) stole something from the show
(2) crept into the show
(3) won everybody's praise
(4) disappeared from the show

243. The thief was on good terms with the police.
(1) kept terms and conditions
(2) was friendly
(3) followed the rules
(4) agreed with them

244. John's offer of help was turned down by the police.
(1) sent back
(2) twisted around
(3) refused
(4) handed over

Directions (245 – 249) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. Held on :28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting)

245. Having no arguments to defend his point, the speaker began to beat about the bush.
(1) wander across the words
(2) speak in a haphazard manner
(3) speak in a round-about manner
(4) make use of irrelevant reference

246. They were offered six months' rent in lieu of notice to vacate the building.
(1) in spite of (2) in place of
(3) despite of (4) in addition to

247. The reputed company is in the red due to the recession.
(1) making money
(2) losing money
(3) in danger
(4) spending money

248. When the Principal was entering the class, all my friends quietly disappeared, leaving me alone to face the music.
(1) to listen to him
(2) to enter into the class
(3) to bear the criticism
(4) to listen to a favourable comment

249. The Kenyan team proved to be the dark horse in the ICC World Cup Cricket.
(1) a strong intruder
(2) a skilled team
(3) the most powerful
(4) an unexpected winner

Directions (250 – 259) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 09.01.2011)

250. Yesterday in a collision between a truck and a car he had a close shave.
(1) maintain clenliness
(2) remove the entire hair
(3) a narrow escape
(4) close relations

251. The piece of parental property has created bad blood between the two brothers.
(1) impure relation
(2) ill-matched temper
(3) active enmity
(4) bad parentage

252. Since you couldn't accept a timely warning, it's no use repenting now. Why cry over spilt milk?
(1) cry over irreparable loss
(2) to regret uselessly
(3) cry needlessly
(4) feel guilty of

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253. After fifteen years of marriage she did not expect her husband to leave her in the lurch.
(1) listen to her (2) provoke her
(3) ignore her (4) desert her

254. Who are we to sit in judgement over their choices?
(1) lecture (2) criticize
(3) speak (4) communicate

255. The teacher took me to task for not completing my homework.
(1) gave me additional homework
(2) punished me
(3) took me to the principal
(4) reduced my homework

256. Do not lose your head when faced with a difficult situation.
(1) forget anything
(2) neglect anything
(3) panic
(4) get jealous

257. When I entered the house everything was at sixes and sevens.
(1) a quarrel among six or seven people
(2) to have six or seven visitors at a time.
(3) in disorder or confusion.
(4) an unpleasant argument.

258. He was pulled up by the Director of the Company.
(1) assaulted (2) dragged
(3) reprimanded (4) cleared

259. The storm brought about great destruction in the valley.
(1) invited (2) caused
(3) succeeded (4) halted

Directions (260 – 264) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best. expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)

260. The police closed the book on the murder case.
(1) solved the case of
(2) stopped working on
(3) handed the case over to another agency
(4) refused to take up

261. His arguments cut no ice with me.
(1) had no influence on me
(2) did not hurt me
(3) did not benefit me
(4) did not make me proud

262. There was a job for me to cut my teeth on.
(1) to gain experience
(2) to try
(3) to sharpen my wits
(4) to earn a decent salary

263. The carrot and stick policy pays dividends in every organisation.
(1) fair and foul
(2) continuous vigilance
(3) democratic
(4) reward and punishment

264. Unless you grease his palms he will not do your work.
(1) talk to him (2) flatter him
(3) beat him (4) bribe him

Directions (265-269) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the given Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)

265. I had to pull strings to put up a good show.
(1) play music
(2) use personal influence
(3) use the instrument
(4) play a song

266. You can easily overcome this situation if you keep your head.
(1) keep faith in
(2) remain calm
(3) believe in
(4) trust the others

267. It is clear that the ideas of both reformers ran in the same groove.
(1) promoted each other
(2) clashed with each other
(3) moved in harmony
(4) moved in different directions

268. This place affords a bird' s eye view of the green valley below.
(1) a beautiful view
(2) a narrow view
(3) an overview
(4) an ugly view

269. He works in fits and starts.
(1) consistently
(2) irregularly
(3) in high spirits
(4) enthusiastically

Directions (270–274) : In the following questions four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam.16.10.2011)

270. build castles in the air
(1) waste time
(2) daydream
(3) build houses
(4) work hard

271. sought after
(1) highly paid
(2) pursued by
(3) in great demand
(4) with great talent

272. all at sea
(1) very proud (2) overjoyed
(3) puzzled (4) excited

273. to hit below the belt
(1) to punish
(2) to tie with a belt
(3) to hit with a belt
(4) to attack unfairly

274. pot-luck dinner
(1) dinner where everybody brings something to eat
(2) dinner where everybody pays for his food
(3) dinner where only soup is served
(4) dinner where people eat and play games at the same time

Directions (275–279) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (North Zone)

275. at one's beck and call
(1) to attend a call
(2) to be helped by someone
(3) to be useful to someone
(4) to be dominated by someone

276. to explore every avenue
(1) to search all streets
(2) to scout the wilderness
(3) to find adventure
(4) to try every opportunity

277. a red letter day
(1) a dangerous day in one's life
(2) a sorrowful day in one's life
(3) an important or joyful occasion in one's life
(4) both a dangerous and sorrowful day in one's life

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278. to have something up one's sleeve
(1) to hide something in the sleeve
(2) to play a magician trick
(3) to have a secret plan
(4) to play hide and seek

279. on the spur of the moment
(1) to act at once
(2) to ride a horse in a race
(3) to act deliberately
(4) to act at the appointed time

Directions (280-284) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (North Zone)

280. to bring to light
(1) to reveal
(2) to conceal
(3) to provide luminescence
(4) to appeal

281. to hit the jackpot
(1) to gamble
(2) to get an unexpected victory
(3) to be wealthy
(4) to make money quickly

282. to burn the candle at both ends
(1) to spend cautiously
(2) to be stingy
(3) work hard
(4) to survive difficulty

283. status quo
(1) unchanged position
(2) excellent place
(3) unbreakable statue
(4) long queue

284. by fair means or foul
(1) without using common sense
(2) without difficulty
(3) in any way honest or dishonest
(4) having been instigated

Directions (285-289) : In the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

285. to look down one's nose
(1) to show anger
(2) to retaliate
(3) to insult in the presence of others
(4) to regard with contempt

286. to shed crocodile tears
(1) to weep profusely
(2) to pretend grief
(3) to grieve seriously
(4) to mock something

287. by putting two and two together
(1) to mix several things
(2) to make an arithmetical calculation
(3) to keep people in pairs
(4) to deduce from given facts

288. to go scot-free
(1) to walk like a native of Scotland
(2) to get something free
(3) to escape without punishment
(4) to save tax

289. at the eleventh hour
(1) at eleven O'clock
(2) at the wrong time
(3) at the last possible moment
(4) at the initial moment itself

Directions (290–294) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

290. birds of the same feather
(1) persons of same caste
(2) persons of same colour
(3) birds with same type of feather
(4) persons of same character

291. to fight tooth and nail
(1) to fight a losing battle
(2) to fight heroically
(3) to fight cowardly
(4) to make every possible effort

292. to call a spade a spade
(1) to be frank
(2) to be sly
(3) to be rude
(4) to be diplomatic

293. a white elephant
(1) an extinct species of elephant found in Burma
(2) a report by the government to give information
(3) huge and colossal waste of human energy
(4) costly and troublesome possession useless to its owner

294. to miss the bus
(1) to miss the bus that one regularly takes
(2) to miss an opportunity
(3) to have something to fall back upon
(4) to find fault with others

Directions (295-299) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone)

295. As a businessman, my father always maintained that his transactions constituted an open book.
(1) an account book always open
(2) a book of open confessions
(3) an opening for new ventures
(4) straight forward and honest dealings

296. The project advanced by leaps and bounds.
(1) rapidly (2) slowly
(3) sharply (4) simply

297. She is too fond of her own voice.
(1) loves singing
(2) very selfish
(3) does not listen properly to anyone else
(4) very talkative

298. Indian police is, on the whole, high handed in dealing with citizens.
(1) kind (2) overbearing
(3) prompt (4) adept

299. I take exception to your statement that I am bad tempered.
(1) do not agree
(2) feel unhappy
(3) object
(4) feel angry

Directions (300– 304) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (Delhi Zone)

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300. The officer called for an explanation from the cashier for the shortage of cash.
(1) asked
(2) begged
(3) served a notice
(4) demanded

301. The actress took cue from her brother and became successful.
(1) some help
(2) a hint
(3) some money
(4) learnt acting

302. We wanted the gift to be a sur prise for my mother, but my sister gave the game away.
(1) lost the game
(2) gave out the secret
(3) gave away the gift
(4) withdrew from the plan

303. Let us have a heart to heart talk to solve this problem.
(1) good talk
(2) emotional talk
(3) frank talk
(4) loving talk

304. His speech fell short on the audience.
(1) had no effect
(2) moved the audience
(3) impressed the audience
(4) was quite short

Directions (305 – 309) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

305. He put across his ideas to the Minister.
(1) made available
(2) effectively conveyed
(3) strongly expressed
(4) laid aside

306. George and I are neighbours, but we don't see eye to eye with each other.
(1) like (2) interact
(3) agree (4) fight

307. The question of unemployment is a hard nut to crack.
(1) difficult task
(2) different matter
(3) impossible task
(4) inexplicable problem

308. The rat race among the leaders is revolting.
(1) corruption
(2) nepotism
(3) favouritism
(4) fierce competition for power

309. People were dropping like flies in the intense heat.
(1) collapsing in large numbers
(2) getting infected with many diseases
(3) taking leave in large numbers
(4) sitting down in the shade

Directions (310-314) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

310. He knows the ins and outs of the case.
(1) entry and exit
(2) separate ways
(3) route
(4) full details

311. The news of the President's death spread like wild fire.
(1) spread rapidly
(2) caused a major confusion
(3) was a wild rumour
(4) set the nation on fire

312. Negative arguments generally end up in smoke when team members sit together to discuss important strategies.
(1) create hard feelings
(2) lead to bad habits
(3) spoil good understanding
(4) become useless finally

313. When my friend was in Kolkata, he ran into an old friend at the theatre.
(1) hit
(2) met accidentally
(3) planned to meet
(4) invited

314. Going abroad for a holiday was out of the question.
(1) undesirable (2) impossible
(3) unpleasant (4) irresistible

Directions (315–316) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase.

(SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 24.04.1912 (Ist Sitting)

315. to eat a humble pie
(1) to feel downtrodden
(2) to accept defeat
(3) to be humiliated
(4) to accept abuse

316. to break the ice
(1) to start doubting
(2) to start a quarrel
(3) to start a conversation
(4) to break a friendship

Directions (317–318) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase.

(SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.1912 (IInd Sitting)

317. not my cup of tea
(1) a refreshing drink
(2) a routine work
(3) not what I like
(4) not liked by me

318. to have second thoughts
(1) to change decision
(2) to plan carefully
(3) to take someone
(4) to reconsider

Directions (319– 328) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam.16.09.2012)

319. Sarala is always ready to eat anyone's salt.
(1) to be one's guest
(2) to cook tasty dishes
(3) an infectious disease
(4) to deceive someone

320. He will certainly come to grief if he does not leave his present friends.
(1) addicted
(2) go upto the extreme
(3) suffer
(4) enjoy

321. If you develop friendship with an individual you must stand by him through thick and thin.
(1) think about his/her welfare
(2) under all circumstances
(3) to accompany through a thick forest
(4) in day and night

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322. Nowadays, one gets good literary books once in a blue moon.
(1) from renowned publisher
(2) at very low cost
(3) when moon gives blue light
(4) rarely

323. He decided to bury the hatchet.
(1) to keep a secret
(2) to make peace
(3) to fool someone
(4) to bury the wealth

324. Reena is a kind of person who wears her heart on her sleeve.
(1) expresses her emotions freely
(2) expresses her emotions curbingly
(3) suppresses her emotions openly
(4) suppresses her excitement sparingly

325. I hope to talk him over to our view.
(1) oppose (2) analyze
(3) convince (4) support

326. Fresh out of college, Ram found it difficult to get a job as he was wet behind the ears.
(1) unsuitable
(2) inexperienced
(3) unhealthy
(4) irresponsible

327. The officer kicked up a row over the issue.
(1) gave a kick in the air
(2) made a great fuss
(3) avoided the issue
(4) gave strict orders

328. "If he does not perform his duties properly, I will send him packing," said the manager.
(1) send him to packing department
(2) give him a warning
(3) serve him a notice
(4) terminate his services

Directions (329–333) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom \ Phrase.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 04.08.2011 Paper-II)

329. to foam at one's mouth
(1) to brush properly
(2) to get very angry
(3) to salivate on seeing food
(4) None of the above

330. to feel like a fish out of water
(1) disgusted
(2) uncomfortable
(3) disappointed
(4) homeless

331. at the eleventh hour
(1) too late
(2) too early
(3) immediately
(4) at the last moment

332. to burn one's fingers
(1) to get hurt physically.
(2) to suffer financial losses
(3) to find work
(4) to suffer nervous breakdown

333. to add fuel to fire
(1) to investigate (2) to insulate
(3) to initiate (4) to incite

Directions (334– 343) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II)

334. She was on the horns of a dilemma as she had either to leave her job or divorce her husband.
(1) in nervous condition
(2) in terrible mood
(3) in difficult situation
(4) in suspense

335. He died in harness.
(1) ceased to live
(2) died of a disease
(3) died for his country
(4) died while working

336. All his schemes ended in smoke.
(1) came to nothing
(2) got on fire
(3) burnt up
(4) attracted everybody

337. The young boy was kicking his heels inspite of his mother's stern warnings.
(1) playing happily
(2) kicking someone
(3) wasting time
(4) passing a gesture of disrespect

338. Fathima felt that she had been made a scapegoat for her son's incompetence.
(1) fool (2) witness
(3) fall guy (4) proxy

339. She denied point-blank her involvement in the crime.
(1) directly (2) desperately
(3) stubbornly (4) rudely

340. It is hard to strike a bargain with a woman.
(1) to finalize a deal
(2) to negotiate a deal
(3) to negotiate
(4) to deal

341. You had better get up now or you will be late for school.
(1) should (2) may
(3) might (4) can

342. He took his father's advice to heart.
(1) casually (2) patiently
(3) seriously (4) quietly

343. Can you give me a hand with this luggage ?
(1 keep a watch on
(2) handle
(3) provide me with
(4) help me with

Directions (344–348) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (Ist Sitting))

344. at the eleventh hour
(1) at a late stage
(2) at the beginning
(3) at 11 o'clock
(4) at an early stage

345. a shot in the dark
(1) to love to go out on adventures
(2) be able to work very quickly
(3) be very violent
(4) an attempt to guess something

346. in a nutshell
(1) angrily (2) casually
(3) writing (4) brief

347. from the bottom of my heart
(1) sincerely
(2) lowest position
(3) totally
(4) wholly

348. for better or worse
(1) sometimes
(2) always
(3) in good times
(4) in bad times

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Directions (349–353) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting))

349. a hard nut to crack
(1) a foolish search
(2) a difficult problem
(3) an easy question
(4) expensive thing

350. hand in glove
(1) very difficult
(2) open enemy
(3) very intimate
(4) very rude

351. a lame excuse
(1) unsatisfactory explanation
(2) good explanation
(3) useless talk
(4) ill feelings

352. at a loss
(1) expert (2) unable
(3) able (4) defeat

353. in black and white
(1) useless (2) in writing
(3) in short (4) in full swing

Directions (354–358) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting)

354. stand by
(1) support (2) postpone
(3) stand up (4) resist

355. to give vent to
(1) cause trouble
(2) lose courage
(3) circulate
(4) express

356. part and parcel
(1) partly
(2) unnecessary part
(3) essential element
(4) large part

357. to get wind
(1) to forget (2) come to know
(3) to tell (4) to fly

358. under the thumb of
(1) beyond control of
(2) under the nose of
(3) active
(4) under control of

Directions (359-363) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

359. fall flat
(1) to fail to stand
(2) to fail to realise
(3) to fail to maintain
(4) to fail to produce intended effect

360. carry weight
(1) to carry burden
(2) carry the day
(3) be important
(4) carry through

361. to pass away
(1) to ignore (2) walk past
(3) die (4) revise

362. turn down
(1) to accept (2) reject
(3) twist (4) weave

363. die hard
(1) unwilling to change
(2) ready to change
(3) egoist
(4) arrogant

Directions (364-368) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

364. turn up
(1) twist (2) appear
(3) curt (4) wind

365. bad blood
(1) low blood pressure
(2) feeling of love
(3) feeling of hatred
(4) high blood pressure

366. by fits and starts
(1) regularly (2) irregularly
(3) certainly (4) fairly

367. to put an end to
(1) continue (2) start
(3) stop (4) enforce

368. to hail from
(1) call (2) receive
(3) come from (4) arrive

Directions (369–373) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

369. I took exception to his remarks and left the meeting.
(1) objected (2) suggested
(3) heard (4) excused

370. He turned a deaf ear to his parents' advice.
(1) listen carefully
(2) refused to obey
(3) big help
(4) attentively

371. Most people live from hand to mouth these days because of inflation.
(1) lavishly (2) happily
(3) comfortably (4) miserably

372. There are no hard and fast rules for admission to this college.
(1) easy (2) strict
(3) fixed (4) slow

373. Please hold your tongue in this matter, otherwise you will repent.
(1) be silent (2) give advice
(3) defend (4) argue

Directions (374–378) : In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting)

374. If you want to be happy, cut your coat according to your cloth.
(1) be honest in your dealings
(2) work according to your capacity
(3) live within your means
(4) don't be too ambitious

375. She broke down in the middle of her speech.
(1) could not proceed
(2) fell down
(3) became angry
(4) cried

376. He lays out fifty percent of his income on bonds and shares.
(1) allots (2) distributes
(3) donates (4) spends

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377. I will do the work if I am allowed a free hand in the choice of materials.
(1) complete liberty
(2) an expense account
(3) to employ men to work
(4) unlimited funds

378. He is as hard as a nail, never moved by anything.
(1) tough
(2) emotionless
(3) physically strong
(4) hard working

Directions (379-383) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 11.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

379. He left the town under a cloud.
(1) of his own accord
(2) in disgrace
(3) with a heavy heart
(4) when it was raining

380. The young boy's act put his father in a pickle.
(1) in a funny position
(2) in a serious position
(3) in a sad situation
(4) in an embarrassing or awkward situation

381. They got on well with each other the moment they met.
(1) had an agreement
(2) had a misunderstanding
(3) had a friendly relationship
(4) fell in love

382. She tried to slip off, but was caught immediately.
(1) steal quietly
(2) go quickly
(3) leave quietly
(4) slide quickly

383. I am looking forward to her arrival.
(1) afraid of
(2) expecting with pleasure
(3) expecting
(4) confident of

Directions (384–388) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase as your answer.

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

384. rides the high horse
(1) superior
(2) went on a vacation
(3) started gambling
(4) bought a horse

385. rack and ruin
(1) successful (2) debt
(3) destroyed (4) ransacked

386. to take to task
(1) pass over (2) reward
(3) punish (4) disappoint

387. iron will
(1) good health
(2) strong determination
(3) sticks to the point
(4) has high haemoglobin

388. weal and woe
(1) ups and downs
(2) joys and sorrows
(3) whole heartedly
(4) under suspicion

Directions (389-393) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, Ist Sitting)

389. I could have continued my higher studies if 1 wanted but, that's water under the bridge.
(1) something I cannot change
(2) the time I met with an accident near the bridge
(3) something my family did not want
(4) the time I went on a cruise

390. My parents want me to study science, but I will stick to my guns and graduate in Economics.
(1) prefer to disobey them
(2) hold on to my decision
(3) refuse to listen to them
(4) show them that they are wrong

391. The manager dismissed the proposal out of hand and said that it was not at all practical.
(1) completely (2) directly
(3) simply (4) quickly

392. The people of this village are the salt of the earth.
(1) rich (2) educated
(3) quarrelsome (4) kind

393. He accused her of talking through her hat and refused to accept a word of what she said.
(1) talking straight
(2) talking nonsense
(3) talking tough
(4) talking sense

Directions (394–396) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, Ist Sitting : Patna)

394. Her mother saw through the excuse she gave.
(1) revealed (2) detected
(3) viewed (4) hacked

395. She has a bee in her bonnet and can say anything.
(1) is a crazy person
(2) is an obsessed person
(3) is a foolish person
(4) is a proud person

396. Some people have the habit of working by fits and starts.
(1) very seriously
(2) excitedly
(3) consistently
(4) irregularly

Directions (397-399) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

397. I expect my friends to stand by me.
(1) energise (2) support
(3) accompany (4) release

398. The music group broke up unceremoniously.
(1) went bankrupt
(2) broke each other's instruments
(3) disturbed the neighbourhood
(4) disbanded itself

399. She vaguely takes after her grandmother.
(1) constitutes (2) follows
(3) resembles (4) accepts

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Directions (400-402) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

400. The mother always insists on keeping the house spick and span.
(1) locked (2) safe
(3) tidy (4) open

401. The man changed colours when I questioned him on the allocation of funds.
(1) got numbed
(2) turned happy
(3) got motivated
(4) turned pale

402. We cannot depend on him for this assignment as it needs careful handling and he is like a bull in a China shop.
(1) a clumsy person
(2) a tactful person
(3) a nonsense person
(4) a felicitous person

Directions (403–405) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, IInd Sitting)

403. He made a few statements, but all were wide off the mark.
(1) irrelevant
(2) crucial
(3) important
(4) unreasonable

404. The prices are going up by leaps and bounds.
(1) gradually
(2) irregularly
(3) rapidly
(4) systematically

405. I did not give in to his request.
(1) approve (2) like
(3) permit (4) yield

Directions (406-408) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

406. In the last few years, India has advanced by leaps and bounds in Industrial sector.
(1) very pathetically
(2) very slowly
(3) very rapidly
(4) very competently

407. The whole problem has been swept under the carpet, but that is not the solution.
(1) kept hidden (2) ignored
(3) solved (4) detected

408. The strawberry dessert you made was out of this world.
(1) extraordinary (2) ordinary
(3) bitter (4) tasteless

Directions (409-411) % In the following questions, alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

409. I take my hat off to all those who donate blood regularly.
(1) congratulate (2) welcome
(3) admire (4) encourage

410. You must admire the way she sticks to her guns.
(1) maintains her opinion
(2) holds on to the pistol
(3) does not let her weapon go
(4) refuses to shoot

411. You better learn to toe the line to avoid consequences.
(1) to be indifferent to rules
(2) to disobey rule
(3) to follow the lead
(4) to make your own rules

Directions (412-416) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

412. He promised to look into the matter.
(1) to investigate
(2) to question
(3) to peer closely at
(4) to take care of

413. It is bad to try to fish in troubled waters.
(1) make a profit out of a disturbance
(2) go for fishing and cause trouble
(3) fish in hot weather
(4) catch fish in disturbed waters

414. Thousands put on a daily fight to keep the wolf from the door.
(1) ward off mosquitoes
(2) keep oneself healthy
(3) avoid starvation
(4) guard from pickpockets

415. How did you break the ice in the party ?
(1) shatter peace
(2) cause harm
(3) break free
(4) initiate something

416. The policy has been declared to be null and void.
(1) valid (2) impossible
(3) invalid (4) empty

Directions (417-421) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence, Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, Ist Sitting)

417. He is known for blowing his own trumpet.
(1) clattering (2) shouting
(3) clamouring (4) boasting

418. He cut the Gordian knot by practising what he preached.
(1) lessened the difficulty
(2) let the difficulty remain as it was
(3) removed the difficulty
(4) add to the difficulty

419. He took a leap in the dark with his latest investment in stocks.
(1) took a risk
(2) was hesitant
(3) was confused
(4) was cocksure

420. Communicative English is the Achilles' heel for the job aspirants.
(1) weak spot
(2) source of strength
(3) what they cherish most
(4) top priority

421. He is leaving the USA for good.
(1) urgently (2) permanently
(3) temporarily (4) immediately

Directions (422-426) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IInd Sitting)

422. What egged you on to become a social worker ?

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(1) urged (2) dampened
(3) hindered (4) discouraged

423. Many politicians in India are not fit to hold a candle to Mahatma Gandhi.
(1) superior (2) equal
(3) inferior (4) indifferent

424. She must be paying through the nose for the face left.
(1) paying less than necessary
(2) paying too much
(3) paying the right amount
(4) paying reluctantly

425. He is putting the cart before the horse by purchasing furniture before buying a house.
(1) doing a thing in the wrong way
(2) doing a thing in the right way
(3) committing a great crime
(4) doing things meticulously

426. casting pearls before swine
(1) speaking nice words and convincing them
(2) offering good things to undeserving people
(3) uplifting the needy for their welfare
(4) doing worthwhile things to unknown people

Directions (427-431) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/ Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

427. to play second fiddle.
(1) to reduce the importance of one's senior
(2) take a subordinate role
(3) to do back seat driving
(4) to be happy, cheerful and healthy

428. Mary broke a dining-room window and had to face the music when her father got home.
(1) listen carefully
(2) ask a lot of questions
(3) listen to music
(4) accept the punishment

429. Villagers always call a spade a spade.
(1) to speak in a straight forward manner
(2) to call someone a spade
(3) to speak ill about someone
(4) to speak about spades

430. I am out of my wits and therefore cannot find a way to solve the problem immediately.
(1) greatly confused
(2) helpless without power
(3) totally ignorant
(4) not intelligent enough

431. Why are you jumping down my throat ? I wasn't even in the house when it happened.
(1) making a joke
(2) scolding me
(3) forcing me to cat
(4) running away

Directions (432-436) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

432. Hard work pays in the long run.
(1) always
(2) over a period of time
(3) indefinitely
(4) never

433. I felt a fish out of water among the lawyers.
(1) special (2) happy
(3) uncomfortable (4) proud

434. The Cauvery water issue led to apple of discord between the two Governments.
(1) cause of anger
(2) cause of hatred
(3) cause of quarrel
(4) cause of animosity

435. The construction remains unfinished and the workers have let the grass grow under their feet.
(1) grown grass all over the lawn
(2) gone on a luxury tour
(3) delay doing the work
(4) demanded more benefits

436. The police smelt the rat behind the death of the girl.
(1) got very much confused
(2) identified the cause of death
(3) suspected that something is fishy
(4) jumped to the conclusion

Directions (437–439) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/PhRase.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013, Ist Sitting)

437. I have told you time and again not to make this mistake.
(1) always (2) often
(3) sometimes (4) rarely

438. He handled the situation with an iron fist
(1) strictly (2) leniently
(3) softly (4) wayward

439. She is leaving the country for good.
(1) for the time being
(2) for good times
(3) temporarily
(4) permanently

Directions (440–442) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/PhRase.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)

440. It poured cats & dogs
(1) rained heavily
(2) rained lightly
(3) dazzled
(4) hail storm

441. The Manager was above board in all his dealings with his employees.
(1) dishonest (2) rude
(3) honest (4) charitable

442. Whenever I feel blue I like to listen to slow music.
(1) happy (2) gleeful
(3) troubled (4) gloomy

Directions (443-447) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given, for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

443. My ten year-old son is an incredible live-wire.
(1) lazy (2) dangerous
(3) naughty (4) energetic

444. He had to cool his heels before he could get an appointment with the doctor.
(1) to be kept waiting
(2) to make publicly known
(3) to excercise influence
(4) to lose one's temper

445. The captains of the rival teams should, try to bury the hatchet.
(1) put up a stiff competition
(2) make peace
(3) win the game
(4) forget the past

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446. He stopped at the bar to wet his whistle.
(1) have a nap
(2) be happy
(3) have a problem
(4) have a drink

447. Over the years, we remained loyal through thick and thin.
(1) to our principles
(2) to employers and subordinates
(3) in married life
(4) in spite of all the difficulties

Directions (448-452) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

448. The issues were settled in court, but after a few days it was back to square one.
(1) to return to the starting point
(2) to run to the first square
(3) to start and return
(4) to come to a stop

449. Politicians enjoy blowing their own trumpets.
(1) to boast about their achievements
(2) to use one's own trumpet
(3) to blow their trumpet loudly
(4) to praise others trumpeting

450. Students must learn to keep their belongings in apple pie order.
(1) orderly preparation of apple pie
(2) in perfect order
(3) ordering for apple pie
(4) arranging apples neatly

451. Scientific knowledge is no longer a closed book in this 21st century.
(1) an unopened book
(2) a covered book
(3) a mystery
(4) a mysterious book

452. It takes a month of Sundays to chop all that wood.
(1) a short period
(2) no time
(3) a long time
(4) a special Sunday

Directions (453-457) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom /Phrase.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

453. let sleeping dogs lie
(1) dogs can raise tempers
(2) do not allow dogs to stand
(3) prevent dog mobility
(4) do not bring up an old controversial issue

454. To get admission in present day educational institutions, all children should be born with a silver spoon in the mouth.
(1) always hold a silver spoon
(2) be born with silver spoon
(3) be born in a rich family
(4) be born to silver spoon manufacturer

455. a man of straw
(1) an unreasonable person
(2) a man of no substance
(3) a very active person
(4) a worthy fellow

456. Children complain about their parents' gifts. They should learn not to look a gift horse in the mouth
(1) not to find fault with the gifts received
(2) not to ask for more gifts
(3) not to find goodness in the gifts
(4) not to look at a horse's mouth

457. Acquiring a job is a cakewalk for a student who has good academic performance coupled with good attitude.
(1) a difficult achievement
(2) a walkway made with cakes
(3) an easy achievement
(4) walk away with a cake

Directions (458-462) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

458. I tried to feel his pulse on the issue, but in vain.
(1) find his views
(2) enlighten him
(3) argue with him
(4) guide him

459. For this act of indifference he will be taken to task by the authority.
(1) get an offical reprimand
(2) rewarded
(3) tender his resignation
(4) entrusted with an official job.

460. Yor need to have something up your sleeve if the present plan does not work.
(1) have some honest means
(2) have some hidden sources of money
(3) have a secret pocket in the sleeve
(4) have an alternative plan

461. The new manager ruled the roost to every one.
(1) exercised authority
(2) rushed through work
(3) got paid very handsomely
(4) created good impression

462. Despite his initial arrogance he had to eat humble pie.
(1) he had to yield under pressure
(2) he maintained composure
(3) he failed to protest eventually
(4) he accepted the food offfered

Directions (463-472) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

463. He broke down when he heard the news of his son's death.
(1) resigned his job
(2) ceased to smile
(3) stopped working
(4) wept bitterly

464. "Don't try to throw dust into my eyes. You will not succeed."
(1) to blind me with dust
(2) to protect my eyes
(3) blind me with dust
(4) to mislead or confuse me

465. a man of straw
(1) a man of no substance
(2) a very active person
(3) a worthy fellow
(4) an unreasonable person

466. We visit the shopping mall off and on.
(1) up and about
(2) often
(3) really and truly
(4) once upon a time

467. Life is an event of give and take.
(1) adjustment
(2) make believe
(3) always
(4) giving

468. Don't mix with the bad hats.
(1) people with bad hats
(2) people of bad character
(3) people selling bad hats
(4) people of poor status

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469. The personality development, class started with an ice breaking session.
(1) having breakfast
(2) starting conversation
(3) introducing chief guest
(4) making speeches

470. He chickened out when he confronted opposition.
(1) ate chicken
(2) released chicken
(3) hatched eggs
(4) withdrew

471. Try to make do with what you have.
(1) create (2) do
(3) produce (4) manage

472. The scientist worked for donkey's years to arrive at the formula.
(1) a long time (2) a short time
(3) for donkeys (4) for few years

Directions (473-475) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

473. The manager hesitated to assign the job to the newcomer as he was wet behind the ears.
(1) young and inexperienced
(2) drenched in the rain
(3) unpunctual and lethargic
(4) stupid and slow-witted

474. Mrs. Roy keeps an open house on Saturday evening parties you'll find all kinds of people there.
(1) keeps the gates open for a few persons
(2) welcomes all members
(3) welcomes a select group of people
(4) keeps the doors of the house open

475. The police cordoned off the area after the explosion.
(1) did not allow anyone to leave
(2) filled
(3) isolated
(4) checked everyone in

Directions (476-478) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)

476. I saw through the trick and was on guard.
(1) anticipated (2) detected
(3) witnessed (4) defeated

477. He is not a good lawyer but he has the gift of the gab.
(1) talk very fast
(2) speak very well
(3) a good voice
(4) pretend convincingly

478. We have to put up with the sorrows of life.
(1) bear patiently
(2) fight against
(3) welcome cheerfully
(4) treat with indifference

Directions (479–481) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

479. The die is cast and nothing can be done now.
(1) The game has been played
(2) There has been a failure
(3) The effect has worn out
(4) The decision has been taken

480. He is in the habit of picking holes in everything.
(1) delving deep into
(2) finding fault with
(3) causing trouble to
(4) asking questions about

481. The member took exception to the secretary's remark about the current political situation in the State.
(1) accepted readily
(2) laughed at
(3) objected (4) granted

Directions (482–484) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

482. The young servant goes about with the old master.
(1) tries to know more about
(2) adjusts well
(3) moves around
(4) goes around

483. The mother was right in giving a piece of her mind to the daughter.
(1) speaking sadly
(2) speaking sharply
(3) speaking kindly
(4) speaking cheerfully

484. After getting a severe scolding from his mother, Raghu got down to business.
(1) began to work seriously
(2) joined his father's business
(3) started a business
(4) became businesslike

Directions (485–487) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

485. He was the bad egg in the family.
(1) greedy (2) worthless
(3) valuable (4) unwanted

486. to get into hot water
(1) to have a hot bath
(2) to keep warm
(3) to get into trouble
(4) to get drowned

487. a wild-goose chase
(1) run after a bird
(2) a fruitful search
(3) long pursuit
(4) fruitless pursuit

Directions (488 – 490) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)

488. took to her heels
(1) bent down
(2) ran off
(3) kicked off her shoes
(4) rubbed her heels

489. was plain sailing
(1) was very easy
(2) was complicated
(3) was competitive
(4) was uncomfortable

490. a bolt from the blue
(1) struck by thunder
(2) a piece of bad luck
(3) a flash of lighting
(4) a complete surprise

Directions (491-493) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold

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in the sentence. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IInd Sitting)

491. I have recently changed my job and I am going to have teething problems.
(1) difficulties at the start
(2) difficulties at the end
(3) difficulties all the time
(4) problem with my teeth

492. The soldiers fought tooth and nail to save their country.
(1) using unfair means
(2) with strength and fury
(3) with weapons
(4) as best as they could

493. Chetan is very upset because the new manager always picks on him.
(1) advises
(2) warns severely
(3) selects
(4) treats badly

Directions (494-498) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/ Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam–2013, 27.04.2014)

494. After his business failed, he had to work very hard to keep the wolf from the door.
(1) keep away extreme poverty
(2) earn an honest living
(3) regain his lost position
(4) defend from enemies

495. The mention of her former husband's name still makes Rita foam at the mouth.
(1) angry
(2) vomit
(3) shy
(4) fall sick

496. We must husband our resources against hard times.
(1) save (2) support
(3) sing (4) concede

497. The newly elected Chief Minister has promised to bring about changes in the state.
(1) produce
(2) make
(3) carry
(4) cause to happen

498. He gave vent to his pleasure with a smile.
(1) shared (2) allowed
(3) expressed (4) enjoyed

Directions (499-503) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence, Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam–2013, 27.04.2014)

499. If you read between the lines, you will appreciate what he writes.
(1) can read leaving lines in between
(2) can read a lot quicker
(3) know what the writer thinks
(4) can read and write in the language

500. to throw dust in one's eyes.
(1) to harm someone
(2) to deceive
(3) to show false things
(4) to make blind

501. He is a cut above all the other boys in the group.
(1) quite taller than
(2) more active than
(3) a little rougher than
(4) rather superior to

502. As soon as the police arrived, the bank robbers showed the white flag.
(1) calmly left the scene
(2) surrendered
(3) ran away
(4) were incensed

503. to cut one short.
(1) to love one
(2) to insult one
(3) to criticise one
(4) to interrupt one

Directions (504–508) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

504. We must work with all our might and main, otherwise we cannot succeed.
(1) full force
(2) complete trust
(3) exceptional skill
(4) full unity

505. The sailors nailed their colours to their mast.
(1) put up a colourful mast
(2) refused to climb down
(3) took over the ship
(4) decided to abandon the ship

506. We had better batten down the hatches. The weather is unpredictable.
(1) stay in-door
(2) prepare for a difficult situation
(3) go somewhere safe
(4) face the obstacles

507. It is difficult to have a sensible discussion with her as she flies off at a tangent.
(1) gets carried away
(2) starts discussing something irrelevant
(3) loses her temper easily
(4) does not really understand anything

508. The students found it hard to go at equal speed with the professor.
(1) get away from
(2) put up with
(3) keep up with
(4) race against

Directions (509-513) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

509. Let us bury the hatchet and be friends again.
(1) hide the axe
(2) keep the secret
(3) forget the quarrels
(4) work together

510. The thief managed to escape by the skin of his teeth.
(1) by running very fast
(2) by getting help from his friend
(3) by the narrowest margin
(4) by disguising himself

511. William left us with a heart-wrenching swan song.
(1) last cry
(2) last gift
(3) last prayer
(4) last performance

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512. The hunter began to suspect that he had been sent on a wild goose chase as there was no white elephant in the forest.
(1) to hunt
(2) a foolish and useless enterprise
(3) a violent chase
(4) to speak harshly

513. The Director's ideas for the development of the company are all moonshine.
(1) nonsense (2) superficial
(3) outdated (4) exemplary

Directions (514-518) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, Ist Sitting)

514. To be a successful lawyer, one must know how to dot one's i's and cross one's t's.
(1) complete one task at a time
(2) write great letters
(3) deal with paperwork
(4) be detailed and exact

515. When Ramu lost the money, he was down in the dumps.
(1) accusing others of stealing
(2) searching everywhere
(3) sad and depressed
(4) very angry at himself

516. He turned up his nose at my offer.
(1) was taken aback by my offer
(2) found it hard to believe my offer
(3) treated my offer with contempt
(4) could not accept my offer

517. There are no hard and fast rules that cannot be relaxed on such an occasion.
(1) that is difficult to solve
(2) that can be altered
(3) that is very quick
(4) that cannot be altered

518. Her father strained every nerve to enable her to get settled in life.
(1) worked very hard
(2) spent a huge amount
(3) tried all tricks
(4) bribed several persons

Directions (519-523) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, IInd Sitting)

519. The present manner of delimitation has been done in a gerrymandering way.
(1) in a legal and constitutional manner
(2) in a judicial and fair way
(3) in a manipulative and unfair way
(4) in a dictative manner like the Germans

520. The performance of the lead actors in the play brought the house down.
(1) made the audience applaud enthusiastically
(2) made the audience leave
(3) made the audience cry
(4) made the audience request an encore

521. People like her, who are salt of the earth, are very difficult to find.
(1) dedicated to better the world
(2) good, honest and ideal
(3) extraordinary
(4) one with the common folk

522. The Alpha and Omega
(1) beginning and end
(2) a Shakespearean play
(3) a Greek song
(4) a Swiss watch

523. Jane earned pin money working part-time as a waitress.
(1) saved money
(2) additional money
(3) a small amount of money
(4) money to be spent only for luxuries and treats

Directions (524-528) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014, Ist Sitting)

524. Indians are going places in the field of software technology.
(1) going abroad
(2) going to spaces
(3) talented and successful
(4) friendly and amicable

525. She is a person who pulls no punches.
(1) speaks politely
(2) speaks frankly
(3) speaks rudely
(4) speaks sweetly

526. For any group work to be successful, it is important that everyone is on the same page.
(1) present for the meeting
(2) registered for the work
(3) willing to pay the same fees
(4) thinks in a similar way

527. Our plan to go to London is in the air.
(1) undecided
(2) certain
(3) under consideration
(4) for approval

528. My efforts at pest control went in vain, I have to go back to the drawing board.
(1) plan it all over again
(2) take professional help
(3) spend some time researching abroad
(4) work at night

Directions (529-533) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

529. There is no cut and dried method for doing this.
(1) simple
(2) honest
(3) ready made
(4) understandable

530. Suddenly the man blacked out during the parade and had to be helped to a quiet place.
(1) lost temper
(2) lost control over himself
(3) lost consciousness
(4) lost balance

531. Hold your horses for a moment while I make a phone call.
(1) Be patient (2) Stay out
(3) Be quiet (4) Wait

532. Sachin Tendulkar's batting skills make him a cut above the rest.
(1) taller than
(2) superior to
(3) senior to
(4) different from

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533. I am very interested to know the outcome of the debate, kindly keep me in the loop.
(1) out of it
(2) informed about the fees
(3) informed about the last date of joining
(4) informed regularly

Directions (534-538) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

534. The secretary's thoughtless remark added fuel to the fire.
(1) added humour to the situation
(2) worsened the difficult situation
(3) helped in improving the situation
(4) prevented the situation

535. He could not get money from his master because he rubbed him up the wrong way.
(1) irked or irritated him
(2) asked him to speed up
(3) suggested a wrong method
(4) advised him to be strict

536. Ask Mr. Das. He can give you all the news you need : he is always in the swim.
(1) giving news to others
(2) at the swimming pool
(3) in search of news
(4) well–informed and up–to–date

537. You have been trying to solve this puzzle for a long time, be careful so that you avoid barking up the wrong tree.
(1) trying to solve problems
(2) trying to find something at a wrong place
(3) keep working constantly
(4) climbing the wrong tree

538. I'll be able to do my job very well when I know the ropes.
(1) become bolder
(2) work in silence
(3) learn the procedures
(4) gain confidence

Directions (539 – 543) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

539. Deepak did not care for his family, he wanted to gather roses only.
(1) to save money miserly
(2) to paint a rosy picture of the past
(3) to seek all enjoyments of life
(4) to obtain fame by hardwork

540. a close-fisted person
(1) a powerful person
(2) a miser
(3) a close friend
(4) a cowardly person

541. to feather one's nest
(1) to harbour ill feelings
(2) to build one's house
(3) to enrich oneself when opportunity occurs
(4) to get something in abundance

542. Our school is within a stone's throw of the railway station.
(1) within a certain radius
(2) very far off
(3) at a short distance
(4) within a definite distance

543. I want to tell you in a nut shell, lust for money and power ruined her life.
(1) as objectively as possible
(2) confidentially
(3) in detail
(4) in a brief manner

Directions (544-548) : In each of the following questions, Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IInd Sitting)

544. a close shave.
(1) a narrow escape from danger
(2) stubble
(3) very short hair
(4) hairless skin

545. Please be as brief as you can, I have other fish to fry.
(1) to cook the food
(2) to take rest
(3) some important work to attend to
(4) to attend the friends

546. His argument does not hold water.
(1) to have effect
(2) to influence
(3) to check the flow of water
(4) sound logical fact

547. It was her maiden speech on the stage and she performed well.
(1) unprepared speech
(2) sudden speech
(3) primary speech
(4) first speech

548. The detective went abroad in search of a culprit but his journey proved to be a wild goose chase.
(1) expensive
(2) full of difficulties
(3) unprofitable adventure
(4) ill advised

Directions (549–553) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)

549. He spoke well though it was his maiden speech.
(1) long speech
(2) first speech
(3) brief speech
(4) emotional speech

550. The students were all ears, when the speaker started talking about the changes in the exam.
(1) smiling (2) silent
(3) restless (4) attentive

551. In his salad days he was quite a dandy.
(1) childhood (2) adolescence
(3) school days (4) old age

552. He is cool about working at night.
(1) ready to work
(2) not ready to work
(3) excited about working
(4) grudgingly working

553. You cannot throw dust into my eyes.
(1) terrify me (2) cheat me
(3) hurt me (4) abuse me

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Directions (554–558) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

554. The girl took after her father. She is very amiable like him.
(1) similar to (2) different
(3) behind (4) takes

555. Your behaviour is simply beyond the pale.
(1) outside commonly accepted standards
(2) beyond sorrow
(3) uninteresting
(4) something acceptable

556. The much hyped event turned out be a nine days' wonder.
(1) an event that lasted for nine days
(2) created awe for nine days
(3) a dazzling spectacle of great value
(4) a dazzling short-lived spectacle of no real value

557. Listening to the lecture was watching grass grow.
(1) very boring
(2) very interesting
(3) very confusing
(4) very informative

558. Suddenly the balloon goes up in the middle of the conversation.
(1) the situation turns unpleasant or serious
(2) a sudden shift in the topic of conversation
(3) the conversation takes a lighter note
(4) an abrupt silence takes place

Directions (559 – 563) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

559. The departmental store is open around the clock.
(1) at different timings
(2) early morning
(3) day and night
(4) throughout the afternoon

560. Through the reporter's efforts, many unknown facts have come to light.
(1) ignited (2) flared up
(3) brightened
(4) been revealed

561. I do not see eye to eye with you in this matter.
(1) to give a correct decision
(2) to obtain suitable punishment
(3) to have the same eyesight
(4) to have the same opinion

562. The boy was in Dutch with his friends.
(1) in love
(2) in good terms
(3) in awe
(4) in trouble

563. Their attempt to get back the stolen necklace became a wild goose chase.
(1) wise decision
(2) useless search
(3) timely action
(4) delayed action

Directions (564-573) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

564. Your remarks during the discussion added fuel to the fire.
(1) got others angry
(2) ignited the fireplace
(3) worsened matters
(4) created warmth all around

565. Why do you fight shy of me ?
(1) fight with (2) avoid
(3) embarrass (4) shout at

566. They have latched on to tourism as a way of boosting the local economy.
(1) promoted (2) discovered
(3) exposed (4) explored

567. When he asked me the way to the cafeteria, I told him to follow his nose.
(1) to find it by himself
(2) to ask someone else
(3) to follow me
(4) to go straight ahead

568. Winning the competition was quite a feather in my cap.
(1) rewarding
(2) an exciting moment
(3) an achievement
(4) a joy for my parents

569. My father's dealings are open and above board.
(1) to everyone's liking
(2) mandatory
(3) without any secret
(4) very clear

570. After the public meeting, the crowd went haywire.
(1) were in jubilation
(2) protested
(3) became out of control
(4) left the venue

571. He broke off in the middle of the story.
(1) fainted
(2) suddenly stopped
(3) divided his narrative
(4) took time off

572. Some shots were fired at random.
(1) without any aim
(2) for a long time
(3) to end quarrel
(4) thoroughly

573. I can finish the work by myself, but she always tries to be a backseat driver.
(1) person who misjudge others
(2) person who wants to do things by herself
(3) person who falsely accuses others
(4) person who gives unwanted advice

Directions (574–583) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence, Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

574. Sheila's tall tales have no meaning.
(1) jealousy (2) greed
(3) boasting (4) pride

575. The bridge gave way under the heavy weight.
(1) collapsed (2) endured
(3) withstood (4) stooped

576. His plan was so complicated that it floored his listeners.

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(1) encouraged (2) annoyed
(3) entertained (4) puzzled

577. My uncle's business has gone to the dogs.
(1) is ruined (2) is dead
(3) is sick (4) is angry

578. Despite the highs and lows, life tends to average itself out.
(1) balance itself
(2) be unvarying
(3) show equal value
(4) get compatible

579. On second thoughts she refused to accept his invitation.
(1) on reconsidering
(2) reviewing leisurely
(3) moral grounds
(4) seeing his brashness

580. I stirred the hornet's nest by my honest statement.
(1) responded to criticism angrily
(2) caused anger in many people
(3) stopped people criticizing someone
(4) acted with energy and interest

581. He knows how to break in horses.
(1) rear (2) tend
(3) train (4) force

582. The judge declared the agreement null and void.
(1) empty (2) annulled
(3) unavoidable (4) not binding

583. We should bury the hatchet and become friends.
(1) obtain
(2) influence friends
(3) make peace
(4) keep a secret

Directions (584-593) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014 (TF No. 482 RN 5)

584. to get into hot waters.
(1) to be impatient
(2) to suffer loss
(3) to get into trouble
(4) to be in a confused state of mind

585. My student is one who knows how many beans make five.
(1) knows mathematical calculations
(2) is fiercely loyal
(3) well informed and intelligent
(4) is accurate and precise

586. I can work for six hours at a stretch.
(1) continuously
(2) occasionally
(3) maximum
(4) minimum

587. It was he who put a spoke in my wheel.
(1) tried to cause an accident
(2) helped in the execution of the plan
(3) thwarted in the execution of the plan
(4) destroyed the plan

588. Our fleet bore down upon the enemy.
(1) moved quickly backwards
(2) moved quickly to the left
(3) moved quickly to the right
(4) moved quickly towards

589. The rock concert proved to be a big draw.
(1) favourite
(2) huge attraction
(3) gain
(4) big bang

590. Look sharp or you will miss the opportunity.
(1) be confident
(2) pay attention
(3) take control
(4) make haste

591. Our old Rolls Royce has become a white elephant.
(1) a costly but useless possession
(2) antique item or possession
(3) any traditional possession
(4) a unique item or possession

592. Since the children were young, their parents have always taught them to cut one's coat according to one's cloth.
(1) be thrifty
(2) live life to the full
(3) live within one's means
(4) be fair

593. The lawyer's closing arguments were full of red herrings.
(1) sound judgement
(2) references and allusions to previous crimes
(3) clues intended to distract or mislead
(4) loopholes

Directions (594-598) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014 TF No. 022 MH 3)

594. With great difficulty, he was able to carve out a niche for himself.
(1) became a sculptor
(2) did the best he could do
(3) destroyed his career
(4) developed a specific position for himself

595. You will succeed if you follow my advice to the letter.
(1) about writing letters
(2) written in the letters
(3) in every detail
(4) very thoughtfully

596. A critic's work is to read between the lines.
(1) to comprehend the meaning
(2) to appreciate the inner beauty
(3) to understand the inner meaning
(4) to read carefully

597. Where discipline is concerned I put my foot down.
(1) take a firm stand
(2) take a light stand
(3) take a heavy stand
(4) take a shaky stand

598. The convict claimed innocence and stood his ground in spite of the repeated accusations.
(1) knelt
(2) surrendered
(3) kept standing
(4) refused to yield

Directions (599–603) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014 , Ist Sitting TF No. 333 LO 2)

599. The two friends are now at daggers drawn over a petty issue.
(1) angry (2) frustrated
(3) enemies (4) competitors

600. His work seems to be a Penelope's web.
(1) endless (2) difficult
(3) declining
(4) in his best form

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601. Goods will be delivered if you pay on the nail.
(1) pay within the given time
(2) pay the full amount
(3) pay promptly in cash
(4) pay promptly

602. If people do not mend their ways, they are sure to go to the dogs.
(1) to fight
(2) to be ruined
(3) to be united
(4) to be rough

603. Despite the doctor's advice he still eats like a horse.
(1) eats slowly
(2) eats a lot of food
(3) does not like to eat
(4) swallows his food

Directions (604–608) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)

604. The trial made a mockery of justice.
(1) people mocked at the judgement
(2) it was a mock trial
(3) there was no serious outcome
(4) made the system look ridiculous

605. His recent statement is an about turn.
(1) a good announcement
(2) a declaration of war
(3) complete change of opinion
(4) a bold statement

606. When he left he was extremely disappointed. I think he's gone for good.
(1) to seek good fortune
(2) to a good place
(3) to a foreign country
(4) permanently

607. to grease the palm
(1) to rub oil on the hand
(2) to lubricate the machine parts
(3) to bribe
(4) to cut the tree

608. You find a black sheep in every community.
(1) one who does not co–operate
(2) person with bad reputation
(3) one who lives the life of shame
(4) one who is always doing wrong

Directions (609–615) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015 Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

609. We consider the 14th of February a red letter day.
(1) a day to write with red pens
(2) a day marked in red
(3) a day to write letters
(4) an important day

610. You need to improve your work because it is not up to the mark.
(1) up to the potential displayed
(2) according to the required standard
(3) as good as the others
(4) marked properly and accurately

611. Your report of the matter is all moonshine.
(1) familiar (2) acceptable
(3) concocted (4) excellent

612. At the police station, he showed a clean pair of heels.
(1) ran away
(2) displayed clean heels
(3) kneeled down
(4) showed courage

613. I am sure the girls will fight tooth and nail for their rights.
(1) with all their might
(2) without any weapon
(3) in a cowardly manner
(4) with all their rights

614. The President gave away the prizes to the winners.
(1) let go (2) released
(3) gave back (4) distributed

615. The manager gave his assistant a piece of his mind.
(1) suggestion (2) advice
(3) gist (4) scolding

616. His observations were beside the mark.
(1) irrelevant (2) criticized
(3) valid (4) excellent

617. He wanted this agreement in black and white.
(1) in writing (2) orally
(3) in discourse (4) in detail

618. The principal of this school is a hard nut to crack.
(1) generous (2) difficult
(3) careless (4) kind

Directions (619–623) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

619. to cut the Gordian knot
(1) to perform a difficult task
(2) to cut a piece of cloth
(3) to perform an easy task
(4) to do a job perfunctorily

620. The shopping mall is a bee hive of activity.
(1) a busy place
(2) a secure place
(3) a sweet place
(4) a costly place

621. We must draw the line somewhere.
(1) put the screw on
(2) fix a limit
(3) aim at the sky
(4) turn the tables

622. The officer was in the soup when there was a raid in his office.
(1) preparing soup
(2) drinking soup
(3) distributing soup
(4) to be in trouble

623. to win laurels
(1) to be victorious in a game
(2) to memorise
(3) to be disappointed
(4) to earn great prestige

Directions (624–628) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 IInd Sitting)

624. The minister took a bird's eye view of the problem.
(1) vision of a bird
(2) visualize
(3) see without giving attention
(4) a general view from above

625. He is a fine man, but to call him a saint is laying it on thick.
(1) an exaggeration
(2) a compulsion

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(3) a development
(4) a reality

626. I was taken aback when he proposed to marry my daughter.
(1) surprised (2) pleased
(3) hurt (4) shocked

627. She played ducks and drakes with her money.
(1) lent
(2) spent lavishly
(3) did not spend
(4) borrowed

628. He had to eat humble pie for his intense rudeness.
(1) earn praise
(2) suffer humiliation
(3) modest behaviour
(4) determine

Directions (629-633) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

629. Their attempt to get back the stolen necklace proved to be a wild goose chase.
(1) delayed action
(2) wise decision
(3) useless search
(4) timely action

630. The day the new product was launched, people made a beeline to purchase it.
(1) went online
(2) rushed
(3) were doubtful
(4) refused

631. At his wit's end, he turned to his old trade.
(1) Overjoyed
(2) After careful thinking
(3) Confidently
(4) Not knowing what to do

632. When it comes to dancing, he is all-thumbs.
(1) lazy (2) an expert
(3) a trainer (4) clumsy

633. He usually goes to bed very early and rises with the lark.
(1) at midnight
(2) very late
(3) very early
(4) after sunrise

Directions (634–638) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

634. He's as daft as a brush. Don't believe a word of what he says.
(1) a liar (2) very funny
(3) really silly (4) unreliable

635. I hope you will back me at the meeting.
(1) criticise (2) speak after I do
(3) follow (4) support

636. A closefisted man does not know the significance of human life.
(1) a poor man
(2) a rich man
(3) a miser
(4) an ill-mannered man

637. I shall always remember my alma mater with gratitude.
(1) institution where I got education
(2) teacher who inspired me
(3) mother's loving care
(4) kindergarten days

638. I and my friend always go Dutch when we eat out.
(1) drive together
(2) pay for each other's meal
(3) go together
(4) divide the costs

Directions (639–643) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

639. Instead of keeping his promise of helping me with office work, he just left me high and dry.
(1) left me without a drop of water
(2) left me in a state of anger
(3) left me alone to do the work
(4) left me feeling like a fool

640. Unless you make amends for the loss, nobody is prepared to excuse you.
(1) improve (2) confess
(3) compensate (4) pay debt

641. Before the report reached the authority, the media spilled the beans.
(1) hinted at the consequences.
(2) dropped the charges
(3) spilled the content of the package
(4) revealed the secret information

642. Amit said to Rekha, ''Don't make a mountain out of a mole hill.''
(1) exaggerate a minor problem
(2) attempt an impossible task
(3) create problems
(4) start looking for mole hills in mountains.

643. His friend turned out to be snake in the grass.
(1) cowardly and brutal
(2) a hidden enemy
(3) an unreliable and deceitful person
(4) low and mean

Directions (644–648) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

644. He and his neighbour are always at loggerheads.
(1) agree on everything
(2) disagreeing on everything
(3) aloof from each other
(4) abusing each other

645. I am going to stay at home because I am feeling under the weather today.
(1) unhappy (2) depressed
(3) irritated (4) sick

646. Even in the middle of the fire he kept a level head.
(1) was impulsive
(2) was sensible
(3) was crazy
(4) was self centred

647. The winning team decided to go for the jugular in the last quarter of the match.
(1) forfeit the match
(2) give easy opportunities to the opposite team
(3) give reserve players a chance
(4) attack all out

648. Everybody thought Asha and Ashok were a happy couple, but it was all just make believe.
(1) hatred (2) treachery
(3) reality (4) pretence

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Directions (649–658) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

649. to set the Thames on fire
(1) do a heroic deed
(2) do something to suit one's own purpose
(3) to burn someone alive
(4) destroy with fire

650. You cannot expect even a single penny from him, he is a close-fisted man.
(1) miser (2) boxer
(3) courageous (4) generous

651. 15th August is a red-letter day in the history of India.
(1) an important day
(2) blood-donation day
(3) holiday
(4) a historical occasion

652. A : Can you help me ?
B : Sure, I'll be finished with this in a second.
(1) be thorough
(2) be satisfied
(3) be exhausted
(4) be through

653. I have a feeling in my gut that her husband is cheating her.
(1) strong instinct
(2) slight hint
(3) lot of Proof
(4) strong fear

654. out of sorts
(1) not rich (2) out of reach
(3) out of sight (4) not well

655. to keep the wolf away from the door
(1) to keep off starvation
(2) to guard against wild animals
(3) to guard against enemies
(4) to keep aloof from disputed matters

656. The future of Kashmir is still a vexed question.
(1) controversial
(2) None of the given options.
(3) important
(4) confused

657. a golden mean
(1) comfortable and easy work
(2) middle course between two extremes
(3) a sudden sad event
(4) a subject of contention

658. I have clean hands, so why should I be afraid of any one.
(1) beautiful (2) faulty
(3) innocent (4) hygienic

Directions (659-663) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

659. Anand is a nice guy, but sometimes he really gets on my nerves.
(1) makes me nervous
(2) shakes my self–confidence
(3) annoys me
(4) makes me uncomfortable

660. As a student, you should catch time by the forelock.
(1) speed up
(2) set up clock back
(3) slow down
(4) seize opportunity

661. Receiving his first award was a shot in the arm for him.
(1) something that gives encouragement
(2) something that is painful
(3) something that needs attention
(4) something done with a purpose

662. It is sometimes wiser to rely on horse sense than on the advice of colleagues.
(1) advice of parents
(2) advice of teachers
(3) advice of colleagues
(4) basic common sense

663. Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, was a man of letters.
(1) a great letter–writer
(2) a great politician
(3) a literary person
(4) a great patriot

Directions (664–666) : In each of the following questions, Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase as your answer.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, Ist Sitting)

664. I have taken fancy to this car.
(1) given imaginative touches
(2) revised
(3) developed liking for
(4) improved

665. carry out
(1) bring
(2) continue
(3) complete something
(4) to take in

666. He beats about the bush.
(1) talks sensibly
(2) talks continuously
(3) speak well
(4) does not talk specifically

Directions (667–669) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, IInd Sitting)

667. Television has become part and parcel of our lives.
(1) status symbol
(2) unavoidable luxury
(3) important part
(4) showy part

668. My kith and kin congratulated me on my brilliant success.
(1) niece and nephew
(2) father and mother
(3) relatives
(4) colleagues

669. His frequent journeys are telling upon his health.
(1) threatening (2) improving
(3) informing (4) affecting

Directions (670 –679) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/ Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

670. He advised her to give a wide berth to malicious people.
(1) pay more attention to
(2) give a larger bed to
(3) share her seat with
(4) to stay away from

671. Russel Peters really brought the house down with his spectacular performance at the Club yesterday.
(1) passed a bill unanimously
(2) amused the audience greatly

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(3) pulled down a
(4) defamed a family building

672. Tripti gave her report quoting chapter and verse.
(1) spoke like a preacher
(2) taught like a teacher
(3) referred to religious books
(4) provided minute details

673. Sunil's dog in a manger attitude did not help to settle the matter.
(1) cold (2) selfless
(3) selfish (4) warm

674. If the speaker continues with his boring speech, the audience will probably vote with their feet.
(1) kick him out
(2) show their disapproval
(3) stop him from speaking
(4) choose him as leader

675. I threw up my cards for want of funds.
(1) put my whole income at stake
(2) looked out for help
(3) gave up my plan
(4) gambled all my money

676. He worked hard to feather his nest.
(1) trap birds
(2) decorate his home
(3) be the envy of others
(4) provide for his own needs

677. Shyam Prasad was a chip of the old block.
(1) a being of the old generation
(2) an experienced old man
(3) a common boy of the locality
(4) someone similar in character to one's father

678. My father is undoubtedly an arm-chair critic.
(1) someone who gives advice based on theory not practice
(2) someone who gives advice based on practice not theory
(3) someone who gives advice based on experience
(4) someone who never gives advice

679. He was punished for taking French leave.
(1) being absent without permission
(2) leaving without intimation
(3) giving lame excuse
(4) resigning without giving notice

Directions (680–683) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

680. She paid a flying visit to Mumbai to see her ailing father.
(1) went by aeroplane
(2) a very long visit
(3) a very short visit
(4) a surprise visit

681. to take after
(1) to remove (2) to resemble
(3) to cheat (4) to write down

682. have a finger in every pie
(1) to be greedy
(2) to be meddlesome
(3) to be efficient
(4) to be quarrelsome

683. the jury is out
(1) No decision has been reached.
(2) A jury member is absent.
(3) The entire jury decides to stay out of the proceedings.
(4) The jury has taken a break between hearings.

Directions (684-687) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

684. Ramah was on cloud nine when she heard that she had won the lottery.
(1) frustrated (2) very happy
(3) shocked (4) confused

685. My brother puts by a little money every month.
(1) saves
(2) loses
(3) gives away
(4) spends carefully

686. I was in two minds whether to buy a new television or a new computer.
(1) to be firm
(2) to be undecided
(3) to take two decisions
(4) to lose one's mind

687. to call it a day
(1) put off work for another day
(2) the day was marvellous
(3) decide to finish working
(4) give the day a name

Directions (688-691) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

688. to make up one's mind.
(1) to decide what to do
(2) to remember things clearly
(3) to remind oneself of something
(4) to think creatively

689. International monetary affairs are governed by the gnomes of Zurich.
(1) witchcraft of Zurich
(2) foreign leaders
(3) big international bankers
(4) guardians of treasure

690. to put in a nut–shell.
(1) to be long and exhaustive about something
(2) to state something very concisely
(3) to place something
(4) to be blunt about something

691. Nowadays it has become a fashion to take French Leave.
(1) seeking permission from French Embassy
(2) saying goodbye in French style
(3) absenting oneself without permission
(4) taking leave to go to France

Directions (692–695) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

692. to be in a quandary
(1) to be in a confusing situation
(2) to be in an unenviable position
(3) to be on the alert
(4) to be in a commanding position

693. A false friend never hesitates to shed crocodile tears.
(1) to move from one place to another
(2) to show false happiness

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(3) to feel disapointed
(4) to pretend to be sympathetic.

694. take the bull by the horns is
(1) to be helpful
(2) to win the battle
(3) to be sensitive
(4) to face a difficulty courageously

695. sail in the same boat
(1) be in the same situation.
(2) suspect something uncanny.
(3) suspect something wrong.
(4) be in a different situation.

Directions (696–699) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

696. He has made a dog's breakfast of these accounts.
(1) a breakfast for the dogs.
(2) an accurate summary.
(3) a total mess.
(4) a breakfast being served by the dogs.

697. a sacred cow
(1) a person never to be criti-cised
(2) a saintly person
(3) a helpful person
(4) a very religious person

698. You will be reminded of the seamy side of life if you visit the slum tenements.
(1) the unpleasant aspects
(2) the gentler aspects
(3) the softer aspects
(4) the pleasanter aspects

699. to shun evil company.
(1) to kick out.
(2) to let loose.
(3) to give up.
(4) to put off.

Directions (700-703) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

700. Rohini reached the examination hall in the nick of time.
(1) just after time
(2) just in time
(3) very late
(4) just before time

701. to be down to earth.
(1) to be unreasonable
(2) to be pretentious
(3) to be realistic
(4) to be impractical

702. This argument does not hold water.
(1) seem rejectable
(2) seem logical
(3) seem approvable
(4) seem acceptable

703. The truant school boy told cock-and-bull stories to escape punishment.
(1) drab and boring
(2) authentic and realistic
(3) interesting and thrilling
(4) absurd and unbelievable

Directions (704–708) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

704. The manager is not dismissed, but he is definitely under a cloud.
(1) under suspension
(2) under suspicion
(3) under scrutiny
(4) warned severely

705. Do not pull a long face.
(1) look ugly (2) look tired
(3) look dejected (4) look happy

706. Who will believe, your cock and bull story?
(1) Ambiguous story
(2) Authentic story
(3) Absurd story
(4) Common story

707. For years I could not shake off the trauma of that day.
(1) forget (2) remember
(3) imagine (4) None of these

708. sit on the fence.
(1) to be in a tricky situation
(2) to be relaxed and comfortable
(3) halting between two opinions
(4) to be defeated and dejected

Directions (709-713) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

709. The manager is not dismissed, but he is definitely under a cloud.
(1) under suspension
(2) under suspicion
(3) under scrutiny
(4) warned severely

710. Do not pull a long face.
(1) look ugly (2) look tired
(3) look dejected
(4) look happy

711. Who will believe, your cock and bull story?
(1) ambiguous story
(2) authentic story
(3) absurd story
(4) common story

712. For years I could not shake off the trauma of that day.
(1) forget
(2) remember
(3) imagine
(4) None of these

713. sit on the fence.
(1) to be in a tricky situation
(2) to be relaxed and comfortable
(3) halting between two opinions
(4) to be defeated and dejected

Directions (714 – 718) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold at the question places. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 Ist sitting TF No. 3148585)

714. to have an axe to grind
(1) to criticize someone
(2) to fail to arouse interest
(3) to work for both sides
(4) to have a selfish end to serve

715. a hornet's nest
(1) a comfortable position
(2) an unpleasant situation
(3) among thorns
(4) a dilemma

716. to roll out the red carpet
(1) to buy a gift
(2) to give a warning signal
(3) to decorate the room
(4) to give a grand welcome

717. to put his foot down
(1) concede (2) not to yield
(3) resign (4) withdraw

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718. have a foot in the grave
(1) be afraid to die.
(2) have no interest in life.
(3) be close to death.
(4) have an incurable disease.

Directions (719 – 723) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 IInd sitting)

719. to put one's hand to plough
(1) to take up a difficult task
(2) to get entangled into unnecessary things
(3) to take up agricultural farming
(4) take interest in technical work

720. to pick holes
(1) to find some reason to quarrel
(2) to criticise someone
(3) to cut some part of an item
(4) to destroy something

721. He is like a snake in the grass for our family.
(1) a stupid person
(2) a close friend
(3) a distant relative
(4) a hidden rival

722. God's acre refers to which of the following places ?
(1) Church (2) Aisle
(3) A cemetery beside a Church
(4) Altar

723. She wrangled over an ass's shadow.
(1) did unnecessary work
(2) quarrelled like fools
(3) sat on the shadow of the ass
(4) quarrelled over trifles

Directions (724) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

724. to beat the rap
(1) to destroy stereotypes
(2) to be more successful than others
(3) to be acquitted of a crime
(4) to involve someone in a crime

Directions (725–726) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

725. The team captain was at sixes and sevens regarding his winning strategy.
(1) careless
(2) confident
(3) confused
(4) courageous

726. Many of us have seen the dog who is full of beans outside the ring but, after stepping across the threshold of the ring, walks as if his feet are made of lead.
(1) successful
(2) popular
(3) lacks energy
(4) energetic

Directions (727-728) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

727. The only good news in this tale is that Hinson, who could be an all hat and no cattle poster boy, ultimately lost his job.
(1) one who puts others in trouble
(2) one who is hardworking
(3) one who doesn't want to spend his own money
(4) one who is full of big talk but lacks substance and action

728. At twenty, he was already going as bald as a cue ball.
(1) partially bald
(2) not bald
(3) completely bald
(4) crazy

729. In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
Dog eat dog
(1) very vigilant
(2) steady manager
(3) ruthlessly competitive
(4) hostile and unhelpful

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

730. In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
Fits and starts
(1) regular (2) unsteady
(3) rapid (4) puzzled

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

731. In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
Gift of the gab
(1) eloquent
(2) puzzling
(3) deceptive
(4) embarrassing

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

732. In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
In harness
(1) in office (2) to hold on
(3) gripping (4) in silence

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

733. In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
Whole nine yards
(1) long clothing
(2) till last minute
(3) counting length
(4) everything

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

734. Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase
Between the horns of a dilemma.
(1) a difficult situation / choice
(2) a challenging situation
(3) an unknown problem
(4) a combative situation

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

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735. Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

To eat one's own words

(1) to offer bribe with sweet words
(2) to listen carefully
(3) to remain silent
(4) forced to retract one's own statement

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

736. Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

Square peg in a round hole

(1) understanding
(2) misfit
(3) competent
(4) most fit

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

737. Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

steal someone's thunder

(1) take credit for something someone else did
(2) poor cry
(3) a useless attempt
(4) everything

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

738. Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

Red-tape

(1) official procedures causing delay
(2) label red for something dangerous
(3) to be cleared very fast
(4) a procedure for close scrutiny

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

Directions (739) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

739. turn a blind eye

(1) to take on a task that is way too big
(2) to work late into the night
(3) to present a counter argument
(4) to ignore a situation, facts or reality

Directions (740–741) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

740. whole bag of tricks

(1) make use of the best resources from the ones that are available
(2) make use of all the possibilities or techniques to achieve something
(3) make use of all opportunities that cross your path
(4) make use of all tricks to win the hearts of people

741. pull a rabbit out of a hat

(1) to let something happen and you have no control over it
(2) to do something unexpected
(3) to be someone worth having
(4) to make a special effort

Directions (742) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

742. let the chips fall where they may

(1) let your sacrifices in life be known to everyone
(2) let the difficult situations in life come to an end regardless of the results
(3) let the joys of life take precedence over your sorrows
(4) let something happen without bothering about the consequences

Directions (743) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

743. going against the grain

(1) doing things differently from what you usually do
(2) doing things against the wishes of your close relations
(3) doing things which you never heard of
(4) doing things which no one else has ever done till now

Directions (744–748) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

744. Hold your tongue, my lad! I'll deal with you later.

(1) Be silent
(2) Cool the tongue
(3) Gargle
(4) Stick out the tongue

745. If you read his letter between the lines, you will find that he has no faith in his colleague's honesty.

(1) read in secret
(2) find out the inner meaning
(3) read an untidy letter
(4) strain your eyes

746. The lawyer insisted on having the contract in black and white.

(1) orally
(2) figuratively
(3) obliquely
(4) in writing

747. Our parents allowed us to watch films once in a blue moon.

(1) rarely (2) secretly
(3) forever
(4) everywhere

748. The teacher was taken aback by the student's remark.

(1) surprised (2) hurt
(3) pleased (4) annoyed

Directions (749–751) : In these questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/ phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase given in bold.

749. caught red-handed

(1) caught by mistake
(2) caught with a red-handkerchief
(3) found wounded
(4) discovered in the act of doing

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750. gate crasher
(1) invader
(2) thief
(3) uninvited guest
(4) children

751. to angle
(1) to measure the river breadth
(2) to fish with a net
(3) to fish
(4) to sit and watch the river

Directions (752–755) : In these questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/ phrase given in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase given in bold.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 27.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

752. fit like a glove
(1) to fit snugly
(2) something tight and sticky
(3) soft and easy to wear
(4) difficult to hold

753. pull a long face
(1) to make fun
(2) to look sad
(3) to irritate someone
(4) to pull someone's face

754. cat nap
(1) take a long sleep
(2) sleep like a cat
(3) make a snoring sound while sleeping
(4) to sleep briefly

755. to flog a dead horse
(1) to act in a foolish way
(2) to waste one's efforts
(3) to revive interest in an old effort
(4) None of these

Directions (756 – 758) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/ Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 28.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

756. beat around the bush
(1) walk around the forest
(2) clean the bushy areas
(3) avoiding the main topic
(4) play around the forest

757. make room
(1) clean the room
(2) make space
(3) attain the room
(4) make a clean sweep

758. mend your ways
(1) happy with one's behaviour
(2) sad with one's behaviour
(3) destroy one's behaviour
(4) improve one's behaviour

Directions (759 – 761) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/ Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 29.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

759. for keeps
(1) himself (2) away
(3) forever (4) hid

760. pale into insignificance
(1) seemed less important
(2) was less exciting
(3) was less hectic
(4) was dull and pale

761. with one voice
(1) by one man
(2) by one community
(3) unanimously
(4) in disharmony

Directions (762–764) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

762. made light of
(1) did not hear
(2) treated it lightly
(3) blew away
(4) carried with him

763. every inch a gentleman
(1) somewhat (2) partly
(3) entirely (4) calculatively

764. gall and wormwood
(1) a problem
(2) hateful
(3) useless
(4) hard to digest

Directions (765–767) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 30.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

765. to add fuel to the fire
(1) prevent fire from dying out
(2) make the fire burn brightly
(3) make things worse
(4) waste fuel for no reason

766. to take to heart
(1) to be greatly affected
(2) to take something heartily
(3) to strike at the heart, out of enjoyment
(4) to suffer from heart disease

767. to bring to light
(1) to put on light
(2) to reveal
(3) to bring a light
(4) to arrange light sufficiently

Directions (768–770) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 31.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

768. pros and cons
(1) professionals
(2) con artists
(3) professionals and con artists
(4) advantages and disadvantages

769. once in a blue moon
(1) very rarely (2) common
(3) predictable (4) ordinary

770. fish out of water
(1) dehydrated
(2) comfortable position
(3) an uncomfortable position
(4) fish in an aquarium

Directions (771–773) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 31.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

771. be down with
(1) suffering from
(2) in grief with
(3) in pain with
(4) aching with

772. fair–weather friend
(1) honest only when easy and convenient
(2) truthful only when easy and convenient
(3) supports only when easy and convenient
(4) temporary only when easy and convenient

773. pull together
(1) become friends
(2) work harmoniously
(3) be successful
(4) live happily

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Directions (774–776) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

774. to give oneself airs
(1) space to breathe
(2) time
(3) acting strange
(4) behaving arrogantly

775. at a stone's throw
(1) at a short distance
(2) at a place where quarrels take place
(3) at a great distance
(4) a quarry

776. bone of contention
(1) a delicious non-vegetarian item
(2) an item which made them content
(3) cause for quarrel
(4) A link between them

Directions (777–779) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

777. to eat humble pie
(1) to eat an unsavoury pie
(2) to be served food that is rotten
(3) to yield under humiliating circumstances
(4) to give in to political pressure

778. to end in smoke
(1) to fail
(2) to create smoke
(3) to end
(4) to emit smoke

779. to spill the beans
(1) to reveal partial truth
(2) to be untidy
(3) to reveal a secret
(4) to conceal a fact

Directions (780–782) : In these questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/ Phrase given in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase given in bold.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

780. cut the mustard
(1) to get under expectations
(2) to score average
(3) to perform well
(4) to underperform

781. a chip off the old block
(1) reminds them of one's father
(2) to remind of one's son
(3) reminds them of one's son
(4) reminds of previous memories

782. to fish in troubled waters
(1) to indulge in evil conspiracies
(2) to make a profit out of disturbance
(3) to aggravate the situation
(4) to make the most of bad bargain

Directions (783–785) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

783. bark is worse than his bite
(1) threat is worse than the action taken.
(2) temper cannot be controlled.
(3) ferocious scolding hurt more than his action.
(4) anger is always justified.

784. throw caution to the winds
(1) to be fearful
(2) to warn others not to travel
(3) to behave recklessly
(4) to behave with care and caution

785. ill at ease
(1) unwell (2) irritated
(3) uneasy (4) confused

Directions (786–788) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

786. to get cold feet
(1) drenched (2) fear
(3) felicitate (4) fever

787. beside the mark
(1) perfect
(2) not to the point
(3) relevant (4) charming

788. on tenterhooks
(1) happy and excited
(2) in suspense and anxiety
(3) angry and irritated
(4) surprised and shocked

Directions (789–791) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

789. burn your boats
(1) have a burning desire to win
(2) become extremely tired after working very hard
(3) do something that makes it impossible to return to the previous situation
(4) want to spend money as soon as you get it

790. dressing-down
(1) apply bandage
(2) wear an expensive gown
(3) give a scolding
(4) pretend

791. null and void
(1) invalid (2) observant
(3) uncontrolled (4) homeless

Directions (792 – 794) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/ Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (Ist Sitting)

792. catch a tartar
(1) to catch a dangerous person
(2) to deal with a person who is more than one's match
(3) to trap a wanted criminal with great difficulty
(4) to live carefully and cautiously

793. cap in hand
(1) defiant
(2) screaming
(3) well behaved
(4) in a respectful manner

794. in the blues
(1) cheerless and depressed
(2) violent and angry
(3) wearing blue badges
(4) singing sad songs

Directions (795–797) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/ Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

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795. straw in the wind
(1) a light-weight object
(2) a lucky charm
(3) a game that kids play
(4) an indication of what might happen

796. face the music
(1) be applauded
(2) be ridiculed
(3) be punished
(4) be dismissed

797. curry favour
(1) seek impartial judgement
(2) seek favourable attention
(3) prepare a dish
(4) attract attention

Directions (798–800) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

798. to keep in abeyance
(1) in a state of permanence
(2) in a state of emergency
(3) in a state of suspension
(4) in a state of revision

799. to be in a fix
(1) in pain
(2) in distress
(3) depressed
(4) in a difficult situation

800. to break the ice
(1) made people angry
(2) made people laugh
(3) made people excited
(4) made people relaxed and comfortable

Directions (801–803) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

801. put two and two together
(1) bad at mathematics
(2) poor financial condition
(3) reason logically
(4) forget something

802. an axe to grind
(1) attack aggressively
(2) suffer a lot
(3) betray somebody
(4) have a selfish interest

803. pick to pieces
(1) study something superficially
(2) complete a work entirely
(3) analyse critically
(4) select only what you need.

Directions (804–806) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

804. wet behind the ears
(1) skillful
(2) young and rich with experience
(3) young and without much experience
(4) hearing impaired

805. under a cloud
(1) sheltered from the sun
(2) under suspicion
(3) out in the open
(4) get wet

806. get the sack
(1) look for a sack
(2) find a sack
(3) get a call back
(4) be dismissed

Directions (807–809) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

807. To nip in the bud
(1) to stop something at the start
(2) to trim the flowers
(3) to pluck the flowers
(4) to steal from

808. To put a spoke in one's wheel
(1) to repair one's cycle
(2) to hinder
(3) to trip a rider
(4) to add an extra wheel

809. To clip one's wings
(1) to stop one from flying
(2) to trim the leaves
(3) to deprive one of power
(4) to hurt a bird

Directions (810–819) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

810. take the bull by the horns
(1) crush something with a heavy hand
(2) grapple the situation courageously
(3) close your eyes and attack the bull
(4) take defensive measures to deal with a crisis.

811. a gentleman at large
(1) a man in the crowd
(2) a man without a job
(3) a man who runs around
(4) a man who is generous

812. lose face
(1) become embarrassed
(2) feel angry
(3) get injured
(4) feel surprised

813. build castles in the air
(1) work tirelessly
(2) fly
(3) dream
(4) film something

814. fall back on
(1) retreat
(2) overtaken
(3) suffer an accident
(4) resort to something

815. go to rack and ruin
(1) a state of utter chaos
(2) a state of despair
(3) a condition of exhilaration
(4) get into a bad condition

816. bite the dust
(1) eat poorly
(2) suffer a defeat
(3) clean something
(4) attack and defeat somebody

817. have a chip on one's shoulder
(1) nurse a grudge
(2) feel physically tall
(3) suffer an ailment
(4) carry a burden

818. the seamy side
(1) on the right side
(2) unpleasant aspect
(3) visible aspects
(4) on the left side of something

819. too many chiefs and not enough Indians.
(1) a proud gathering
(2) an inefficient situation

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(3) an anti-national meeting
(4) a top-level meeting

Directions (820–829) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idioms/Phrases. Choose the one that best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 01.12.2016)

820. make one's mark
(1) distinguish oneself
(2) score high marks
(3) highlight something in a page
(4) reveal something

821. throw in the towel
(1) fight with vigour
(2) acknowledge defeat
(3) get success
(4) concentrate more

822. mare's nest
(1) phenomenal discovery
(2) worthless thing
(3) joyful event
(4) huge mistake

823. a storm in a teacup
(1) steam while having tea
(2) something which encourages
(3) big fuss over a small matter
(4) special positions

824. blue- blooded
(1) inferior
(2) of noble birth
(3) of unknown origin
(4) unhealthy

825. do a roaring trade
(1) in the animal business
(2) highly successful
(3) in the habit of shouting at others
(4) extermely reluctant

826. keep body and soul together
(1) maintain his health
(2) continue with his work
(3) to have just enough to sustain
(4) be physical and spiritual

827. will-o-the-wisp
(1) smoky place
(2) marsh land
(3) unreal imagining
(4) rumour whispered by many

828. cloak-and-dagger
(1) an armoured suit
(2) a game of martial skill
(3) an activity that involves mystery and secrecy
(4) a wide coat without sleeves and a small sword

829. palm off
(1) clearly visible
(2) uneasy with something
(3) to dispose off with the intent to deceive
(4) conceal

Directions (830–839) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase given in bold in the sentence. Choose the one that best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase in the sentence.

(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)

830. My friend got the sack from his first job.
(1) resigned
(2) got tired of
(3) was dismissed from
(4) was demoted from

831. The smell from the kitchen makes my mouth water.
(1) makes me giddy
(2) makes me vomit
(3) stimulates my appetite
(4) makes me sick

832. His boss was always breathing down his neck.
(1) shouting loudly at him
(2) giving him strenuous work
(3) abusing and ill-treating him
(4) watching all his actions closely

833. I have a bone to pick with you in this matter.
(1) am angry
(2) selfish motive
(3) selfless motive
(4) desire

834. To work on this project is like flogging a dead horse.
(1) harp upon a question that has been settled
(2) dragging something too far
(3) over-spending money
(4) None of these

835. The cashier wiped the nose of his employer by presenting false bills.
(1) abused (2) cheated
(3) slapped (4) doomed

836. She is quite at sea and does not know what course of action to take in the matter.
(1) at ease (2) displeased
(3) perplexed (4) danger

837. It is time that professors came down from their ivory towers and studied the real needs of present day students.
(1) expensive fee
(2) detachment and seclusion
(3) dreamlands
(4) a tower made of ivory

838. She was in a brown study and did not notice my entrance.
(1) sleep (2) dream
(3) fear (4) reverie

839. The inspector was caught red handed.
(1) quickly
(2) caught in the act of committing the crime
(3) caught with dirty hands
(4) found with hands tied

Directions (840–842) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

840. Smooth ruffled feathers
(1) Comb untidy hair
(2) Make people feel less offended
(3) Tousle someone's hair
(4) Stroke a pet animal

841. Assume airs
(1) Take tight
(2) Remain calm
(3) Act innocent
(4) Pretend superiority

842. Play truant
(1) Play a tyrant
(2) Stay away from duty
(3) Be responsible
(4) Be alert

Directions (843-845) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

843. Beggar description
(1) Cannot be described
(2) Something described by a beggar
(3) A poor account of something
(4) A description of a beggar

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844. Drag one's feet
(1) Make someting more complicated
(2) Expedite
(3) Be reluctant to act
(4) Stop working

845. Hope against hope
(1) Think wishfully from time to time
(2) Hoped with good reason
(3) Nurture an impossible hope
(4) Pretend to hope

Directions (846-848) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and choose the option corresponding to it.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

846. All moonshine
(1) Glowing
(2) Far from reality
(3) Celestial
(4) About the moon

847. At a snail's pace
(1) Quietly
(2) Quickly
(3) Continuously
(4) Slowly

848. Call on
(1) Telephone (2) Seek help
(3) Pay a visit (4) Order

Directions (849-851) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and choose the option corresponding to it.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

849. To bury the hatchet
(1) To make peace
(2) To dig the ground
(3) To negotiate
(4) To make war

850. Selling like hot cakes
(1) To have a good season
(2) To become as planned
(3) To have a very slow sale
(4) To have a very good sale

851. Scot free
(1) Unlimited (2) Unpunished
(3) To freedom (4) Unrepentant

Directions (852-854) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and choose the option corresponding to it.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

852. Drive home
(1) Find one's roots
(2) Emphasise
(3) Refer
(4) Draw

853. To end in smoke
(1) End without any practical result
(2) End with positive result
(3) Die in a burning house
(4) Risk everything in a single venture

854. A left handed compliment
(1) A subtle rebuke
(2) Wholesome praise
(3) An ambiguous compliment
(4) A mild compliment

Directions (855-857) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

855. Bad blood
(1) Shooting (2) Anaemia
(3) Enmity (4) Mourning

856. To beat about the bush
(1) To try to win favours
(2) To talk well
(3) To talk about relevant things
(4) To talk about irrelevant things

857. Maiden speech
(1) Bachelor's speech
(2) First speech
(3) Last speech
(4) Extempore speech

Directions (858–860) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 03.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

858. A cuckoo in the nest
(1) One who likes to stay at home
(2) A view from a high place
(3) An unwelcome intruder
(4) One who is chosen as the leader of the group

859. A house of cards
(1) An insecure scheme
(2) A gambling house
(3) A plan with high stakes
(4) A place where cards are printed

860. To smell a rat
(1) To see signs of plague epidemic
(2) To get the bad smell of a dead rat
(3) To suspect foul dealings
(4) To be in a bad mood

Directions (861–863) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

861. Old head on young shoulders
(1) To be intelligent when old
(2) To be old and yet look young
(3) To be wise beyond his years
(4) To be smarter with age

862. A wild–goose chase
(1) A fruitful search
(2) A pointless search
(3) To search for a wild-goose
(4) A hunting expedition

863. Hard of hearing
(1) To be disturbed
(2) To be confused
(3) To be deaf
(4) To be dumb

Directions (864–866) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 04.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

864. A dark horse
(1) A wild animal
(2) A black horse
(3) An unknown entry
(4) A front runner

865. Throw cold water
(1) Encourage (2) Discourage
(3) Attack (4) Drench

866. Butt in
(1) Record (2) Impose
(3) Improvise (4) Interrupt

Directions (867–869) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

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867. Couch potato
(1) An old person who has oldfashioned ideas.
(2) A person who prefers to watch television.
(3) A person who does not seem very friendly.
(4) Someone who stays calm and does not show their emotions.

868. Carry the ball
(1) Decorate the ball
(2) Be in charge
(3) Take the decision
(4) Be the hostess

869. Turned down
(1) Subject (2) Object
(3) Reject (4) Deject

Directions (870–872) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

870. Cheek by jowl
(1) Very close together
(2) Arguing
(3) Teasing one another
(4) Avoiding one another

871. Beyond the pale
(1) Unreasonable or unacceptable
(2) Beyond redemption
(3) Full of rhetoric
(4) Distasteful

872. Blow one's own trumpet
(1) Play some music
(2) Surprise oneself
(3) Praise oneself
(4) Condone oneself

Directions (873-875) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

873. Blow one's trumpet
(1) To praise another
(2) To praise a leader
(3) To praise oneself
(4) To praise a community

874. Stick to his guns
(1) Stand by his truth
(2) Maintain his own opinion
(3) Maintain his weapons
(4) Maintain his anger

875. At sea
(1) Journey (2) At a loss
(3) Surprise (4) Sad

Directions (876–878) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

876. Weal and woe
(1) Friends and enemies
(2) Be in danger
(3) Adversity
(4) Good times and bad times

877. Call in question
(1) Summon as a witness
(2) Doubtful
(3) Prove a theory
(4) Challenge

878. Make both ends meet
(1) Live within means
(2) Achieve a solution
(3) Live among people
(4) End of the road

Directions (879–881) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

879. Put up the shutters
(1) Went out of business
(2) Experienced a downside
(3) Sold off assets
(4) Changed ownership

880. A drop in a bucket
(1) As much as possible
(2) Nothing at all
(3) A handsome amount
(4) A very insignificant amount

881. Draw a blank
(1) Paint something
(2) Find no favour
(3) Oblige someone
(4) Teach someone

Directions (882-884) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

882. As daft as a brush
(1) Extremely silly
(2) Artistically inclined
(3) Completely clean
(4) Utterly selfish

883. In a nutshell
(1) In translation
(2) A decorative language
(3) A well-packed parcel
(4) Briefly and concisely

884. Strain every nerve
(1) Try all tricks
(2) Work very hard
(3) Beg before others
(4) Spend a large amount

Directions (885–887) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

885. Evening of life
(1) Old age (2) A party
(3) Holiday (4) None of these

886. Button her lip
(1) Tell us more
(2) Stop talking
(3) Invite us too
(4) Enjoy herself

887. Invent cock and bull stories
(1) Delightful fables
(2) Eco-friendly accounts
(3) Absurd and unlikely stories
(4) Credible tales

Directions (888–890) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

888. Wild goose chase
(1) An admirable enterprise
(2) An honest effort
(3) A foolish, unprofitable adventure
(4) A powerful effort

889. Smell a rat
(1) Detect bad smell
(2) Suspect a trick or deceit
(3) Misunderstand
(4) See hidden meaning

890. A live wire
(1) Industrious and brilliant
(2) Lively and active
(3) Sincere and intelligent
(4) Sincere and efficient

Directions (891–893) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

891. Capital Punishment
(1) Death sentence
(2) Life imprisonment
(3) To be jailed
(4) Imprisoned for a long period

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892. Leaps and bounds
(1) Slowly (2) Rapidly
(3) Jumping (4) Stationary

893. Smell a rat
(1) Suspect something wrong
(2) Smell a burned rat
(3) Smell a rotten rat
(4) Smell something right

Directions (894–896) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

894. Feather in one's cap
(1) Discrimination
(2) A new and additional distinction
(3) Hunting
(4) Bird watching

895. Donkey's years
(1) A decade (2) A long time
(3) A century
(4) Since school days

896. Leave no stone unturned
(1) Try every possible way
(2) Behave smartly
(3) Constructing
(4) Wasting no time

Directions (897–899) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

897. A Man of letters
(1) Letter-writer
(2) Proof-reader
(3) Postman (4) Scholar

898. Under a cloud
(1) Shocked (2) Sad
(3) Sick (4) Confused

899. Bear in mind
(1) Respect (2) Observe
(3) Remember
(4) Pretend to listen

Directions (900–902) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

900. Held up
(1) Kidnapped (2) Delayed
(3) Caught (4) Nabbed

901. To play fast and loose
(1) To be narrow minded
(2) To play a good game
(3) To act in an unreliable way
(4) To defeat a person

902. Feather one's own nest
(1) Decorate
(2) Work hard at home
(3) build a home
(4) make money in an improper way

Directions (903-905) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

903. pull a fast one
(1) as fast as lightning
(2) play a trick
(3) carry a heavy burden
(4) take a deep breath

904. grease the palm
(1) dirty one's hands
(2) work in a garage
(3) slip and fall
(4) bribe

905. turn turtle
(1) slow like a turtle
(2) turn like a turtle
(3) over-turn
(4) a game turtles play

Directions (906-908): In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)

906. To carry the day
(1) To postpone to the next day
(2) To bear grudge
(3) To win a victory
(4) To do things in a hurry

907. A man of straw
(1) A weak man, without substance
(2) An unintelligent man
(3) A corrupt man
(4) A tall, lanky person

908. Pass the buck
(1) Exchange
(2) Refuse to accept responsibility
(3) Make some quick money.
(4) Overtake

Directions (909-911) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.10.2016 (IInd sitting)

909. To lose ground
(1) Becoming less acceptable
(2) Being exploited
(3) Fully rejected
(4) Finding supporters

910. Every dark cloud has a silver lining
(1) Every unpleasant situation has to wait
(2) Every unpleasant situation has a positive side
(3) Every dark cloud is upsetting
(4) Cloud with dark and silver lining is good

911. Alive and kicking
(1) Playing football
(2) Dying
(3) Becoming old
(4) in good health

912. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
Run out of steam
(1) To lose impetus or enthusiasm
(2) To work quickly like a machine
(3) To give up easily
(4) no more money to spend

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

913. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
saved by the bell
(1) when time is in your favour
(2) saved at the last moment
(3) the bell rings at the most opportune time
(4) prayers are answered when the church bell rings

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

914. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
Turn a blind eye
(1) Not able to see the obvious truth
(2) Hide the ugly truth from someone
(3) Pretend not to notice
(4) Stay away from bad habits

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

915. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

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Up a blind alley
(1) hiding something intentionally from another person
(2) not warning a person who is in danger
(3) one can enjoy thrills only if one takes risk
(4) following a course of action that is certain to lead to an undesirable outcome
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

Directions (916–925) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

916. From stem to stern
(1) all the way from the front of a ship to the back.
(2) from the beginning to the end.
(3) top of a plant to its roots.
(4) loose pleasantness to become strict.

917. Over egg the pudding
(1) add unnecessary details to make something seem better or worse.
(2) fill the pudding excessively with egg.
(3) add details in order to make something more exciting.
(4) add important details to the content of a story.

918. Turn over a new leaf
(1) change one's behaviour for the better.
(2) read between the pages of a book.
(3) do a somersault
(4) do a new job.

919. Take up the hatchet
(1) behave formally
(2) pursue a chance
(3) be caught in a trap
(4) prepare for or go to war

920. At loose ends
(1) tie two loose ends of a thread
(2) keep options open
(3) in an uncertain situation
(4) repay debts

921. With might and main
(1) with full risks
(2) with full force
(3) having full confidence
(4) with full blessings

922. Ruffle somebody's feather
(1) gamble
(2) escape responsibility
(3) annoy somebody
(4) show contempt for

923. Cut short
(1) delete (2) praise
(3) interrupt
(4) slice into small pieces

924. Bad blood
(1) war (2) ill feeling
(3) threatening attitude
(4) in an infected state of being

925. A laughing stock
(1) an object of laughter
(2) a storehouse of jokes
(3) an object of desire
(4) a stock of high value

Directions (926-928) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 30.04.2017 (Ist Sitting)

926. Our manager is feared by everyone for he is as hard as nails.
(1) powerful (2) unrelenting
(3) fearsome (4) strict

927. He struck several bad patches before he made good.
(1) eliminated many difficulties
(2) went through many illnesses
(3) had many professional difficulties
(4) came across bad weather

928. He talked over the matter for an hour but without any result.
(1) assessed
(2) fought about
(3) discussed (4) surveyed

Directions (929–931) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

929. Cut a sorry figure
(1) Did not stand straight
(2) Apologised for his remarks
(3) Created a wrong impression
(4) Made a poor impression

930. To take to task
(1) Forgave him
(2) Slapped him
(3) Gave him extra work
(4) Reprimanded him

931. Bring to light
(1) Introduced (2) Revealed
(3) Seen
(4) Brought to life
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016)

ANSWERS

1. (3)	2. (4)	3. (4)	4. (2)
5. (3)	6. (4)	7. (3)	8. (4)
9. (3)	10. (4)	11. (3)	12. (2)
13. (3)	14. (1)	15. (1)	16. (3)
17. (2)	18. (2)	19. (1)	20. (3)
21. (1)	22. (2)	23. (3)	24. (1)
25. (3)	26. (3)	27. (3)	28. (4)
29. (3)	30. (1)	31. (4)	32. (1)
33. (4)	34. (3)	35. (2)	36. (3)
37. (3)	38. (3)	39. (3)	40. (2)
41. (1)	42. (2)	43. (4)	44. (2)
45. (1)	46. (2)	47. (2)	48. (4)
49. (1)	50. (4)	51. (2)	52. (2)
53. (1)	54. (2)	55. (1)	56. (1)
57. (2)	58. (1)	59. (2)	60. (4)
61. (1)	62. (3)	63. (3)	64. (1)
65. (4)	66. (1)	67. (1)	68. (3)
69. (1)	70. (1)	71. (3)	72. (1)
73. (4)	74. (2)	75. (3)	76. (1)
77. (2)	78. (1)	79. (4)	80. (3)
81. (2)	82. (1)	83. (3)	84. (4)
85. (1)	86. (3)	87. (4)	88. (4)
89. (1)	90. (1)	91. (1)	92. (3)
93. (1)	94. (1)	95. (4)	96. (2)
97. (4)	98. (3)	99. (2)	100. (1)
101. (4)	102. (1)	103. (2)	104. (3)
105. (3)	106. (4)	107. (3)	108. (2)
109. (3)	110. (4)	111. (2)	112. (3)
113. (2)	114. (3)	115. (3)	116. (3)
117. (3)	118. (2)	119. (2)	120. (3)
121. (4)	122. (1)	123. (2)	124. (3)
125. (4)	126. (3)	127. (3)	128. (3)
129. (1)	130. (4)	131. (2)	132. (2)
133. (3)	134. (2)	135. (3)	136. (3)
137. (2)	138. (3)	139. (1)	140. (1)
141. (2)	142. (1)	143. (3)	144. (2)
145. (1)	146. (3)	147. (4)	148. (4)
149. (1)	150. (3)	151. (4)	152. (3)
153. (1)	154. (4)	155. (2)	156. (1)
157. (4)	158. (1)	159. (3)	160. (3)
161. (4)	162. (3)	163. (2)	164. (2)
165. (1)	166. (2)	167. (4)	168. (1)
169. (1)	170. (3)	171. (1)	172. (1)
173. (3)	174. (1)	175. (3)	176. (2)
177. (2)	178. (2)	179. (3)	180. (1)
181. (2)	182. (2)	183. (2)	184. (4)
185. (4)	186. (2)	187. (1)	188. (2)
189. (2)	190. (4)	191. (3)	192. (3)

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193. (2)	194. (2)	195. (4)	196. (1)
197. (2)	198. (2)	199. (3)	200. (3)
201. (2)	202. (3)	203. (1)	204. (2)
205. (3)	206. (2)	207. (2)	208. (4)
209. (1)	210. (4)	211. (2)	212. (1)
213. (2)	214. (2)	215. (3)	216. (4)
217. (3)	218. (3)	219. (3)	220. (4)
221. (2)	222. (1)	223. (4)	224. (1)
225. (1)	226. (3)	227. (1)	228. (3)
229. (1)	230. (2)	231. (3)	232. (3)
233. (3)	234. (1)	235. (4)	236. (2)
237. (2)	238. (3)	239. (1)	240. (4)
241. (1)	242. (3)	243. (2)	244. (3)
245. (3)	246. (2)	247. (3)	248. (3)
249. (4)	250. (3)	251. (3)	252. (2)
253. (4)	254. (2)	255. (2)	256. (3)
257. (3)	258. (3)	259. (2)	260. (2)
261. (1)	262. (1)	263. (4)	264. (4)
265. (2)	266. (2)	267. (3)	268. (1)
269. (2)	270. (2)	271. (3)	272. (3)
273. (4)	274. (1)	275. (4)	276. (4)
277. (3)	278. (3)	279. (1)	280. (1)
281. (4)	282. (3)	283. (1)	284. (3)
285. (4)	286. (2)	287. (4)	288. (3)
289. (3)	290. (4)	291. (4)	292. (1)
293. (4)	294. (2)	295. (4)	296. (1)
297. (3)	298. (2)	299. (3)	300. (1)
301. (4)	302. (2)	303. (3)	304. (1)
305. (2)	306. (3)	307. (1)	308. (4)
309. (1)	310. (4)	311. (1)	312. (4)
313. (2)	314. (2)	315. (2)	316. (3)
317. (3)	318. (4)	319. (1)	320. (3)
321. (2)	322. (4)	323. (2)	324. (1)
325. (3)	326. (2)	327. (2)	328. (4)
329. (2)	330. (2)	331. (4)	332. (2)
333. (4)	334. (3)	335. (4)	336. (1)
337. (3)	338. (3)	339. (1)	340. (2)
341. (1)	342. (3)	343. (4)	344. (1)
345. (4)	346. (4)	347. (1)	348. (2)
349. (2)	350. (3)	351. (1)	352. (2)
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357. (2)	358. (4)	359. (4)	360. (3)
361. (3)	362. (2)	363. (1)	364. (2)
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373. (1)	374. (3)	375. (4)	376. (4)

377. (1)	378. (2)	379. (2)	380. (4)
381. (3)	382. (3)	383. (2)	384. (1)
385. (3)	386. (3)	387. (2)	388. (2)
389. (1)	390. (2)	391. (1)	392. (4)
393. (2)	394. (2)	395. (2)	396. (4)
397. (2)	398. (4)	399. (3)	400. (3)
401. (4)	402. (1)	403. (1)	404. (3)
405. (4)	406. (3)	407. (1)	408. (1)
409. (3)	410. (1)	411. (3)	412. (1)
413. (1)	414. (3)	415. (4)	416. (3)
417. (4)	418. (3)	419. (1)	420. (1)
421. (2)	422. (1)	423. (3)	424. (2)
425. (1)	426. (2)	427. (2)	428. (4)
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433. (3)	434. (4)	435. (3)	436. (3)
437. (2)	438. (1)	439. (4)	440. (1)
441. (3)	442. (4)	443. (4)	444. (1)
445. (2)	446. (4)	447. (4)	448. (1)
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453. (4)	454. (3)	455. (2)	456. (1)
457. (3)	458. (1)	459. (1)	460. (4)
461. (1)	462. (1)	463. (4)	464. (4)
465. (1)	466. (2)	467. (1)	468. (2)
469. (2)	470. (4)	471. (4)	472. (1)
473. (1)	474. (2)	475. (3)	476. (2)
477. (2)	478. (1)	479. (4)	480. (2)
481. (3)	482. (4)	483. (2)	484. (1)
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489. (1)	490. (4)	491. (1)	492. (2)
493. (4)	494. (1)	495. (1)	496. (1)
497. (4)	498. (3)	499. (3)	500. (2)
501. (4)	502. (2)	503. (4)	504. (1)
505. (2)	506. (2)	507. (2)	508. (3)
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513. (1)	514. (4)	515. (3)	516. (3)
517. (4)	518. (1)	519. (3)	520. (1)
521. (2)	522. (1)	523. (3)	524. (3)
525. (2)	526. (4)	527. (3)	528. (1)
529. (3)	530. (3)	531. (1)	532. (2)
533. (4)	534. (2)	535. (1)	536. (4)
537. (2)	538. (3)	539. (3)	540. (2)
541. (3)	542. (3)	543. (4)	544. (1)
545. (3)	546. (4)	547. (4)	548. (3)
549. (2)	550. (4)	551. (2)	552. (1)
553. (2)	554. (1)	555. (1)	556. (4)
557. (1)	558. (1)	559. (3)	560. (4)

561. (4)	562. (4)	563. (2)	564. (3)
565. (2)	566. (1)	567. (4)	568. (3)
569. (3)	570. (3)	571. (2)	572. (1)
573. (4)	574. (3)	575. (1)	576. (4)
577. (1)	578. (1)	579. (1)	580. (2)
581. (3)	582. (4)	583. (3)	584. (3)
585. (3)	586. (1)	587. (3)	588. (4)
589. (2)	590. (2)	591. (1)	592. (3)
593. (3)	594. (4)	595. (3)	596. (3)
597. (1)	598. (4)	599. (3)	600. (1)
601. (4)	602. (2)	603. (2)	604. (3)
605. (3)	606. (4)	607. (3)	608. (2)
609. (4)	610. (3)	611. (3)	612. (1)
613. (1)	614. (4)	615. (4)	616. (1)
617. (1)	618. (2)	619. (1)	620. (1)
621. (2)	622. (4)	623. (4)	624. (4)
625. (1)	626. (4)	627. (2)	628. (2)
629. (3)	630. (2)	631. (4)	632. (4)
633. (3)	634. (3)	635. (4)	636. (3)
637. (1)	638. (4)	639. (3)	640. (3)
641. (4)	642. (1)	643. (3)	644. (2)
645. (4)	646. (2)	647. (4)	648. (4)
649. (1)	650. (1)	651. (1)	652. (4)
653. (1)	654. (4)	655. (1)	656. (1)
657. (2)	658. (3)	659. (3)	660. (4)
661. (1)	662. (4)	663. (3)	664. (3)
665. (3)	666. (4)	667. (3)	668. (3)
669. (4)	670. (4)	671. (2)	672. (4)
673. (3)	674. (2)	675. (3)	676. (4)
677. (4)	678. (1)	679. (1)	680. (3)
681. (2)	682. (2)	683. (1)	684. (2)
685. (1)	686. (2)	687. (3)	688. (1)
689. (3)	690. (2)	691. (3)	692. (1)
693. (4)	694. (4)	695. (1)	696. (3)
697. (1)	698. (1)	699. (3)	700. (2)
701. (3)	702. (4)	703. (4)	704. (2)
705. (3)	706. (3)	707. (1)	708. (3)
709. (2)	710. (3)	711. (3)	712. (1)
713. (2)	714. (4)	715. (2)	716. (4)
717. (2)	718. (3)	719. (1)	720. (2)
721. (4)	722. (3)	723. (4)	724. (3)
725. (3)	726. (4)	727. (4)	728. (3)
729. (3)	730. (2)	731. (1)	732. (1)
733. (4)	734. (1)	735. (4)	736. (2)
737. (1)	738. (1)	739. (4)	740. (2)
741. (2)	742. (4)	743. (1)	744. (1)
745. (2)	746. (4)	747. (1)	748. (1)

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749. (4)	750. (3)	751. (3)	752. (1)
753. (2)	754. (4)	755. (2)	756. (3)
757. (2)	758. (4)	759. (3)	760. (1)
761. (3)	762. (2)	763. (3)	764. (2)
765. (3)	766. (1)	767. (2)	768. (4)
769. (1)	770. (3)	771. (1)	772. (3)
773. (2)	774. (4)	775. (1)	776. (3)
777. (3)	778. (1)	779. (3)	780. (3)
781. (1)	782. (2)	783. (1)	784. (3)
785. (3)	786. (2)	787. (2)	788. (2)
789. (3)	790. (3)	791. (1)	792. (2)
793. (4)	794. (1)	795. (4)	796. (3)
797. (2)	798. (3)	799. (4)	800. (4)
801. (3)	802. (4)	803. (3)	804. (3)
805. (2)	806. (4)	807. (1)	808. (2)
809. (3)	810. (2)	811. (2)	812. (1)
813. (3)	814. (4)	815. (4)	816. (2)
817. (1)	818. (2)	819. (2)	820. (1)
821. (2)	822. (2)	823. (3)	824. (2)
825. (2)	826. (3)	827. (3)	828. (3)
829. (3)	830. (3)	831. (3)	832. (4)
833. (1)	834. (4)	835. (2)	836. (3)
837. (2)	838. (4)	839. (2)	840. (2)
841. (4)	842. (2)	843. (1)	844. (3)
845. (3)	846. (2)	847. (4)	848. (3)
849. (1)	850. (4)	851. (2)	852. (2)
853. (1)	854. (3)	855. (3)	856. (4)
857. (2)	858. (3)	859. (1)	860. (3)
861. (3)	862. (2)	863. (3)	864. (3)
865. (2)	866. (4)	867. (2)	868. (2)
869. (3)	870. (1)	871. (1)	872. (3)
873. (3)	874. (2)	875. (2)	876. (4)
877. (4)	878. (1)	879. (1)	880. (4)
881. (2)	882. (1)	883. (4)	884. (2)
885. (1)	886. (2)	887. (3)	888. (3)
889. (2)	890. (2)	891. (1)	892. (2)
893. (1)	894. (2)	895. (2)	896. (1)
897. (4)	898. (2)	899. (3)	900. (2)
901. (3)	902. (4)	903. (2)	904. (4)
905. (3)	906. (3)	907. (1)	908. (2)
909. (1)	910. (2)	911. (4)	912. (1)
913. (2)	914. (3)	915. (4)	916. (1)
917. (1)	918. (1)	919. (4)	920. (3)
921. (2)	922. (3)	923. (3)	924. (2)
925. (1)	926. (2)	927. (3)	928. (3
929. (3)	930. (4)	931. (2)	

EXPLANATIONS

1. (3) under a cloud : under a suspicion
   - As he behaved in an abnormal way, his activities were under a cloud.

   The best option is under suspicion.
2. (4) flogging a dead horse : wasting your effort by trying to do something that is no longer possible
   - He was warned again and again, but now I think there is no use flogging a dead horse.

   The best option is wasting time in useful effort.
3. (4) look down upon : think you are better than somebody/something
   - He always looks down upon his poor brother.

   The best option is regard with contempt.
4. (2) face the music : to accept or deal with criticism or punishment for something you have done
   - He is prepared to face the music for his conduct at the meeting.

   The best option is get reprimanded.
5. (3) token strike : a brief strike intended to convey the strength of feeling on a disputed issue
   - The workers went on a one-day token strike to get their demands fulfilled.

   The best option is short strike held as a warning.
6. (4) fell foul of : to get into trouble with a person/an organisation because of doing something wrong
   - The boy fell foul of his best friend, when he disagreed to his friends's opinion.

   The best option is got into trouble with.
7. (3) by fits and starts : impulsively and irregularly
   - A sincere student works regularly, not by fits and starts.

   The best option is irregularly.
8. (4) enough rope : to allow freedom to do what one wants
   - The question was so irrelevant that it gave the interviewee enough rope to frame her own answer.

   The best option is enough freedom for action.
9. (3) all at sea : confused and not knowing what to do
   - I'm all at sea with these new rules and regulations.

   The best option is puzzled.
10. (4) sweeping statement : too general and failing to think about or understand
    - His sweeping statement left the board speechless.

    The best option is generalised statement.
11. (3) in a tight corner : in a difficult situation
    - Unexpected excuses put him in a tight corner.

    The best option is in a difficult situation.
12. (2) a wild goose chase : a search for something that is impossible for you to find or that does not exist, that makes you waste a lot of time
    - I cannot accompany you in this wild goose chase.

    The best option is futile search.
13. (3) does not hold water : cannot be believed
    - His argument is baseless and does not hold water.

    The best option is cannot be believed.
14. (1) on the cuff : on credit
    - I helped him clean up the shop, so the mechanic gave me an oil change on the cuff.

    The best option is on credit.
15. (1) out and out : in every way; complete
    - What she said was an out and out a lie.

    The best option is totally.
16. (3) a white elephant : a thing that is useless and no longer needed, although it may have cost a lot of money
    - The new office block has become an expensive white elephant.

    The best option is costly or troublesome possession.
17. (2) fair and square : honest and according to the rules

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I He is fair and square in his dealings.

The best option is honest.

18. (2) no love lost between : do not like each other

I These is no love lost between them.

The best option is not on good terms.

19. (1) played havoc : caused damage, destruction or confusion

I The severe earthquake played havoc all around the area.

The best option is caused destruction.

20. (3) green thumb : a person good at making plants grow

I Her beautiful garden shows that she has a green thumb.

The best option is to have a natural interest in gardening.

21. (1) took to his heels : ran away

I As soon as the thief saw the police, he took to his heels.

The best option is ran away in fear.

22. (2) hard and fast : that cannot be changed in any circumstances

I One must abide by the hard and fast rules of this organisation.

The best option is strict.

23. (3) off and on : from time to time; now and again; occasionally

I She always remains sick. She has to visit the doctor off and on.

The best option is occasionally.

24. (1) murdered in cold blood : murdering in a way that is deliberately cruel/with no pity

I The whole family was murdered in cold blood.

The best option is a murder done without feeling.

25. (3) going places : to be getting more and more successful in your life or career

I Maria writes very well. She is definitely going places.

The best option is talented and successful.

26. (3) drew on his fancy : used his imagination

I Painters draw on their fancy in their sketches and paintings.

The best option is used his imagination.

27. (3) play through his nose : to pay too much money for something

I We paid through the nose for that vacation.

The best option is pay an extremely high price

28. (4) rest on their laurels : to feel so satisfied with what you have already achieved that you do not try to do any more.

(1) complacent : too satisfied with yourself or with a situation, so that you may not feel that any change is necessary

I Despite our success, this is not the time to rest on our laurels.

The best option is to be complacent.

29. (3) to give him a piece of my mind : to tell somebody that you disapprove of his behaviour or angry with him

I I've had enough of Raju. I'm going to give him a piece of my mind.

The best option is to reprimand him.

30. (1) to stave off : to prevent something bad from affecting you for a period of time; to delay something

I He could stave off an open argument.

The best option is postpone.

31. (4) takes after : to look or behave like an older member of your family, especially your mother or father

I John takes after his grand father.

The best option is resembles.

32. (1) made no bones about : to be honest and open about something; not to hesitate to do something

I She made no bones about in accepting her defeat at the Olympics.

The best option is did not have any hesitation in.

33. (4) heads will roll : will be punished because of something that has happened

I When the company's year-end results are known, heads will roll.

The best option is dismissals will occur.

34. (3) made a clean breast of : to tell the truth about something so that you may no longer feel guilty

I You'll feel better if you make a clean breast of the incident.

The best option is confessed without reserve.

35. (2) to keep up : to continue to be in contact with somebody

I He couldn't keep up with his friends who went into business.

The best option is to keep in touch.

36. (3) souring wild oats : (of young men) to go through a period of wild behaviour while young, especially having a lot of romantic or sexual relationships

I He sowed his wild oats in early life, but has become sober now.

The best option is irresponsible pleasure seeking in young age.

37. (3) stand-offish : not friendly towards other people; aloof

I He can be quite stand-offish and rude, even to his friends.

The best option is indifferent.

38. (3) blowing your own trumpet : to praise your own abilities and achievements; boast

I Anyone will tell you she's one of the best journalists we have got, although she never blows her own trumpet.

The best option is prasising your own abilities and achievements.

39. (3) an axe to grind : to have private reasons for being involved in something or for arguing for a particular cause

I He claimed to be disinterested, but I knew he had an axe to grind.

The best option is a private interest to serve.

40. (2) an open book : can easily understand and know everything about somebody

I Your health secrets will be an open book to anyone who can do an online search.

The best option is one that held no secrets.

41. (1) reading between the lines : looking for or discovering a meaning

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I Reading between the lines of the letter, she realised that her friend was in great trouble.

The best option is looking for meanings that are not actually expressed.

42. (2) to give the devil his due : said when you admit that someone you don't like or admire does have some good qualities

I I don't like her views, but still I give the devil her due; she has always something important to say.

The best option is to give encouragement even to the enemy.

43. (4) to eat humble pie : to say and show that you are sorry for a mistake that you made

I The producers of the advertisement had to eat humble pie for misrepresenting the facts.

The best option is to apologise.

44. (2) Hobson's choice : a situation in which somebody has no choice because if he does not accept what is offered, he will get nothing

I We didn't really want that particular hotel, but it was a case of Hobson's choice.

The best option is no real choice at all.

45. (1) take with a grain of salt : to hear/ listen/believe with some doubt

I You must take anything she says with a grain of salt. She doesn't always speak the truth.

The best option is to listen to something with considerable doubt.

46. (2) reading between the lines : looking for or discovering a meaning; something that is not openly stated

I Reading between the lines of the letter, she realised that her friend was in great trouble.

The best option is understanding the sense rather than the actual words.

47. (2) by fits and starts : impulsively and irregularly

I A sincere student works regularly, not by fits and starts

The best option is irregularly.

48. (4) put up with : to accept somebody/something that is annoying, unpleasant, etc. without complaining

I I cannot put up with your constant complaining any longer.

The best option is tolerate

49. (1) talking through his hat : to say silly things while you are talking about a subject you do not understand

I He was talking through his hat when he described the shipwreck.

The best option is talking nonsense.

50. (4) go through fire and water : face any difficulty

I They went through fire and water to ensure the child's safety.

The best option is undergo any risk.

51. (2) ran riot : to act without restraint or control

I The children ran riot when there was nobody (elders) at home.

The best option is acted without restraint.

52. (2) give in : to admit that you have been defeated by somebody/something

I The strikers seem determined, and are not likely to give in.

The best option is yield.

53. (1) cheek by jowl : side by side, close together

I The two families lived cheek by jowl in one house.

The best option is very near.

54. (2) gave the game away : betray; to make known something that somebody wants to keep secret

I Though they were the oldest of the employees of the company, they were giving the game away.

The best option is gave out the secret.

55. (1) turn an honest penny : to earn money honestly

I I cannot miss the opportunity of turning an honest penny.

The best option is make a legitimate living.

56. (1) a dark horse : a person who does not tell other people much about his life, and who surprises other people by having interesting qualities; a person taking part in a race, etc., who surprises everyone by winning

I 17 - year - old Karan could also be a dark horse for the medal in the Olympiad.

The best option is an unfore seen competitor.

57. (2) to run across : to meet somebody or find something by chance

I I ran across some old friends at the Mall.

The best option is to meet by chance.

58. (1) to get one's own back : to obtain something again after having lost it; have one's revenge

I She finally saw a chance to get her own back.

The best option is to get one's revenge.

59. (2) to steer clear of : to avoid a person or thing because it may cause problems

I Dad warned us to steer clear of Dr. Gupta and his poor advice.

The best option is avoid.

60. (4) to beat a retreat : to go away or back quickly, especially to avoid something unpleasant

I The dog beat a retreat to its own yard.

The best option is to run away in fear.

61. (1) to blaze a trail : to be the first to do/ to discover something that others follow

I The hospital has blazed a trail in developing new techniques for treating infertility.

The best option is to lead the way as a pioneer.

62. (3) red-letter day : an important day, or a day that you will remember, because of something good that happened then.

I 15th August is a red-letter day in the history of India.

The best option is happy and significant day

63. (3) have the last laugh : to make someone who has criticized or defeated you, look stupid by succeeding at something more important

I They fined her last year but she had the last laugh because she was taken on by her rivals at once.

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The best option is to be victorious at the end of an argument.

64. (1) turn a deaf ear : to ignore or refuse to listen to somebody/something
- Sheela turned a deaf ear to our pleadings.

The best option is disregard.

65. (4) to smell a rat : to suspect that something is wrong about a situation
- I don't think this was an accident. I smell a rat.

The best option is to suspect a trick.

66. (1) make a clean breast of : to speak the truth about something that you longer feel guilty
- You'll feel better if you make a clean breast of the incident.

The best option is confessed.

67. (1) done for : to be in a very bad situation; to be certain to fail
- I'm sorry. This whole scheme is done for.

The best option is ruined.

68. (3) on the level : honest; legal; above board
- You can trust Shivam. He is strictly on the level.

The best option is honest and sincere.

69. (1) made ducks and drakes of : to squander; to waste
- Ritesh made ducks and drakes of the vast property he had possessed.

The best option is squandered

70. (1) went to the winds : to be dissipated; to be utterly lost
- All his hard work and sincerity went to the winds, when he failed to achieve the target.

The best option is dissipated

71. (3) at one's wits, end : to be so worried by a problem that you do not know what to do next; to be puzzled
- I've tried every possible source but without success, and now I'm at my wits, end.

The best option is to get puzzled

72. (1) to take someone to task : to criticize somebody strongly for something he has done
- The teacher took Shalu to task for her misbehaviour.

The best option is to scold someone

73. (4) to face the music : to expect or deal with criticism or punishment for something you have done
- He is prepared to face the music for his conduct at the meeting.

The best option is to bear the consequences

74. (2) to blow one's own trumpet : to boast
- Anyone will tell you she's one of the best journalists we have got, although she never blows her own trumpet.

The best option is to praise one's own self.

75. (3) to run one down : to criticize somebody/something in an unkind manner

(1) disparage : to suggest that somebody/something is not important/valuable; belittle
- Shefalli was always run down by her friends.

The best option is to disparage someone.

76. (1) at a snail's pace : very slowly
- Things are moving at a snail's pace, but we'll finish on time.

The best option is very slowly.

77. (2) to turn a deaf ear : to ignore/refuse to listen to somebody/something
- Sheela turned a deaf ear to our pleadings.

The best option is to be indifferent.

78. (1) to take to one's heels : to run away from somebody/something
- As soon as the thief saw the police, he took to his heels.

The best option is to run off.

79. (4) to have something up one's sleeves : to keep a plan or an idea secret until you need to use it
- I have something up my sleeve that will solve all your problems.

The best option is having a secret plan.

80. (3) to end in smoke : efforts that come to nothing or are useless
- All his schemes ended in smoke.

The best option is to come to nothing.

81. (2) helter-skelter : done in a hurry and in a way that lacks unity
- Clothes were scattered helter-skelter.

The best option is in disorderly haste.

82. (1) leaps and bounds : very quickly; in large amounts
- India is progressing by leaps and bounds.

The best option is rapidly.

83. (3) Herculean task : a task needing a lot of strength, determination or effort
- It was a matter of Herculean task for him to be selected for the Olympic Games.

The best option is a work requiring very great effort.

84. (4) got the sack : dismissed from a job
- Ravi got the sack today. He is always late.

The best option is was dismissed from.

85. (1) put up with : to accept somebody/something that is annoying. unpleasant etc. without complaining

(1) endure : to bear; to experience and deal with something that is painful or unpleasant, especially without complaining

(2) evade : to escape from somebody/something or avoid meeting somebody

(3) suppress : to put arn end, often by force

(4) assume : to think or accept that something is true but without having proof of it
- I cannot put up with your constant complaining any longer.

The best option is endure.

86. (3) a fair-weather friend : somebody who stops being a friend when you are in trouble
- I had a lot of money and I knew a lot of people, but most of them turned out to be fair-weather friends.

The best option is a friend who deserts you in difficulties.

87. (4) to die in harness : to die at one's work

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I My friend, Rashi, died in harness.
The best option is still in service.

88. (4) to keep under wraps : being kept secret until sometime in the future
I We kept the plan under wraps until after the election.
The best option is secret.

89. (1) like a phoenix : to be powerful or successful again
a magic bird that lives for several hundred years before burning itself and then being born again from its ashes
I The Indian Industry has risen like a phoenix after Independence.
The best option is with a new life.

90. (1) a sore point with : a subject that makes you feel angry or upset when it is mentioned
sore : annoyed ; upset and angry
I I tried not to make any reference to his drinking habits. I know it's a sore point with his wife at the moment.
The best option is something which hurts.

91. (1) on the verge of : very near to the moment when somebody does something or something happens
(1) brink : in a very new, dangerous or existing situation; the extreme edge of land.
(2) outset : at/from the beginning of
I Sara was on the verge of tears when she heard the news.
The best option is on the brink of.

92. (3) of no avail : of little or no use
I Everything I did to help her was of no avail.
The best option is useless.

93. (1) leaps and bounds : very quickly; in large amounts
I India is progressing by leaps and bounds.
The best option is rapidly.

94. (1) out of thin air : from nowhere or nothing, as if by magic
I Suddenly, out of thin air, the messenger appeared.
The best option is appear suddenly.

95. (4) a bolt from the blue : an event or a piece of news which is sudden and unexpected; a complete surprise
I She seemed to be very involved in her job, so her resignation came as a bolt from the blue.
The best option is something unexpected and unpleasant.

96. (2) made my flesh creep : made me feel afraid or full of disgust
I The story of the killings made my flesh creep.
The best option is horrified me.

97. (4) burnt his boats : to do something that makes it impossible to return to the previous situation later
(1) retreat : to move away/back
I Turning down one job before you have another leads to burning your boats.
The best option is left no means of retreat.

98. (3) cannot hold a candle : is not so good as
I This hotel can't hold a candle to the palace.
The best option is cannot be compared to.

99. (2) brought up : raise; to care for a child, teaching him or her how to behave; to mention a subject or start to talk about it
I We were having a pleasant chat until someone brought up politics.
The best option is introduced for discussion.

100. (1) cut no ice with me : to have no influence or effect
I I don't care who you are, It cuts no ice with me.
The best option is had no influence on me.

101. (4) the green-eyed monster : used as a way of talking about jealousy
I Do you think his criticisms for Ramesh are valid or is it just a case of a green-eyed monster ?
The best option is Jealousy

102. (2) to fight tooth and nail : to fight in a determined way for what you want
I They vowed to fight the new legislation tooth and nail.
The best option is to oppose resolutely.

103. (2) at one's wit's end : to get puzzled
I I've tried every possible source but without success, and now I'm at my wit's end.
The best option is to be puzzled.

104. (3) turned a deaf ear : ignored/refused to listen
I Sheela turned a deaf ear to our pleadings.
The best option is disregarded.

105. (3) to be always at his beck and call : always ready to obey somebody's orders
I There were a dozen of maids and waiters at our beck and call.
The best option is at his disposal.

106. (4) in the long run : concerning a longer period in the future
I He realized that in the long run, their argument wouldn't seem so useless.
The best option is ultimately.

107. (3) in the good books : used for saying that somebody is pleased with you
I I cleaned the bathroom yesterday. So, I'm in mum's good books.
The best option is in favour with the boss.

108. (2) by leaps and bounds : rapidly; very quickly
I India is progressing by leaps and bounds.
The best option is very quickly

109. (3) the pros and cons : arguments or considerations for and against something; advantages and disadvantages
I We will discuss all the pros and cons before we decide to add a new wing to the library.
The best option is consider all facts.

110. (4) got the sack : dismissed from a job
I Ravi got the sack today. He is always late.
The best option is was dismissed from.

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111. (2) no love lost between : do not like each other
I These is no love lost between them.
The best option is not on good terms.

112. (3) sitting on the fence : to avoid becoming involved in deciding/ influencing something
I The shrewd man is sitting on the fence in the quarrel.
The best option is hesitating which side to take.

113. (2) read between the lines : looking for meanings that are not actually expressed
I Reading between the lines of the letter, she realised that her friend was in great trouble.
The best option is understand the hidden meaning.

114. (3) to play to the gallery : to behave in an exaggerated way to attract people's attention
I Akshay is a competent actor, but he has a tendency to play to the gallery.
The best option is to seek to win approval.

115. (3) at stake : that can be won/ lost, depending on the success of a particular action
I I have everything at stake on this bet.
The best option is in danger.

116. (3) struck a chill to the heart : to make somebody be afraid
I The introduction of Boards in Class VIII struck a chill to the heart of all the students.
The best option is aroused fear.

117. (3) within a stone's throw : a very short distance away
I Her house is within a stone's throw from mine.
The best option is very near to.

118. (2) bone to pick : to be angry with somebody about something and want to discuss it with him; to have grounds for a quarrel.
I I have a bone to pick with my sister.
The best option is cause of quarrel.

119. (2) a red-letter day : an important day
I 15th August is a red-letter day in the history of India.
The best option is an important day.

120. (3) dropping names : to mention famous people you know or have met in order to impress others
I Dropping names to impress ones friends is a common practice.
The best option is hinting at high connections.

121. (4) blue-eyed boy : a person treated with special favour by somebody
I He was very much the blue-eyed boy in the office.
The best option is favourites.

122. (1) run into : to experience difficulties
incurred : to pay some charges/amount
I We have run into extra expenses with the renovation.
The best option is incurred.

123. (2) blow over : to go away without having a serious effect
I The scandal will soon blow over.
The best option is pass off.

124. (3) to take into account : to consider particular facts, circumstances, etc. while making a decision about something
I I hope you'll take Mr. Gupta advice into account when you plan the party.
The best option is to consider.

125. (4) pros and cons : arguments or considerations for and against something; advantages and disadvantages
I We have been discussing the pros and cons of buying a house.
The best option is for and against.

126. (3) to carry out : to do and complete a task
(1) execute : to do a piece of work
I The clerk was asked to carry out the order as quickly as possible.
The best option is execute.

127. (3) spilling the beans : to tell somebody something that should be kept secret or private
(1) revealing : to disclose
(2) discreetly : tactfully
I The officer was expelled from his position for spilling the beans about office.
The best option is revealing the information discreetly.

128. (3) by leaps and bounds : rapidly; very quickly
I India is progressing by leaps and bounds.
The best option is at a rapid pace.

129. (1) laying off : an act of making people unemployed because there is no more work left for them to do; to stop employing
I The automobile factory laid five hundred people off from work.
The best option is dismissal from jobs of.

130. (4) take thee at thy word : believe someone truly
I I told my friend, "I take thee at thy word."
The best option is truly believe you.

131. (2) lay out : to spend money; fork out
I The rich couple laid out a fortune on jewellery for the wedding.
The best option is spend.

132. (2) to go the whole hog : to do something thoroughly or completely
I It was going to cost as much to repair my fridge, So I thought I would go the whole hog and buy a new one.
The best option is to do it completely.

133. (3) bad blood : feelings of hatred or strong dislike
I There is no bad blood between us.
The best option is angry feeling.

134. (2) a good samaritan : a person who gives help and sympathy to people who need it
I He's such a good samaritan. He goes shopping for his granny when she is ill.
The best option is a helpful person.

135. (3) set the record straight : to give people the correct information about something in order to make it clear that what they previously believed was in fact wrong
I The manager told that Rahul was to blame, but he soon set the record straight.
The best option is give a correct account.

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136. (3) close shave : a situation in which you only just manage to avoid an accident, etc.
I The car passed so close to us; it was really a close shave.
The best option is narrow escape.

137. (2) fits and starts : irregularly
I A sincere student works regularly, not by fits and starts.
The best option is not regularly.

138. (3) shook in their shoes : to be very frightened / nervous
I She shook in her shoes after the accident.
The best option is trembled with fear.

139. (1) in high spirits : cheerful and full of hope and enthusiasm
I When she came to know that she would receive an award that evening, she was in high spirits.
The best option is full of hope and enthusiasm.

140. (1) sharp practice : clever but possibly dishonest
I The firm is known for its sharp practices, so I would rather not deal with it.
The best option is dishonest means.

141. (2) in the good books : in favour with
I I clean the bathroom yesterday. So, I'm in mum's good books.
The best option is in favour with.

142. (1) fed up : bored or unhappy, especially with a situation that has continued for too long
I I'm fed up with her; she always keeps me waiting.
The best option is annoyed

143. (3) a while elephant : a costly but useless possession
I The new office block has become an expensive white elephant.
The best option is a costly but useless possession.

144. (2) ins and outs : all the details, especially the complicated / difficult ones
I Jatin knows the ins and outs of repairing computers.
The best option is full details.

145. (1) went to the winds : to be dissipated; to be utterly lost
I All his hard work and sincerity went to the winds, when he failed to achieve the target.
The best option is dissipated

146. (3) storm in a tea cup : a lot of anger or worry about something that is not important
I The argument at the office turned into a storm in a tea cup.
The best option is commotion over a trivial matter.

147. (4) set their face against : to be determined to oppose somebody / something
I Mother had set her face against my having music lessons with this teacher in the city.
The best option is opposed strongly.

148. (4) currying favour with : to try to get somebody to like or support by praising or helping him a lot
(1) ingratiating : trying too hard to please somebody
I The government has promised lower taxes in an attempt to curry favour with the voters.
The best option is ingratiating itself with.

149. (1) to mince matters : to mix facts unduly
I One must not mince matters; one must say what one means.
The best option is to confuse issues.

150. (3) take for granted : to pre-suppose as certainly true; to accept readily
I We take so many things for granted in our houses.
The best option is to accept readily.

151. (4) high and dry : to leave someone helpless
I They walked out of the party, leaving me high and dry.
The best option is neglected.

152. (3) turned his head : to make a person feel too proud in a way that other people find annoying
I Sudden prosperity has turned his head.
The best option is changed him completely.

153. (1) turns up her nose at : to reject / dismiss scornfully
I He turned his nose up at my offer of soup.
The best option is despises

154. (4) fell back : to move or turn back
I Finally, the army at the LOC had to fall back.
The best option is turned back.

155. (2) ended in a fiasco : a total failure
(1) fiasco : something that does not succeed
I The party ended in a fiasco.
The best option is was an utter failure.

156. (1) cut him off, without a shilling : disinherit; to refuse to let somebody receive any of your property after you have died.
I Mr. James cut their son off without a shilling.
The best option is disinherited him.

157. (4) fell through : not to be completed, or not to happen
I Hope our plans don't fall through.
The best option is failed

158. (1) too many irons in the fire : to be involved in several activities / areas of business at the same time, hoping that at least one will be successful
I It is better if you don't have too many irons in the fire.
The best option is is engaged in too many enterprises at the same time.

159. (3) let the cat out of the bag : to tell a secret carelessly or by mistake
I Mom let cat out of the bag and told us that Akhil was engaged.
The best option is told her about it unintentionally.

160. (3) read between the lines : find more meanings than the words appear to express
I Reading between the lines of the letter, she realised that her friend was in great trouble.
The best option is find more meaning than the words appear to express.

161. (4) threw down the glove : gave a challenge
I Rajesh threw down the glove to his opponents.
The best option is gave a challenge.

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162. (3) fought to the bitter end : continue fighting till the end and try winning regardless of consequences
I The climbers fought to the bitter end till they reached the summit.
The best option is carried on a contest regardless of the consequences.

163. (2) to catch up with : to reach the same level or standard as somebody who was better or more advanced
I Ramesh finally caught up with his brother in height.
The best option is to come to their level.

164. (2) the man in the street : an average/ordinary person
I The man in the street has little interest in literature.
The best option is the ordinary man.

165. (1) put his foot down : to be very strict in opposing what somebody wishes to do; take a firm stand
I She put her foot down and said we could not go to the carnival.
The best option is asserted his authority.

166. (2) came out of his shell : to become less shy and more confident while talking to other people
I Sanju used to be very withdrawn but he's really coming out of his shell now after joining the army.
The best option is became more sociable.

167. (4) playing to the gallery : to seek to win approval
I Akshay is a competent actor, but he has a tendency to play to the gallery.
The best option is appeasing the masses.

168. (1) His blood ran cold : become very frightened
I The thought of the damage such a bomb could do made my blood run cold.
The best option is He was frightened

169. (1) man in the street : an ordinary person; the common man
I The man in the street has little interest in literature.
The best option is an ordinary person.

170. (3) hadn't a leg to stand on : unable to prove something or explain why something is reasonable
I He doesn't have a leg to stand on in this debate.
The best option is did not have much hope of getting it.

171. (1) gave vent to their feelings : to express a feeling, especially anger, strongly
I Suman gave vent to her feeling by shouting at Sheela.
The best option is to express.

172. (1) bear with : to be patient with somebody/something
I Just bear with me while I finish downloading this file.
The best option is have patience with.

173. (3) blowing his own trumpet : praising oneself; boasting
I Anyone will tell you she's one of the best journalists we have got, although she never blows her own trumpet.
The best option is praising himself.

174. (1) making hay while the sun shines : to make good use of opportunities, conditions, etc. while they last
I Car sales have finally improved. So we're making hay while the sun shines.
The best option is taking advantage of a favourable opportunity.

175. (3) laid down their arms : stop fighting
I The prisoners were instructed to lay down their arms.
The best option is surrendered.

176. (2) over head and ears : completely; very much
I He was over head and ears in trouble.
The best option is completely.

177. (2) by fits and starts : impulsively and irregularly
I A sincere student works regularly, not by fits and starts
The best option is irregularly.

178. (2) to stand on his feet : to be independent and be able to take care of yourself
I You should learn to stand on your own feet.
The best option is to be independent.

179. (3) a bone of contention : a subject which causes disagreement and arguments beween people
I The question of a fence between the houses has become a bone of contention.
The best option is a subject of dispute.

180. (1) turned a deaf ear : ignored; paid no attention
I Sheela turned a deaf ear to our pleadings.
The best option is paid no heed.

181. (2) to take to heart : to be very upset by something that somebody says or does
I She took the rejection of college to heart.
The best option is to grieve over.

182. (2) yeoman's service : very useful work
I We should all put in yeoman's service to achieve success.
The best option is excellent work.

183. (2) to face the music : to be punished; to bear the consequences
I He is prepared to face the music for his conduct at the meeting.
The best option is to bear the consequences

184. (4) to put up with : to tolerate
I I cannot put up with your constant complaining any longer.
The best option is to tolerate.

185. (4) to call it a day : to decide or agree to stop doing something; to retire
I I'm tired. Let's call it a day.
None of the above

186. (2) a damp squib : an event that is disappointing because it is not so exciting or impressive as expected
I The party turned out to be a bit of a damp squib.
The best option is a disappointing result.

187. (1) in cold blood : acting in a way that is deliberately cruel; with no pity
I The killer walked up and shot the woman in cold blood.
The best option is angrily.

188. (2) to take someone for a ride : to cheat or trick somebody

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I Nowadays, the salesmen take us for a ride.

The best option is to deceive someone.

189. (2) to move heaven and earth : to do everything you possibly can in order to achieve something

I I would move heaven and earth to get an apartment here.

The best option is to try everything possible.

190. (4) to smell a rat : to suspect that something is wrong about a situation

I I don't think this was an accident. I smell a rat.

The best option is to be suspicious.

191. (3) a bolt from the blue : an event or a piece of news which is sudden and unexpected; a complete surprise

I She seemed to be very involved in her job, so her resignation came as a bolt from the blue.

The best option is an unexpected event.

192. (3) cold comfort : the fact that something that would normally be good does not make you happy because the whole situation is bad

I It was cold comfort to the student that others had failed as he had done.

The best option is slight satisfaction.

193. (2) to be all at sea : confused and not knowing what to do

I I'm all at sea with these new rules and regulations.

The best option is lost and confused.

194. (2) to take to one's heels : to run away from somebody/something

I As soon as the thief saw the police, he took to his heels.

The best option is to run away.

195. (4) to bite the dust : to fail; to be defeated or destroyed; to die

I The soldier was too young to bite the dust. (to die)

None of the above

196. (1) to strain every nerve : to try as hard as you can to do something

I I was straining every nerve to catch what they were saying.

The best option is to make utmost efforts.

197. (2) to flog a dead horse : to waste your effort by trying to do something that is no longer possible

I He was warned again and again, but now I think there is no use flogging a dead horse.

The best option is to attempt to do the impossible.

198. (2) to show a clean pair of heels : to escape by superior speed; to outrun.

I Sam showed them all a clean pair of heels as he raced for the finishing line.

The best option is to escape.

199. (3) to die in harness : to die while in service (job/work)

I My friend, Rashi, died in harness.

The best option is to die while in service.

200. (3) to feather one's nest : to make oneself rich, especially in a way that is wrong and dishonest

I Ravish feathered his nest through his connection with big business houses.

The best option is to profit in a dishonest way.

201. (2) a bolt from the blue : a complete surprise

I She seemed to be very involved in her job, so her resignation came as a bolt from the blue.

The best option is unexpected.

202. (3) sailing in the same boat : to be in the same difficult situation

I Everyone's got too much work; we're all sailing in the same boat.

The best option is being in the same difficult situation.

203. (1) gift of the gab : the ability to speak easily and to persuade other people with your words

I My brother really has the gift of gab. He can convince anyone of anything.

The best option is ability to speak well.

204. (2) to keep the wolf from the door : to have enough money to avoid going hungry; to stop somebody feeling hungry

I I don't make a lot of money; it is just enough to keep the wolf from the door.

The best option is escape starvation.

205. (3) soft option : a choice which is thought to be easier because it involves less effort, difficulty, etc.

I The instructor took the soft option and gave the boy a passing grade.

The best option is easy and agreeable option.

206. (2) a little gush of gratitude : a feeling of thankfulness

I I felt a little gush of gratitude when I met her at the airport.

The best option is friendly feeling.

207. (2) to lose ground : to lose an advantage for yoursel; to become less popular

I Good restaurants are losing ground to less expensive, more informal places that have opened all around the city.

The best option is to become less popular

208. (4) to fall back on : to go to somebody for support ; to have something to use when you are in difficulty

I I fall back on old friends in time of need.

The best option is to seek support out of necessity.

209. (1) to make one's blood boil : to make somebody extremely angry

I Whenever my son criticizes his father, it makes my blood boil.

The best option is to make somebody furious.

210. (4) to speak one's mind : to say exactly what one thinks, in a very direct way

I One should speak out one's mind rather than agree with everything that is said.

The best option is to express one's thoughts.

211. (2) to make a mountain of a molehill : to make an unimportant matter seem important

I You are making a mountain of a molehill. You wrote one bad essay; it doesn't mean you're going to fail.

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The best option is to give importance to little things.

212. (1) hand in glove : working closely with somebody, especially in a secret and/or illegal way
- The teacher and the Principal work hand in glove.

The best option is in close relationship.

213. (2) to add fuel to the fire : a thing that is said or done that makes something, especially an argument, continue or get worse
- Shouting at a crying child just adds fuel to the fire.

The best option is to cause additional anger.

214. (2) wear and tear : the damage to objects, furniture, property, etc. that is the result of normal use
- This sofa shows a lot of wear and tear, we should replace it.

The best option is damage.

215. (3) gift of the gab : the ability to speak easily
- My brother really has the gift of gab. He can convince anyone of anything.

The best option is talent for speaking.

216. (4) went a long way : to last a long time; covers a large area
- Your plan went a long way in helping us with our problem.

The best option is helped considerably.

217. (3) cope with : to deal successfully with something difficult; manage
- I don't think I can cope with any more trouble.

The best option is handle

218. (3) at the eleventh hour : at the last possible moment; just in time
- She always revises for her exams at the eleventh hour.

The best option is at the very last moment.

219. (3) maiden speech : first speech
- Margret Thatcher's maiden speech was one of the most successful ones.

The best option is first speech.

220. (4) run down : to criticize somebody/something in an unkind way
- Please stop running me down all the time.

The best option is criticise.

221. (2) to make both ends meet : to earn just enough money to be able to buy the things you need
- I have to work at two jobs to make both ends meet.

The best option is to live within one's income.

222. (1) pore over : to examine; to look at or read something very carefully
- She pored over the reports, looking for errors.

The best option is go through.

223. (4) crossed swords : to fight or argue with somebody
- Reena and Meena always cross swords with each other.

The best option is disagreed.

224. (1) standstill : a situation in which all activity or movement has stopped
- The accident brought the work to a standstill.

The best option is complete halt.

225. (1) cool as a cucumber : very calm and controlled, especially in a difficult situation
- The politician kept cool as a cucumber throughout the interview with the aggressive journalist.

The best option is not nervous or emotional.

226. (3) a close shave : a narrow escape
- The car passed so close to us; it was really a close shave.

The best option is narrow escape from danger.

227. (1) had gone down the drain : to be wasted; to get very much worse; go down the plug hole
- All his savings are going down the drain ever since he has taken to gambling.

The best option is was lost forever.

228. (3) gift of the gab : the ability to speak easily
- My brother really has the gift of gab. He can convince anyone of anything.

The best option is ability to speak impressively.

229. (1) face the music : to bear the consequences for something you have done
- He is prepared to face the music for his conduct at the meeting.

The best option is face the unpleasant consequences.

230. (2) on the brink of : at the point of
- The economy, today, is on the brink of collapse.

The best option is at the point of.

231. (3) in high spirits : cheerful; full of hope and enthusiasm
- When she came to know that she would receive a award that evening, she was in high spirits.

The best option is cheerful.

232. (3) catch red-handed : at the time of doing something wrong or committing a crime
- Many car thieves are caught red-handed.

The best option is at the time of committing the crime.

233. (3) left me in the lurch : to fail to help somebody when he is relying on you to do so
- I hope they can find someone to replace me at work. I don't want to leave them in the lurch.

The best option is abandoned me when I needed help.

234. (1) grease anybody's palm : bribe; to give somebody money in order to persuade him to do something dishonest
- If you want to get something done around here, you have to grease anybody's palm.

The best option is bribe.

235. (4) a man of letters : a scholar and a writer
- He was a distinguished statesman and a man of letters.

The best option is proficient in literary art.

236. (2) to pay off old scores : get revenge on someone for some grievance
- Rishabh was satisfied as he had paid off old scores by beating Rohan's little sister.

The best option is to take revenge.

237. (2) wears his heart on his sleeve : to allow your feelings to be seen by other people
- As she wears her heart on her sleeve, it is easy to hurt her feelings.

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The best option is expresses his feelings openly.

238. (3) red – letter day : an important day
I 15th August is a red-letter day in the history of India.
The best option is a day memorable for some joyful event.

239. (1) scapegoats : a person blamed for something bad that somebody else has done or for some failure; fall guy
I Her supporters see her as a scapegoat for a policy that failed.
The best option is punished for others misdeeds.

240. (4) doctored the accounts : to change the accounts in order to trick somebody; falsify
I The officer doctored the accounts of the office, which got him some illegal funds.
The best option is to manipulate the accounts.

241. (1) measure up : to be as good, successful, etc. as expected or needed; match up
I This meal doesn't measure up to my expectations.
The best option is reach the level.

242. (3) stole the show : to attract more attention and praise than other people in a particular situation
I The speeches were interesting but Richa's singing stole the show.
The best option is won everybody's praise.

243. (2) on good terms : to have a good, friendly, etc. relationship with somebody
I Binay is on good terms with the people he works with.
The best option is was friendly.

244. (3) turned down : to reject/refuse to consider an offer, a proposal, etc.
I I turned down the invitation for dinner today as I am feeling unwell.
The best option is refused.

245. (3) to beat about the bush : to talk about something for a long time without coming to the main point
I Let us stop beating about the bush and discuss this matter.
The best option is speak in a round-about manner.

246. (2) in lieu of : instead of
I We gave money to charity in lieu of sending flowers to the funeral.
The best option is in place of.

247. (3) in the red : to owe money to your bank because you have spent more than you have in your account
I State government has been operating in the red for five straight years.
The best option is in danger.

248. (3) to face the music : to bear the consequences/criticism
I He is prepared to face the music for his conduct at the meeting.
The best option is to bear the criticism.

249. (4) a dark horse : a person who does not tell other people much about his life, and who surprises other people by having interesting qualities
I 17-year-old Karan could also be a dark horse for the medal in the Olympiad.
The best option is an unexpected winner.

250. (3) a close shave : a narrow escape
I The car passed so close to us; it was really a close shave.
The best option is a narrow escape.

251. (3) bad blood : feelings of hatred/strong dislike
I There is no bad blood between us.
The best option is active enmity.

252. (2) cry over spilt milk : to waste time worrying about something that has happened or that you cannot do anything about
I You have wasted all your time playing games. Now, what is the use of crying over spilt milk.
The best option is to regret uselessly.

253. (4) leave her in the lurch : to fail to help somebody when he needs it
I I hope they can find someone to replace me at work. I don't want to leave them in the lurch.
The best option is desert her.

254. (2) sit in judgement : to decide whether somebody's behaviour is right/wrong, especially when you have no right to do this
I I should probably not be allowed to sit in judgement of movies made for teenagers.
The best option is criticize.

255. (2) took me to task : to criticize somebody strongly for something he has done
I The teacher took Shalu to task for her misbehaviour.
The best option is punished me.

256. (3) lose your head : to become unable to act in a calm or sensible way
I When the fuel leaked out of the place, the pilot asked the passengers not to lose their head.
The best option is panic.

257. (3) at sixes and sevens : in confusion; not well organised
I Roger is always at sixes and sevens when at home by himself.
The best option is in disorder or confusion.

258. (3) pulled up : to criticize somebody for something that he has done wrong
I They were pulled up for wasting money.
The best option is reprimanded.

259. (2) brought about : to make something happen; cause
I His speech brought about a great change in my life.
The best option is caused.

260. (2) closed the book on : to stop doing something because you no longer believe you will be successful or will find a solution
I She closed the book on her career with a fine performance.
The best option is stopped working on.

261. (1) cut no ice with me : to have no influence or effect
I I don't care who you are, It cuts no ice with me.
The best option is had no influence on me.

262. (1) to cut my teeth on : to do something that gives you your first experience of a particular type of work

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I cut my teeth on editing and proof-reading.
The best option is to gain experience.

263. (4) carrot and stick : reward and punishment
I had to take the carrot-and-stick approach to discipline my kids.
The best option is reward and punishment.

264. (4) grease his palms : bribe
If you want to get something done around here, you have to grease someone's palms.
The best option is bribe him.

265. (2) pull strings : to control events or the actions of other people; to use your influence in order to get an advantage for somebody
His father pulled some strings to get him out of jail.
The best option is use personal influence.

266. (2) keep your head : to be able to act in a calm or sensible way
When the boat capsized, the boatsman asked everyone to keep his head.
The best option is remain calm.

267. (3) ran in the same groove : to be in harmony
The success of any institution lies in the fact that both the management and the staff run in the same groove.
The best option is moved in harmony.

268. (3) a bird's eye view : a view of something from a high position
We got a bird's eye view of the town as the plane made its descent.
The best option is an over view.

269. (2) by fits and starts : impulsively and irregularly
A sincere student works regularly, not by fits and starts
The best option is irregularly.

270. (2) build castles in the air : plans or dreams that are not likely to happen or come true
I really like to sit on the porch in the evening, building castles in the air.
The best option is daydream.

271. (3) sought after : wanted by many people, because it is of very good quality or difficult to get or to find
He was much sought after as a throat specialist, particularly by singers.
The best option is in great demand.

272. (3) all at sea : confused and not knowing what to do
I'm all at sea with these new rules and regulations.
The best option is puzzled.

273. (4) to hit below the belt : to be unfair/cruel (attack)
The boxer hit the contender below the belt and the crowd began to behave furiously.
The best option is to attack unfairly.

274. (1) pot-luck dinner : a meal to which each guest brings some-food, which is then shared out among the guests
All the friends want to get together. So, they decided to arrange a pot-luck dinner.
The best option is dinner where everybody brings something to eat.

275. (4) at one's beck and call : always ready to obey somebody's orders
There were a dozen of maids and waiters at our beck and call.
The best option is to be dominated by someone.

276. (4) to explore every avenue : to investigate every possible means to find a solution to a given problem or to achieve a desired outcome
We've explored all avenues but I just can't see how we can continue living in this house.
The best option is to try every opportunity.

277. (3) a red-letter day : an important day
15th August is a red-letter day in the history of India.
The best option is an important or joyful occasion in one's life.

278. (3) to have something up one's sleeve : to have a secret plan
I have something up my sleeve that will solve all your problems.
The best option is to have a secret plan.

279. (1) on the spur of the moment : suddenly, without planning in advance
We decided to go on the spur of the moment.
The best option is to act at once.

280. (1) to bring to light : to make new information known to people
After careful investigation all the facts of the case were brought to light.
The best option is to reveal.

281. (4) to hit the jackpot : being successful; to win a large amount of money in a game of chance
He hit the jackpot in a big contest.
The best option is to make money quickly.

282. (3) to burn the candle at both ends : to work very hard and stay up very late at night
Jenny has been burning the candle at both ends for weeks, working two jobs during the week.
The best option is to work hard.

283. (1) status – quo : the situation as it is now, or as it was before a recent change
We don't want to admit more students to the school; we like the status quo.
The best option is unchanged position.

284. (3) by fair means or foul : using dishonest methods if honest ones do not work
He was determined to become the Chief Minister, by fair means or foul.
The best option is in any way honest or dishonest.

285. (4) to look down one's nose : to behave in a way that suggests that you think that you are better than somebody or that something is not good enough for you; to regard with contempt
My cousin looks down his nose because we're homeless.
The best option is to regard with contempt.

286. (2) to shed crocodile tears : to pretend to be sad about something but is not really sad at all
The child wasn't really sad, but she shed crocodile tears anyway.
The best option is to pretend grief.

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287. (4) by putting two and two together : to guess the truth from what you see, hear, etc.
I I put two and two together and came up with an idea of who did it.
The best option is to deduce from given facts.

288. (3) to go scot-free : to go without receiving the punishment one deserves
I Reena cheated in the test and got caught, but she went scot-free.
The best option is to escape without punishment.

289. (3) at the eleventh hour : at the last possible time
I She always revises for her exams. at the eleventh hour.
The best option is at the last possible moment.

290. (4) birds of the same feather : people of the same sort
I Chayanika and Aadya are birds of the same feather. They get along very well.
The best option is persons of same character.

291. (4) to fight tooth and nail : to fight in a very determined way for what you want
I They vowed to fight the new legislation tooth and nail.
The best option is to make every possible effort.

292. (1) to call a spade a spade : to say exactly what you think without trying to hide your opinion
I Vinay is a person who calls a spade a spade and is fearless.
The best option is to be frank.

293. (4) a white elephant : costly and useless possession
I The new office block has become an expensive white elephant.
The best option is costly and troublesome possession, useless to its owner.

294. (2) to miss the bus : to unable to take advantage of something because you are too late
I She missed the bus when she did not apply for the entrance exams, this year.
The best option is to miss an opportunity.

295. (4) an open – book : to understand somebody easily and know everything about him
I Your health secrets will be an open – book to anyone who can do an online search.
The best option is straight forward and honest dealings.

296. (1) by leaps and bounds : rapidly
I India is progressing by leaps and his bounds.
The best option is rapidly.

297. (3) too fond of her own voice : to like talking a lot or too much, usually without wanting to listen to other people
I Akshita is too fond of her own voice.
The best option is does not listen properly to anyone else.

298. (2) high-handed : overbearing ; using authority in an unreasonable way, without considering the opinions of other people
I He is an arrogant and high-handed man.
The best option is overbearing.

299. (3) take exception : to object strongly
I The manager took exception to the statement about having only three employees.
The best option is object.

300. (1) called for : to ask
I The player was called for an explanation for his bad performance in the game.
The best option is asked.

301. (4) took cue from : to copy what somebody else does as to how to behave or what to do
I The other children took cue from Tanisha and won the competition.
The best option is learnt acting.

302. (2) gave the game away : betray; to make known something that somebody wants to keep secret
I Though they were the oldest of the employees of the company, they were giving the game away.
The best option is gave out the secret.

303. (3) heart – to – heart talk : candid talk; speaking honestly and frankly
I We sat down and had a nice heart-to-heart talk for about an hour.
The best option is frank talk.

304. (1) fell short : to fail to reach the standard that you expected or need; fail to meet expectations or standards
I The athlete fell short of the expectations of his coach.
The best option is had no effect.

305. (2) put across : to communicate your ideas, feelings, etc. successfully
I She put her views across during the hearing.
The best option is effectively conveyed

306. (3) see eye to eye : to think alike
I We never seem to see eye to eye in any context.
The best option is agree.

307. (1) a hard nut to crack : a difficult problem or situation to deal with
I This assignment is a hard nut to crack.
The best option is difficult task.

308. (4) rat race : fierce and undignified competition for success in one's career, social status, etc.
I He got tired of rat race. He is settled now and has gone to live in his home town.
The best option is fierce competition for power.

309. (1) dropping like flies : to fall down in large numbers
I The heat was overwhelming and people were dropping like flies.
The best option is collapsing in large numbers.

310. (4) ins and outs : full detail
I Jatin knows the ins and outs of repairing computers.
The best option is full details.

311. (1) spread like wildfire : to become known by more and more people very quickly
I This disease will spread like wildfire when it gets going.
The best option is spread rapidly.

312. (4) end up in smoke : efforts that come to nothing or are useless
I The whole discussion ended up in smoke.
The best option is become useless finally.

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313. (2) ran into : to meet by chance
I I ran into my school friend at the park the other day.
The best option is met accidentally.

314. (2) out of the question : impossible or not allowed and therefore not worth discussing
I Starting all over again is just out of the question.
The best option is impossible.

315. (2) to eat a humble pie : to say and show that you are sorry for a mistake that you made
I The producers of the advertisement had to eat humble pie for misrepresenting the facts.
The best option is to accept defeat.

316. (3) to break the ice : to say or do something that makes people feel more relaxed, especially at the beginning of a meeting
I There should be someone who will break the ice at any social gathering.
The best option is to start a conversation.

317. (3) not my cup of tea : not what somebody likes or is interested in
I Baseball is not my cup of tea.
The best option is not what I like.

318. (4) to have second thoughts : to change your opinion after thinking about something again
I Some of the biggest companies are having second thoughts about jumping into the Internet access business (online business)
The best option is to reconsider.

319. (1) eat anyone's salt : to be anyone's guest
I When you are eating someone's salt, you can help him around the house.
The best option is to be one's guest.

320. (3) come to grief : suffer
I In the end, he came to grief because he did not follow instructions.
The best option is suffer.

321. (2) through thick and thin : even when there are problems/difficulties
I We've been together through thick and thin and we won't hurt each other in future too.
The best option is under all circumstances

322. (4) once in a blue moon : very rarely
I You are seen only once in a blue moon.
The best option is rarely.

323. (2) bury the hatchet : to stop being unfriendly and become friends again
I Let's stop arguing and bury the hatchet.
The best option is to make peace.

324. (1) wears her heart on her sleeve : to allow your feelings to be seen by other people
I As she wears her heart on her sleeve, it is easy to hurt her feelings.
The best option is expresses her emotions freely.

325. (3) to talk him over : to discuss something thoroughly, especially in order to reach an agreement or make a decision
I We talked them over to our point of view.
The best option is convince.

326. (2) wet behind the ears : young and without experience; naive
I Chandu is too young to take on a job. He is still wet behind the ears.
The best option is inexperienced.

327. (2) kicked up a row : to complain loudly about something
I The food was so cold that dad kicked up a row and refused to pay for it.
The best option is made a great fuss.

328. (4) send him packing : to tell somebody firmly or rudely to go away
I The owner caught his servant taking small things from the store. So, he sent him packing.
The best option is terminate his services.

329. (2) to foam at one's mouth : to be very angry
I The court's decision left the victim foaming at his mouth.
The best option is to get very angry.

330. (2) to feel like a fish out of water : to feel uncomfortable or awkward because he/she is in surroundings that are not familiar
I All the other children in the school were from rich families. So, she was feeling like a fish out of water.
The best option is uncomfortable.

331. (4) at the eleventh hour : at the last moment
I She always revises for her exams at the eleventh hour.
The best option is at the last moment.

332. (2) to burn one's fingers : to suffer as a result of doing something without realizing the possible bad results, especially in business
I I'm staying away from risky stocks; I've burnt my fingers.
The best option is to suffer financial losses.

333. (4) to add fuel to fire : to worsen a talk/conversation/argument; to incite
I Shouting at a crying child just adds fuel to fire.
The best option is to incite

334. (3) on the horns of a dilemma : in a situation in which you have to make a choice between things that are equally unpleasant
I I didn't know which dress to choose; I'm on the horns of a dilemma.
The best option is in difficult situation.

335. (4) died in harness : died while in service
I My friend, Rashi, died in harness.
The best option is died while working.

336. (1) ended in smoke : become useless
I All his schemes ended in smoke.
The best option is came to nothing.

337. (3) kicking his heels : to be relaxed and enjoy
I She kicked her heels for hours sitting on a branch in the park.
The best option is wasting time.

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338. (3) scapegoat : fall guy
I Her supporters see her as a scapegoat for a policy that failed.
The best option is fall guy.

339. (1) point-blank : very definite and direct and not very polite; blunt
I He blocked himself in the bathroom and refused point-black to come out.
The best option is directly.

340. (2) strike a bargain : reach an agreement; negotiate a deal
I They argued for sometime and then struck a bargain.
The best option is to negotiate a deal.

341. (1) had better : used for telling somebody what you think he 'should' do
I You had better finish your milk now.
The best option is should.

342. (3) took to heart : to be very upset by something that somebody says or does; be serious
I She took the rejection of college to heart.
The best option is seriously.

343. (4) give me a hand with : to help with
I Let me know when you are shifting and I'll give you a hand with your luggage.
The best option is help me with.

344. (1) at the eleventh hour : at a late stage; at the last moment
I She always revises for her exams at the eleventh hour.
The best option is at a late stage.

345. (4) a shot in the dark : a guess; something you do without knowing what the result will be
I When I applied for this job, it was just a shot in the dark.
The best option is an attempt to guess something.

346. (4) in a nutshell : say/express in a very clean way, using few words
I He described his visit to Kerala in a nutshell.
The best option is brief.

347. (1) from the bottom of my heart : in a way that is sincere
I I thanked the boy from the bottom of my heart for helping me carry the vegetables home.
The best option is sincerely.

348. (2) for better or worse : used for saying that something cannot be changed, whether the result is good/bad
I He trusts everyone, for better or worse.
The best option is always.

349. (2) a hard nut to crack : a difficult problem/situation to deal with
I This assignment is a hard nut to crack.
The best option is a difficult problem.

350. (3) hand in glove : working closely with somebody, especialy in a secret and/or illegal way
I The teacher and the Principal work hand in glove.
The best option is very intimate.

351. (1) a lame excuse : weak and difficult to believe; unconvencing
I He always gives lame excuses.
The best option is unsatisfactory explanation.

352. (2) at a loss : not knowing what to say/do
I I was so surprised that I was at a loss for words.
The best option is unable

353. (2) in black and white : in writing or in print
I I want you to put your offer in black and white.
The best option is in writing.

354. (1) stand by : to help somebody or be friends with him, even in difficult situations
I I'll stand by you at any cost.
The best option is support.

355. (4) to give vent to : to express a feeling, especially anger, strogly
I Suman gave vent to her feeling by shouting at Sheela.
The best option is express.

356. (3) part and parcel : an essential part of something
I Touring is a part and parcel of my job.
The best option is essential element.

357. (2) to get wind : to hear about something secret or private
I The police got the wind of the illegal drug deal.
The best option is come to know.

358. (4) under the thumb of : under the control of
I The committee in firmly under his thumb and will agree to whatever he asks.
The best option is under control of.

359. (4) fall flat : fail to amuse people or to have effect that was intended
I Most of his jokes fell flat.
The best option is to fail to produce intended effect.

360. (3) carry weight : important influence/strength
I Her opinion carries a lot of weight with the boys.
The best option is be important.

361. (3) to pass away : to die
I My aunt passed away last week.
The best option is die.

362. (2) turn down : to reject/to refuse
I The board turned down the demand laid down by the union.
The best option is reject.

363. (1) die hard : strongly opposing change and new ideas
I These ancient traditions die hard in the isolated communities of rural India.
The best option is unwilling to change.

364. (2) turn up : to be found; to appear; to happen; to arrive
I The invitations will be sent out and we'll see who turns up.
The best option is appear.

365. (3) bad – blood : feeling of hatred
I There is no bad blood between us.
The best option is feeling of hatred.

366. (2) by fits and starts : irregularly
I A sincere student works regularly, not by fits and starts.
The best option is irregularly.

367. (3) to put an end to : to close; to cease
I We all wanted the two brothers to put an end to their argument.
The best option is stop.

368. (3) to hail from : to come from
I He hails from a small town in Punjab.
The best option is come from.

369. (1) took exception : to object; objected

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I The manager took exception to the statement about having only three employees.
The best option is objected.

370. (2) turn a deaf ear : refuse to pay attention
I Sheela turned a deaf ear to our pleadings.
The best option is refused to obey.

371. (4) live from hand to mouth : to spend all the money you earn on basic needs such as food without being able to save any money
I When I had no job, we had to live from hand to mouth.
The best option is miserably.

372. (3) no hard and fast : fixed
I We have no hard and fast rules for this procedure.
The best option is fixed.

373. (1) hold your tongue : to say nothing although you would like to give your opinion
I You've said enough. Now, hold your tongue.
The best option is be silent.

374. (3) cut your coat according to your cloth : to do only what you have enough money to do and no more
I We can't afford a vacation abroad; we have to cut our coat according to our cloth.
The best option is live within your means.

375. (4) broke down : to lose control of your feelings and start crying
I When she heard the news of her husband's accident, she broke down and could not be convinced.
The best option is cried.

376. (4) lays out : to spend money; fork out
I The rich couple laid out a fortune on jewellery for the wedding.
The best option is spends.

377. (1) allowed a free hand : to get/have an opportunity to do what you want to do and to make your own decisions
I He was allowed a free hand in the project and he accomplished it very well.
The best option is complete liberty.

378. (2) as hard as a nail : to show no sympathy, kindness or fear
I She'll be a good business woman; she's as hard as a nail.
The best option is emotionless.

379. (2) under a cloud : being subject to suspicion ; a state of disgrace
I As he behaved in an abnormal way, his activites were under a cloud.
The best option is in disgrace.

380. (4) in a pickle : in a difficult or unpleasant situation
I I was in a pickle, when I missed my flight to Canada.
The best option is in an embarrassing or awkward situation.

381. (3) got on well : had a friendly relationship
I She doesn't get on well with her room – mate.
The best option is had a friendly relationship.

382. (3) slip off : to leave quiely
I They slipped off and no one saw them leave.
The best option is leave quietly.

383. (2) looking forward to : to be thinking with pleasure about something that is going to happen
I I'm really looking forward to your visit next week.
The best option is expecting with pleasure.

384. (1) rides the high horse : behaves in a way that shows that he feels he is better than other people
I She is riding the high horse because of her father's recent success in the business.
The best option is superior.

385. (3) rack and ruin : to get into a bad condition
I The lovely old house on the corner is going to rack and ruin.
The best option is destroyed

386. (3) to take to task : punish
I The teacher took Shalu to task for her misbehaviour.
The best option is punish.

387. (2) iron will : a feeling of strong determination
I One must have an iron will.
The best option is strong determination.

388. (2) weal and woe : happiness and misery
I Weal and woe come in everybody's life. One should learn to live with them.
The best option is joys and sorrows.

389. (1) water under the bridge : something that happeaned in the past and is now forgotten or no longer important
I In order to have peace of mind we should let water under the bridge pass.
The best option is something I cannot change.

390. (2) stick to my guns : to refuse to change your mind about something even when other people are trying to persuade you that you are wrong
I I'll stick to my guns in this matter.
The best option is hold on to my decision.

391. (1) out of hand : out of control; at once; immediately ; completely
I The second surgeon rejected the doctor's treatment plan out of hand.
The best option is completely.

392. (4) the salt of the earth : very good and honest; kind
I Farmers are described as the salt of the earth, particularly when their products are needed to feed the army.
The best option is kind.

393. (2) talking through the hat : to talk nonsense
I He was talking through his hat when he described the shipwreck.
The best option is talking nonsense.

394. (2) saw through : to realize the truth about somebody/something
I You can't fool me any more. I can see through you and all your tricks.
The best option is detected.

395. (2) has a bee in her bonnet : to think or talk about something all the time and to think that it is very important; that is not normal; an obsession

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I Mary has a bee in her bonnet about recycling.
The best option is is an obsessed person.

396. (4) by fits and starts : irregularly
I A sincere student works regularly, not by fits and starts.
The best option is irregularly.

397. (2) stand by : support; help
I I'll stand by you at any cost.
The best option is support.

398. (4) broke up : the ending of a relationship or an association; the division of a large group into smaller parts
I Personal tensions broke the rock band up.
The best option is disbanded itself.

399. (3) takes after : to look / behave like on older member of your family
I She takes after her grandfather in her talent for design.
The best option is resembles.

400. (3) spick and span : neat and clean
I When she finished cleaning, the whole house is spick and span.
The best option is tidy.

401. (4) changed colours : to turn pale
I She changed colours when I asked her about her result.
The best option is turned pale.

402. (1) like a bull in a China shop : a person who is careless, or who moves or acts in a rough or awkward way, in a place or situation where skill and care are needed.
I Her living room, with its delicate furniture, made him feel like a bull in a China shop.
The best option is a clumsy person.

403. (1) wide off the mark : not accurate; inadequate; far from the target
I Sheena's efforts were sincere but wide off the mark.
The best option is irrelevant.

404. (3) by leaps and bounds : very rapidly; very quickly
I India is progressing by leaps and bounds.
The best option is rapidly.

405. (4) give in : to agree to do something that you do not want to do; yield
I The strikers seem determined, and are not likely to give in.
The best option is yield.

406. (3) by leaps and bounds : very quickly / rapidly
I India is progressing by leaps and bounds.
The best option is very rapidly.

407. (1) swept under the carpet : to try to stop people from finding out about something wrong, illegal, embarrassing, etc. that has happened or that you have done
I You made a mistake that you can't sweep under the carpet.
The best option is kept hidden.

408. (1) out of this world : emphasises how good / beautiful something is
I The cake is just out of this world.
The best option is extraordinary.

409. (3) take my hat off : to admire somebody very much for something he has done
I I take off my hat to you-you've done very well indeed.
The best option is admire.

410. (1) sticks to her guns : held on to her decision
I I'll stick to my guns in this matter.
The best option is maintains her opinion.

411. (3) to toe the line : to say or do what somebody in authority tells you to say / do, even if you do not share the same opinions, etc.
I Not everyone was happy with the plan, but most of us toed the line.
The best option is to follow the lead.

412. (1) look into : to examine something
I I'll have to look into the matter.
The best option is to investigate.

413. (1) fish in troubled waters : to try to get a personal advantage from a disturbed / troubled situation
I Farhan is fishing in troubled waters by buying more shares of that company.
The best option is make a profit out of a disturbance.

414. (3) keep the wolf from the door : to have enough money to avoid going hungry; to stop somebody feeling hungry
I I don't make a lot of money. It is just enough to keep the wolf from the door.
The best option is avoid starvation.

415. (4) break the ice : start a meeting with an introduction
I There should be someone who will break the ice at any social gathering.
The best option is initiate something.

416. (3) null and void : not valid; having no legal force
I The court declared the law to be null and void.
The best option is invalid.

417. (4) blowing his own trumpet : boasting
I Anyone will tell you she's one of the best journalists we have got, although she never blows her own trumpet.
The best option is boasting.

418. (3) cut the Gordian knot : to solve a problem by taking action
I He cut the Gordian knot by putting in lots of effort.
The best option is removed the difficulty.

419. (1) took a leap in the dark : an action or risk that you take without knowing anything about the activity or what the result will be
I I had very little information about the company, so writing to them was a bit of a leap in the dark.
The best option is took a risk.

420. (1) achilles' heel : a weak point
I His Achilles' heel was that he could not drive.
The best option is weak spot.

421. (2) for good : permanently
I I'm moving to Europe for good.
The best option is permanently.

422. (1) egged you on : to encourage somebody to do something, especially something that he should not do
I Calty wouldn't have done the dangerous experiment if her brother hadn't egged her on.
The best option is urged

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423. (3) not fit to hold a candle : is not so good as somebody or something else
I Dolly is fast, but not fit to hold a candle to her.
The best option is inferior

424. (2) paying through the nose : to pay too much money for something
I We paid through the nose for that vacation.
The best option is paying too much

425. (1) putting the cart before the horse : to do things in the wrong order
Building a school before knowing the age of the population is putting the cart before the horse.
The best option is doing a thing in the wrong way.

426. (2) casting pearls before swine : to give or offer valuable things to people who do not understand their value
I Giving him advice is just casting pearls before swine.
The best option is offering good things to undeserving people

427. (2) to play second fiddle : to be treated as less important than somebody/something; to have a less important position
I I'm tired of playing second fiddle to Mehak.
The best option is take a subordinate role.

428. (4) face the music : bear the consequences
I He is prepared to face the music for his conduct at the meeting.
The best option is accept the punishment.

429. (1) call a spade a spade : to call exactly what you think without trying to hide your opinion
I Vinay is a person who calls a spade a spade and is fearless.
The best option is to speak in a straight forward manner.

430. (1) out of my wits : to be extremely confused and frightened
I She was out of her wits and so could not find a solution to the problem.
The best option is greatly confused.

431. (2) jumping down my throat : to react very angrily to somebody
I Just because I admitted being there, you needn't jump down my throat.
The best option is scolding me

432. (2) in the long run : concerning a longer period in the future
I He realized that in the long run, their argument wouldn't seem so useless.
The best option is over a period of time.

433. (3) a fish out of water : to feel uncomfortable
I All the other children in the school were from rich families, So, she was feeling like a fish out of water.
The best option is uncomfortable

434. (4) apple of discord : cause of envy; a subject of quarrel
animosity : a strong feeling of dislike or hatred
I The property is an apple of discord between the two.
The best option is cause of animosity.

435. (3) let the grass grow under their feet : delay in getting things done
I Write your application today; don't let the grass grow under you feet.
The best option is delay doing the work

436. (3) smell the rat : to suspect that something is wrong about a situation
I I don't think this was an accident. I smell a rat.
The best option is suspected that something is fishy.

437. (2) time and again : often; on many or all occasions
I He was warned time and again not to be late to office.
The best option is often

438. (1) iron fist : treat people in a severe manner/strictly
I She rules the office with an iron fist.
The best option is strictly

439. (4) for good : permanently
I I'm moving to Europe for good.
The best option is permanently

440. (1) poured cats and dogs : raining very heavily
I I'm not going out in that storm. It's pouring cats and dogs.
The best option is rained heavily.

441. (3) above board : legal and honest
I His financial dealings were always above board.
The best option is honest.

442. (4) feel blue : depressed
I You look like you feel blue. What's wrong ?
The best option is gloomy.

443. (4) live-wire : a person who is lively and full of energy
I Seema is a real live-wire; she brightens up any gathering.
The best option is energetic.

444. (1) cool his heels : to have to wait for somebody/something
I I've been cooling my heels for at least an hour.
The best option is to be kept waiting.

445. (2) bury the hatchet : to stop being unfriendly and become friends again
I Let's stop arguing and bury the hatchet.
The best option is make peace.

446. (4) wet his whistle : to moisten ones throat; to have a drink
I I'm just going to wet my whistle before I go out on the tennis court.
The best option is have a drink.

447. (4) thick and thin : in spite of troubles and/or difficulties
I They remained friends through thick and thin.
The best option is in spite of all the difficulties.

448. (1) back to square one : a return to the situation you were in at the beginning of a project, task, etc. because you have made no real progress
I We've got to get this done without going back to square one.
The best option is to return to the starting point.

449. (1) blowing their own trumpets : boasting
I Anyone will tell you she's one of the best journalists we have got, although she never blows her own trumpet.
The best option is to boast about their achievements.

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450. (2) in apple pie order : in complete order; in perfect order
I I always put my table in apple pie order before leaving.
The best option is in perfect order.

451. (3) a closed book : a person that you know nothing about
I I can't figure her out; she's a closed book to me.
The best option is a mystery.

452. (3) a month of Sundays : used to emphasize that something will never happen; a long time
I It will take you a month of Sundays to complete the book.
The best option is a long time.

453. (4) let sleeping dogs lie : to avoid mentioning a subject or something that happened in the past, in order to avoid any problems/arguments
I I know I should report the accident but I rather let the sleeping dogs lie.
The best option is do not bring up an old controversial issue.

454. (3) be born with a silver spoon in the mouth : having rich parents
I Most of the students in the exclusive Public schools are born with silver spoons in their mouths.
The best option is be born in a rich family.

455. (2) a man of straw : without substantial means; a person who is weak and easy to defeat ; a person of little substance
I Compared to their predecessors, the country's leaders seem to be men of straw.
The best option is a man of no substance

456. (1) not to look a gift horse in the mouth : not to refuse or criticize something that is given to you for nothing
I Never look a gift horse in the mouth.
The best option is not to find fault with the fifts received.

457. (3) a cake walk : something that is extremely easy to do
I She has been running marathons for years now. So this 5 km-run will be a cake walk for her.
The best option is an easy achievement.

458. (1) feel his pulse : to find what one is thinking on some point
I The exit polls feel the pulse of the voters.
The best option is find his views.

459. (1) taken to task : punished
I The teacher took Shalu to task for her misbehaviour.
The best option is get, an official reprimand

460. (4) have something up your sleeve : to keep a plan or an idea secret until you need to use it
I I have something up my sleeve that will solve all your problems.
The best option is have an alternative plan.

461. (1) ruled the roost : to be the most powerful member of a group; to be the manager
I Our new office manager really rules the roost.
The best option is exercised authority.

462. (1) eat humble pie : to say and show that you are sorry for a mistake committed by you
I The producers of the advertisement had to eat humble pie for mis representing the facts.
The best option is he had to yield under pressure

463. (4) broke down : cried
I When she heard the news of her husband's accident, she broke down and could not be convinced.
The best option is wept bitterly.

464. (4) throw dust into my eyes : to mislead; to deceive
I The governor's secretary threw dust in his eyes by misleading him with wrong information.
The best option is to mislead or confuse me.

465. (2) a man of straw : without substantial means; a person who is weak and easy to defeat ; a person of little substance
I Compared to their predecessors, the country's leaders seem to be men of straw.
The best option is a man of no substance

466. (2) off and on : from time to time; now and again
I She always remains sick. She has to visit the doctor off and on.
The best option is often.

467. (1) give and take : wilingness in a relationship to accept what somebody else wants and gives up some of what you want
I Every contract involves some give and take.
The best option is adjustment.

468. (2) bad hats : someone who deliberately stirs up trouble
I He is a bad hat; he always creates problems for others.
The best option is people of bad character.

469. (2) ice-breaking :
I same as 'break the ice' start introduction. There should be someone who will break the ice at any social gathering
The best option is starting conversation.

470. (4) chickened out : to decide not to do something because you are afraid
I Gaurav chickened out of the plan at the last minute.
The best option is withdrew.

471. (4) to make do : to manage
I You'll have to make do with less money next year.
The best option is manage.

472. (1) donkey's years : a very long time
I I haven't seen her in donkey's years.
The best option is a long time.

473. (1) wet behind the ears : young and inexperienced
I Chandu is too young to take on a job. He is still wet behind the ears.
The best option is young and inexperienced.

474. (2) keeps an open house : to give entertainment to all visitors at any time.
I They keep an open house for artists and writers.
The best option is welcomes all members.

475. (3) cordoned off : to stop people from getting into an area by surrounding it with police, soldiers, etc.
I The police cordoned off the scene of crime.
The best option is isolated.

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476. (2) saw through : to realize the truth
I You can't fool me any more. I can see through you and all your tricks.
The best option is detected.

477. (2) the gift of the gab : ability to speak well
I My brother really has the gift of gab. He can convince anyone of anything.
The best option is speak very well.

478. (1) put up with : to bear; to endure
I I cannot put up with your constant complaining any longer.
The best option is bear patiently.

479. (4) the die is cast : an event has happened or a decision has been made that cannot be changed
I The die is cast; there is no turning back on this point.
The best option is The decision has been taken

480. (2) picking holes in : to find the weak points
I The lawyer picked holes in the witness's story.
The best option is finding fault with

481. (3) took exception : objected
I The manager took exception to the statement about having only three employees.
The best option is objected

482. (4) goes about : goes around; to continue to do something
I She is going about with her mistress.
The best option is goes around.

483. (2) going a piece of her mind : to tell somebody that you disapprove of his behaviour or are angry with him
I I've had enough of Raju. I'm going to give him a piece of my mind.
The best option is speaking sharply.

484. (1) got down to business : to give serious attention
I There has been enough chit chat. Let's get down to business.
The best option is began to work seriously.

485. (2) a bad egg (Id.) : someone who behaves in a bad / dishonest way; worthless
a good egg : a person who can be reliedon; to behave well
He's a bad egg : don't believe anything he says.
I He's a bad egg ; don't believe anything he says.
The best option is worthless.

486. (3) to get into hot water : to get into trouble
I I got into hot water with my wife last night when she found me drunk.
The best option is to get into trouble.

487. (4) a wild goose chase : a search for something that is impossible for you to find or that does not exist, that makes you waste a lot of time
I The police had been sent on a wild goose chase.
The best option is fruitless pursuit.

488. (2) took to his heels : ran away quickly
I The man took to his heels to try to get to the bus stop before the bus left.
The best option is ran off.

489. (1) Plain sailing : to be simple and free from trouble.
I The roads were busy as we drove out of the city, but after that it was plain sailing all the way.
The best option is was very easy.

490. (4) A bolt from the blue : an event or a piece of news which is sudden and unexpected.
I Her dismissal came as a bolt from the blue.
The best option is a complete surprise.

491. (1) Teething troubles / problems : small problems that a company, product, system etc. has at the beginning.
I New cars often suffer from teething problems.
The best option is difficulties at the start.

492. (2) Fight tooth and nail : to fight in a very determined way for what you want.
I The residents are fighting tooth and nail to stop the new development.
The best option is with strength and fury.

493. (4) Prick on somebody : to treat somebody unfairly by blaming or criticising.
I My sister always picks on me.
The best option is treats badly.

494. (1) To keep the wolf from the door : to have enough money to avoid going hungry.
I We have a small amount of money saved, hardly enough to keep the wolf from the door.
The best option is keep away from extreme poverty

495. (1) Foam at the mouth : to be very angry.
I She was foaming at the mouth over the judge's ruling.
The best option is angry

496. (1) Husband our resources : to use something carefully and make sure that you do not waste it.
I Times are hard and we have to husband our resources.
The best option is save

497. (4) Bring about : to make something happen; cause
I What brought about the change in his attitude ?
The best option is cause to happen

498. (3) Give vent to something = to express a feeling
I Children give vent to their anger in various ways.
The best option is expressed

499. (3) Read between the lines : to look for or discover a meaning in something that is not openly stated.
I Reading between the lines, I think she needs money.
The best option is know what the writer thinks

500. (2) To throw dust in one's eyes : to deceive
I She threw dust in the eyes of the jeweller by pretending to be a well-to-do lady, and then stole the necklace.
The best option is to deceive

501. (4) A cut above somebody : better than somebody / something.
I His latest novel is a cut above the rest.
The best option is rather superior to

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502. (2) show white flag : a sign that you accept defeat and wish to stop fighting
I The soldiers laid down their guns and walked towards the enemy camp, carrying a white flag.
The best option is surrendered

503. (4) to cut one short : to interrupt one
I It is bad to cut one short at a meeting.
The best option is to interrupt one

504. (1) all our might and main : with great strength, energy or power.
I The huge warrior, with all his might and main, could not break his way through the castle gates.
The best option is full force

505. (2) Nail your colours to the mast : to say publicly and firmly what you believe or who you support.
I They nailed their colours to the mask of youth revolt.
The best option is refused to climb down

506. (2) batten down the hatches : to prepare yourself for a period of difficulty or trouble.
I A natural tendency in times of recession is to batten down the hatches and think about our own needs.
The best option is prepare for a difficult situation.

507. (2) Fly/go off at tangent : to suddenly start saying or doing something that does not seem to be connected to what has gone before.
I He never sticks to the point but keeps going off at a tangent
The best option is starts discussing something irrelevant.

508. (3) be at equal speed : to advance at the same rate as someone/ something
I You're running so fast that I cannot be at equal speed with you.
The best option is keep up with.

509. (3) Bury the hatchet : to stop being unfriendly and become friends again.
I After not speaking to each other for years, the two brothers decided to bury the hatchet.
The best option is forget the quarrels.

510. (3) By the skin of your teeth : If you do something by the skin of your teeth, you only just manage to do it.
I He escaped defeat by the skin of his teeth.
The best option is by the narrowest margin.

511. (4) Swan song : the last piece of work produced.
I The building turned out to be the swan song of Victorian architecture
The best option is last performance

512. (2) a wild goose chase : a search for something that is impossible for you to find or that does not exist, that makes you waste a lot of time.
I I wasted all afternoon on a wild goose chase.
The best option is a foolish and useless enterprise

513. (1) All moonshine : silly talk; nonsense.
I That's just moonshine ! I don't believe a word.
The best option is nonsense

514. (4) dot your i's and cross your t's : to pay attention to the small details when you are finishing a task
I The negotiations are nearly finished, but we still have to dot the i's and cross the t's.
The best option is be detailed and exact

515. (3) down in the dumps : feeling unhappy
I He'd been down in the dumps since there was a theft at his place.
The best option is sad and depressed

516. (3) turn up one's nose : to regard something with scorn/ contempt
I They turned their noses up at the only hotel that was available.
The best option is treated my offer with contempt

517. (4) hard and fast : that cannot be changed in any circumstances
I This situation isn't hard and fast.
The best option is that cannot be altered

518. (1) strain every nerve : to try as hard as you can to do something
I He strained every nerve to snatch victory from defeat.
The best option is worked very hard

519. (3) Gerrymander (Verb) : to change the size and borders of an area for voting in order to give an unfair advantage to one party in an election
I The city had been gerry mandered so that the party might retain the control.
The best option is in a manipulative and unfair way.

520. (1) Bring the house down : to make everyone laugh or cheer
I The clown sang a duet with the talking horse, which brought the house down.
The best option is made the audience applaud enthusiastically.

521. (2) Salt of the earth : a very good and honest person that you can always depend on.
I Farmers are described as the salt of the earth
The best option is good, honest and ideal.

522. (1) alpha and omega : the first and the last ; the most important part
I He was forced to learn the alpha and omega of corporate law in order to talk even to the lawyers.
The best option is beginning and end.

523. (3) pin money : a small amount of money, especially when this is used for buying things you want rather than things that you need.
I She earns a little pin money doing ironing for other people.
The best option is a small amount of money.

524. (3) Be going places : to be getting more and more successful in your life or career.
I Mary is a talented writer; she's definitely going places.
The best option is talented and successful.

525. (2) pull no punches : to deal with something honestly without hiding anything
I The doctor pulled no punches but telling us the truth.
The best option is speaks frankly

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526. (4) On the same page : If two or more people or groups are on the same page, they agree about what they are trying to achieve.
I It was an effort to get us all on the same page.
The best option is thinks in a similar way

527. (3) in the air : felt by a number of people to exist or to be happening.
I Excitement was in the air.
The best option is under consideration.

528. (1) back to the drawing board : to start thinking about a new way of doing something after a previous plan or idea has failed.
I They rejected our proposal, so it's back to the drawing board.
The best option is plan it all over again.

529. (3) cut and dried : decided in a way that cannot be changed or argued about.
I The inquiry is by no means cut and dried.
The best option is ready made.

530. (3) black out : to lose consciousness sight or memory temporarily.
I The driver had probably blacked out at the wheel.
The best option is lost consciousness

531. (1) hold your horse : used to tell somebody that they should wait a moment and not be excited.
I Dad asked me to hold my horses on shopping.
The best option is be patient

532. (2) a cut above somebody/something : better than somebody/ something.
I Our new luxury apartment is a cut above the rest.
The best option is superior to

533. (4) in the loop : provided with information regularly
I I don't know what's going on because I'm not in the loop.
The best option is informed regularly

534. (2) add fuel to fire : to make an argument continue or get worse.
I Shouting at a crying child is adding fuel to the fire.
The best option is worsened the difficult situation.

535. (1) rub somebody the wrong way : to make somebody annoyed or angry, often without intending to.
I She tends to rub people up the wrong way.
The best option is irked or irritated him.

536. (4) in the swim : involved in things that are happening in society or in a particular situation.
I Since leaving the company, he's no longer in the swim of things.
The best option is well-informed and up-to-date.

537. (2) barking up the wrong tree : to have the wrong idea about how to get or achieve it.
I You're barking up the wrong tree if you're expecting us to lend you any money.
The best option is trying to find something at a wrong place

538. (3) know the ropes : to show somebody/know/learn how a particular job should be done.
I Don't worry about Suma's taking over that reporter's job; she already knows the ropes.
The best option is learn the procedures

539. (3) to gather roses only : to seek all the enjoyments of life
I Gathering roses only, without taking care of parents is not a good quality in any child.
The best option is to seek all enjoyments of life.

540. (2) A close-fisted (person) : not willing to spend or give much money ; mean; stingy.
I My uncle is a close-fisted person.
The best option is a miser

541. (3) to feather one's nest : to make oneself richer, especially by spending money on oneself that should be spent on something else.
I Bob's many profitable assignments enabled him to feather his nest comfortably.
The best option is to enrich one self when opportunity occurs.

542. (3) within a stone's throw : a very short distance away.
I We live just a stone's throw from here.
The best option is at a short distance

543. (4) put something in a nutshell : to express something in a very clear way, using few words.
I To put in a nutshell, we are bankrupt.
The best option is in a brief manner

544. (1) a close shave/call : a situation in which you only just manage to avoid an accident.
I The speeding car passed only a few inches from us - a real close shave.
The best option is a narrow escape from danger.

545. (3) have other fish to fry : to have more important or more interesting things to do.
I He declined to come along to the movie, saying he had other fish to fry.
The best option is some important work to attend to

546. (4) not hold water : If an argument, an excuse, a theory etc., does not hold water, you cannot believe it.
Hold water : to stand up to critical examination
I Your explanation doesn't hold water.
The best option is sound logical fact

547. (4) maiden speech : the first speech made by an MP in the parliaments of some countries.
I She was terrified of making her maiden speech.
The best option is first speech

548. (3) a wild goose chase : a search for something that is impossible for you to find or that does not exist, that makes you waste a lot of time.
I After two hours spent wandering in the snow, I realized we were on a wild goose chase.
The best option is unprofitable adventure

549. (2) maiden speech : the first speech made by an MP in the Parliaments of some countries.
I Her maiden speech fell flat on the audience.
The best option is first speech

550. (4) all ears = to be waiting with interest to hear what somebody has to say; attentive.

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I Tell your story; we're all ears.
The best option is attentive

551. (2) salad days = the time when you are young and do not have much experience of life.
I I met her in my salad days.
The best option is adolescence

552. (1) cool (Adj.) : marked by self-control
cool about working : not tense about working
I She's cool about working in any shift.
The best option is ready to work.

553. (2) throw dust into one's eyes: to confuse/mislead; to deceive
I He threw dust into our eyes by pretending to be a jeweller and then disappeared with the diamonds.
The best option is cheat me

554. (1) took after : to look/behave like an older member of your family, especially your mother/father
I Your daughter doesn't take after you at all.
The best option is similar to

555. (1) beyond the pale : considered by most people to be unacceptable or unreasonable.
I His remarks were clearly beyond the pale.
The best option is outside commonly accepted standards

556. (4) nine days' wonder : a person/thing that makes people excited for a short time but does not last very long
I The elopement of Bob and Anne was a nine days' wonder.
The best option is a dazzling short-lived spectacle of no real value

557. (1) watching grass grow : delay in getting things done; boring.
I To watch somebody fishing is like watching grass grow.
The best option is very boring

558. (1) when the balloon goes up : when the trouble that you are expecting begins.
I We have to get out of here before the balloon goes up.
The best option is the situation turns unpleasant/ serious

559. (3) around the clock : all day and all night without stopping.
I Doctors and nurses worked around the clock to help the people injured in the train crash.
The best option is day and night

560. (4) come to light : to become known to people
I New evidence has recently come to light.
The best option is been revealed

561. (4) not see eye to eye with somebody : to not share the same views as somebody about something.
I The two of them have never seen eye to eye on politics.
The best option is to have the same opinion

562. (4) in Dutch : in trouble
I I'm in Dutch with my parents for my low grades.
The best option is in trouble

563. (2) wild goose chase : a futile search/pursuit
I I think she sent us on a wild goose chase looking for our beach house.
The best option is useless search

564. (3) add fuel to the fire : to make an argument continue or get worse.
I She was upset, and your making fun of her added fuel to the fire.
The best option is worsened matters

565. (2) fight shy of something : to be unwilling to accept something or do something and to try to avoid it.
I I know the danger ; I see it and I tell myself that I must fight shy of it.
The best option is avoid

566. (1) latch on to something = to understand an idea or what somebody is saying; to become attached to somebody/something; to develop a strong interest in something.
I The stray dog latched onto the children and wouldn't go home.
The best option is promoted

567. (4) follow your nose : to act according to what seems right or reasonable, rather than following any particular rules
I The garage is a mile ahead up the hill; just follow your nose.
The best option is to go straight ahead

568. (3) a feather in your cap : an action that you can be proud of
I A new television series will be another feather in his cap.
The best option is an achievement

569. (3) above board : legal and honest; very clear, without any secret.
I Don't worry ; the deal was completely above-board.
The best option is without any secret

570. (3) go haywire : to stop working correctly or become out of control.
I The clock seems to have gone a haywire.
The best option is became out of control

571. (2) break off : to end something suddenly.
I He broke off in the middle of a sentence.
The best option is suddenly stopped

572. (1) at random : without deciding in advance what is going to happen/without any regular pattern
I She opened the book at random and started reading.
The best option is without any aim

573. (4) backseat driver : a person who wants to be in control of something that is not their responsibility.
I My mom drives us all crazy with her instructions ; she's an incurable back seat driver.
The best option is person who gives unwanted advice.

574. (3) tall tales : something that a person talks about in a very proud way ; boasting.
I My uncle claims that he was raised in a drainage ditch, but it's just another of his tall tales.
The best option is boasting

575. (1) give way : to break or fall down ; collapse.
I The pillars gave way and a section of the roof collapsed.
The best option is collapsed

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576. (4) floor : to surprise or confuse somebody so that he may not sure what to say or do; puzzle
I His reply completely floored me.
The best option is puzzled

577. (1) go to the dogs : to go into a very bad state ; ruin.
I This firm has gone to the dogs since the new management took over.
The best option is is ruined

578. (1) average out : to balance ; to result in an average amount over a period of time.
I Sometimes I pay, sometimes he pays; it seems to average out our budget.
The best option is balance itself

579. (1) on second thoughts : used to say that you have changed your opinion
I You're not having second thoughts about it, are you ?
The best option is reconsidering

580. (2) stir the hornets' nest : a difficult situation in which a lot of people get very angry.
I His letter to the papers stirred up a real hornets' nest.
The best option is caused anger in many people

581. (3) break in : to train somebody/ something in something new that he must do.
I The young horse was not yet broken in (trained to carry a rider).
The best option is train

582. (4) null and Void : having no legal force ; not valid
I The contract was declared null and void.
The best option is not binding

583. (3) bury the hatchet : to stop being unfriendly and become friends again
I After not speaking to each other for years, the two brothers decided to bury the hatchet.
The best option is make peace

584. (3) be in/get into hot water : to be in or get into trouble.
I He found himself in hot water over his speech about immigration.
The best option is to get into trouble.

585. (3) know how many beans make five : well informed and intelligent.
I She knows how many beans make five.
The best option is well informed and intelligent.

586. (1) at a stretch : a continuous period of time.
I The baby doesn't sleep for more than three hours at a stretch.
The best option is continuously.

587. (3) put a spoke in somebody's wheel : to prevent somebody from putting their plans into operation.
I His letter really put a spoke in our wheel.
The best option is thwarted in the execution of the plan.

588. (4) bear down : to move quickly towards somebody/something in a determined or threatening way.
I The storm bore down and ravaged the island.
The best option is moved quickly towards.

589. (2) a big draw : to get attraction/ attention; success
I The cricket match proved to be a big draw.
The best option is huge attraction.

590. (2) look sharp : be alert
I The coach told the team they would have to look sharp if they wanted to win.
The best option is pay attention.

591. (1)
I The new office block has become an expensive white elephant
The best option is a costly but useless possession.

592. (3) to cut one's coat according to one's cloth : to only buy what you have enough money to pay for
I we would like a bigger house, but we must cut our coat according to our cloth.
The best option is live within one's means.

593. (3) red herring : an unimportant fact, idea, event etc. that takes people's attention from the important ones.
I He deliberately threw a red herring into the conversation.
The best option is clues intended to distract/ mislead.

594. (4) carve out a niche : to work hard in order to have a successful career, reputation etc.
I In today's competitive market it's better to carve out a niche and try to become
The best option is the best in that area.
developed a specific position for himself.

595. (3) to the letter : doing/following exactly what somebody/ something says, paying attention to every detail.
I I followed your instructions to the letter.
The best option is in every detail.

596. (3) to read between the lines : to look for or discover a meaning in something that is not openly stated.
I Reading between the lines, I think she needs money.
The best option is to understand the inner meaning.

597. (1) put your foot down : to be very strict in opposing what somebody wishes to do.
I you've got to put your foot down and make him stop seeing her.
The best option is take a firm stand

598. (4) stand/hold your ground : to continue with your opinions or intentions when somebody is opposing you.
I Don't let him persuade you- stand your ground.
The best option is refused to yield

599. (1) at daggers drawn : if two people are at daggers drawn, they are very angry with each other.
I They have been at daggers drawn for weeks over tactics.
The best option is angry.

600. (1) a penelope's web : a job that never ends ; an endless job.
I Debates are a penelopes web.
The best option is endless.

601. (4) pay on the nail : payment without delay.

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I They are good customers who always pay on the nail.
The best option is pay promptly.

602. (2) go to the dogs : to get into a very bad situation.
I He was a marvellous actor, but his drinking problems caused his career to go to the dogs.
The best option is to be ruined.

603. (2) eat like a horse : to eat a lot.
I John works like a horse and eats like a horse, so he never gets fat.
The best option is eats a lot of food.

604. (3) Make a mockery of something : to make something seem ridiculous or useless.
I The film made a mockery of a serious illness.
The best option is there was no serious outcome

605. (3) an about turn : a complete change of opinion, plan or behaviour etc.
I The government did an about turn over nuclear energy.
The best option is complete change of opinion.

606. (4) for good : permanently
I This time she's leaving for good.
The best option is permanently

607. (3) to grease the palm : to give somebody money in order to persuade them to do something dishonest; bribe.
I Some of those candidates spent money greasing the palms of local political bosses.
The best option is to bribe

608. (2) black sheep : a person who is considered bad or embarrassing.
I He is the black sheep of the family.
The best option is person with bad reputation

609. (4) a red letter day : an important day.
I Independence Day is a red letter day in Indian History.
The best option is an important day

610. (3) up to the mark/up to snuff/up to scratch : as good as it should be.
I Your work isn't really up to the mark.
The best option is according to the required standard.

611. (3) all moonshine : silly talk ; nonsense
I That's just moonshine! I don't believe a word.
concocted (V.) : to make up
The best option is concocted

612. (1) show a clean pair of heels : to run away fast; to flee swiftly.
I Bobby showed them all a clean pair of heels as he raced for the finishing line.
The best option is ran away

613. (1) tooth and nail : with all strength.
I The residents are fighting tooth and nail to stop the new development
The best option is with all their might

614. (4) give away : distribute
I The mayor gave away the prizes at the school sports day.
The best option is distributed

615. (4) give somebody a piece of your mind : to tell somebody that you disapprove of their behaviour or are angry with them.
I There's the car that almost hit us this afternoon- I'm going to give those people a piece of my mind.
The best option is scolding

616. (1) beside the mark : not to be accurate, hence irrelevant.
I That's very interesting, but beside the mark.
The best option is irrelevant

617. (1) in black and white : in writing
I I never thought they'd put it in black and white on the front page.
The best option is in writing

618. (2) a hard nut to crack : a difficult situation or problem to deal with.
I A company whose product has sold well in the states may find the European market a tougher nut to crack.
The best option is difficult

619. (1) to cut the Gordian knot : to solve a problem by taking action.
I I'm trying to devise some kind of way by which we can cut the gordion knot without going through the bureaucracy.
The best option is to perform a difficult task.

620. (1) a beehive (N.) : a place where busy people are assembled ; a crowded, busy place.
I Where ever you go an airport a railway station, etc. – all seem to be a beehive.
The best option is a busy place

621. (2) to draw the line : to set a limit.
I We would have liked to invite all our relatives, but you have to draw the line somewhere.
The best option is fix a limit.

622. (4) in the soup : in trouble
I We're all in the soup now.
The best option is to be in trouble

623. (4) laurels : honour and praise given to somebody because of something that they have achieved
I She won laurels for her first novel.
The best option is to earn great prestige.

624. (4) a bird's eye view : a view of something from a high position looking down
I From the top of the church tower you get a splendid bird's eye view of the village.
The best option is a general view from above.

625. (1) lay it on thick : to talk about somebody/something in a way than they really are; exaggerate
I Praise them when necessary, but don't lay it on too thick.
The best option is an exaggeration

626. (4) be taken aback : to be shocked surprised and confused
I She was completely taken aback by his anger.
The best option is shocked

627. (2) play ducks and drakes : to waste/squander
I He lost his job for playing ducks and drakes with the fund of corporation.
The best option is spent lavishly

628. (2) to eat humble pie : to say sorry for mistakes.

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I I think I'm right, but, if I'm wrong, I'll eat humble pie.

The best option is suffer humiliation

629. (3) wild goose chase : a search for something that is impossible for you to find, that makes you waste a lot time.

I The police had been sent on a wild goose chase.

The best option useless search

630. (2) make a beeline : to go straight towards something as quickly as you can; rush.

I As soon as she arrived at the party, she made a beeline for the food.

The best option rushed

631. (4) at one's wit's end : to be so worried by a problem that you do not know what to do next.

I She was at her with' end wondering how she'd manage it all in the time.

The best option is Not knowing what to do.

632. (4) all thumbs : to be awkward with your hands so that you drop things or are unable to do something; clumsy.

I You know when you get nervous, you are all-thumbs.

The best option is clumsy

633. (3) get up/rise with the lark : to get out of bed very early in the morning.

I She always rises up with the lark.

The best option is very early

634. (3) as daft as a brush : very silly;

(1) daft : silly, often in a way that is amusing.

I As a kid, he was as daft as a brush.

The best option is really silly

635. (4) back : to give help or support to somebody/something.

I Doctors have backed plans to raise the tax on cigarettes.

The best option is support

636. (3) close fisted : tight fisted; not willing to spend much money; stingy.

I My parents are very closefisted with money and expenditure.

The best option is a miser

637. (1) alma mater : the school, college or university that somebody went to.

I He donated 20 Lakh to his alma mater.

The best option is institution where I got education.

638. (4) go Dutch : to share the cost of something with somebody.

I How about dinner tonight ? We'll go Dutch.

The best option is divide the costs

639. (3) high and dry : a boat in a position out of the water ; in a difficult situation without help or money.

I They walked out on the party, leaving me high and dry. (abandoned)

The best option is left me done to do the work

640.(3) make amends for : compensate

I They must make amends for the harm they've caused.

The best option is compensate

641.(4) spill the beans : to tell somebody something that should be kept secret or private.

I There is a surprise party for her. Please don't spill the beans.

The best option is revealed the secret information.

642.(1) make a mountain out of a molehill : to make an unimportant matter seem important.

I Sita is always making mountains out of molehills.

The best option is exaggerate a minor problem.

643. (3) a snake in the grass : a person who pretends to be your friend but who cannot be trusted.

I It's upsetting to learn that someone you once viewed as a good colleague is in fact a snake in the grass.

The best option is an unreliable and deceitful person.

644. (2) at loggerheads : in strong disagreement.

I The two governments are still at loggerheads over the island.

The best option is disagreeing on everything.

645. (4) under the weather : slightly ill/sick and not as well as usual.

I She said she was under the weather and couldn't make it to the meeting.

The best option is sick.

646. (2) keep a level head : to remain calm and sensible in a difficult situation.

I You have to keep a level head during business negotiations.

The best option is was sensible

647. (4) go for the jugular : to attack somebody's weaker point during a discussion , in an aggressive way.

I She went straight for the jugular at the end of the game.

The best option is attack all out

648. (4) make believe that... : to pretend that something is true.

I Let's make believe we're elves. (dwarfs)

The best option is pretence.

649. (1) to set the Thames on fire : to do such a work that needs a strenuous effort.

I To win Mount Everest is like setting the Thames on fire.

The best option is do a heroic deed.

650. (1) a close - fisted person : not liking to spend money; miser.

I She has always been a close-fisted person with her money.

The best option is miser

651. (1) a red-letter day : an important/auspicious day.

I Republic Day is a red–letter day in our history.

The best option is an important day

652. (4) finish with something : to have something at the end, to stop doing something, be through.

I I'll be finished with this matter by the end of the day.

The best option is be through

653. (1) gut feeling : based on feeling and emotions rather than thought and reason.

I My gut feeling was that she was lying.

The best option is strong instinct

654. (4) out of sorts : ill/sick or upset

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I She was tired and out of sorts by the time she arrived home.
The best option is not well.

655. (1) to keep the wolf away from the door : to have enough money to avoid going hungry; to stop somebody feeling hungry.
I I don't make a lot of money, just enough to keep the wolf from the door.
The best option is to keep off starvation.

656. (1) a vexed question : a problem that is difficult to deal with ; thorny.
I The conference spent days discussing the vexed question of border controls.
The best option is controversial

657. (2) a golden mean : a course of action that is not extreme.
I The importance of the golden mean is that it re–affirms the balance needed in life.
The best option is middle course between two extremes.

658. (3) clean hands : not offensive; not doing anything immoral.
I I'm clean hands, so I'm not afraid of appearing before the judge.
The best option is innocent

659. (3) get on somebody's nerves : to annoy somebody
I It really gets on my nerves when people hang up without leaving a message.
The best option is annoys me.

660. (4) catch time by the forelock (Id.) : not slip an opportunity ; act quickly and decisively
I Wise men catch time by the forelock.
The best option is seize opportunity.

661. (1) a shot in the arm : something that gives encouragement
I The opening of a new research centre will give a much-needed shot in the arm.
The best option is something that gives encouragement

662. (4) horse sense : basic common sense; ordinary practical knowledge of the best way to deal with people and situations.
I He is not a scholar but has a lot of horse sense.
The best option is basic common sense

663. (3) a man of letters : a man who is devoted to literary/scholarly pursuits.
I A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a man of letters.
The best option is a literary person

664. (3) take fancy : to attract or please somebody; to start liking somebody/something often without an obvious reason.
I She's got enough money to buy whatever takes her fancy.
The best option is developed liking for

665. (3) carry out : to do and complete a task.
I Extensive tests have been carried out on the patient.
The best option is complete something

666. (4) beat about the bush : to talk about something for a long time without coming to the main point.
I Stop beating about the bush and tell me what you want.
The best option is does not talk specifically.

667. (3) part and parcel : an essential part; an important part.
I Keeping the accounts is part and parcel of something.
The best option is important part

668. (3) kith and Kin : friends and relatives.
I I sent cards to my kith and kin, inviting them on my 25th Anniversary.
The best option is relatives.

669. (4) telling : showing effectively; having strong effect.
I His sleepless nights are telling upon his performance.
The best option is affecting

670. (4) give somebody/something a wide berth : to not go too near somebody/ something; to avoid somebody/something
I He gave the dog a wide berth.
The best option is to stay away from

671. (2) bring the house down : to make everyone laugh or cheer, especially at a performance in the theatre.
I She really brought down the house with her comedy.
The best option is amused the audience greatly

672. (4) chapter and verse : the exact details of something, especially by the exact place where particular information may be found.
I I can't give chapter and verse, but that's the rough outline of our legal position.
The best option is provided minute details

673. (3) a dog in the manger : a person who stops other people from enjoying what he or she cannot use or does not want.
I Stop being such a dog in the manger and let your sister ride your bike if you're not using it
The best option is selfish

674. (2) vote with your feet : to show what you think about something by going or not going somewhere.
I Shoppers voted with their feet and avoided the store.
The best option is show their disapproval

675. (3) throw up cards : to give in ; to confess defeat
I Things looked black for her, but she did not intend to throw up the cards on that account.
The best option is gave up my plans

676. (4) feather your nest : to make yourself richer, especially by spending money on yourself that should be spent on something else.
I Raju's many profitable consulting assignments enabled him to feather his nest quite comfortably.
The best option is provide for his own needs

677. (4) a chip off the old block : a person who is very similar to their mother or father in the way they look or behave.
I She enjoys bossing people around just like her mother used to do - she's a real chip off the old block!
The best option is someone similar in character to one's father.

678. (1) an arm-chair critic : knowing about a subject through books and television, rather than by doing it for yourself.

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I He is such an armchair critic; he has no experience in the subject but he is ready to give plenty of advice.

The best option is someone who gives advice based on theory not practice

679. (1) take French leave : to leave work without asking permission first.

I The caretaker had taken French leave.

The best option is being absent without permission.

680. (3) a flying visit : a very short visit.

I He paid a flying visit to Paris.

The best option is a very short visit

681. (2) to take after : to look or behave like an older member of your family.

I Your daughter doesn't take after you at all.

The best option is to resemble

682. (2) have a finger in every pie : to be involved in a lot of different activities and have influence over them ; interfering.

I You've to consult him; he has a finger in every pie.

The best option is to be meddlesome

683. (1) the jury is (still) out on something : used when you are saying that something is still not certain.

I we asked people to comment on the latest male fashions, but it seems the jury's out.

The best option is No decision has been reached.

684. (2) on cloud nine : extremely happy.

I When I got my promotion, I was on cloud nine.

The best option is very happy

685. (1) put something by : to save money for a particular purpose.

Look at the sentence :

I I am putting by part of my wages every week to buy a bike.

The best option saves

686. (2) Be in two minds about something : to be unable to decide what you think about somebody/something.

I I was in two minds whether or not to come this morning.

The best option is to be undecided.

687. (3) To call it a day = to decide or agree to stop doing something.

I After forty years in politics, I think it is time for me to call it a day.

The best option decide to finish working.

688. (1) to make up one's mind : to decide something.

I They are both beautiful, I can't make up my mind.

The best option to decide what to do

689. (3) the gnomes of Zurich : a slang term for Swiss bankers

The best option is big international bankers.

690. (2) To put in a nut-shell : to express something in a clear way using few words.

I To put it in a nutshell, we are bankrupt

The best option is to state something very concisely.

691. (3) To take French Leave : to leave work without asking permission first.

The best option is absenting oneself without permission

692. (1) to be in a quandary = the state of not being able to decide what to do in a difficult situation; in dilemma.

I He was in a quandary– should he go or shouldn't he?

The best option is to be in a confusing situation.

693. (4) shed crocodile tears : If somebody sheds crocodile tears, they pretend to be sad about something, but they are not really sad at all.

I Let's have no more politicians shedding crocodile tears for the unemployed.

The best option is to pretend to be sympathetic

694. (4) take the bull by the horns : to face a difficult or dangerous situation directly and with courage.

I Nora decided to take the bull by the horns and organize things for herself.

The best option is to face a difficulty courageously.

695. (1) sail in the same boat : to be in the same difficult situation.

I Paul was in the same boat as any other worker who has lost a job

The best option is be in the same situation

696. (3) a dog's breakfast : a thing that has been done badly; mess.

I He's made a real dog's breakfast of these accounts.

The best option is a total mess

697. (1) a sacred cow : a custom, system etc. that has existed for a long time that many people think should not be questioned or criticized.

I A university education is a sacred cow in their family.

The best option is a person never to be criticised

698. (1) seamy side : unpleasant and immoral ; sordid part

I The night club shows you the seamy side of the community.

The best option is the unpleasant aspects

699. (3) to shun : to avoid

I He was advised to shun evil company.

The best option is to give up.

700. (2) in the nick of time = at the very last moment; just in time before something bad happens.

I They escaped from the somke-filled house just in the nick of time.

The best option is just in time.

701. (3) to be down to earth : sensible and practical, in a way that is helpful and practical.

I I like her down to earth approach to problem solving.

The best option is to be realistic

702. (4) hold water : If something does holds water, you can believe it.

I Most of the agruments put forward by our opponents simply do not hold water.

The best option is seem acceptable

703. (4) cock and bull stories : absurd and unbelievable.

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I He was asked for an explanation, not a cock and bull story.
The best option is asburd and unbelievable

704. (2) under a cloud : If somebody is under a cloud, other people think that they have done something wrong and are suspicious of them.
I Several people left the company under a cloud and are being investigated.
The best option is under suspicion.

705. (3) pull a long face : an unhappy or disappointed expression; look dejected.
I He took one look at her long face and said, 'what's wrong ?'
The best option is look dejected

706. (3) cock and bull story : a story that is unlikely to be true but is used as an excuse.
The best option is absurd story

707. (1) shake off : to get away from somebody who is chasing or following you; forget.
I We managed to shake off the photographers.
The best option is forget

708. (3) sit on the fence : to avoid becoming involved in deciding or influencing something.
I He tends to sit on the fence at meetings.
The best option is halting between two opinions

709. (2) under a cloud : If somebody is under a cloud, other people think that they have done something wrong and are suspicious of them.
Here, under suspicion is the right option.
Look at the sentence :
I She resigned under a cloud.

710. (3) pull a long face : an unhappy or disappointed expression; look dejected.
Here, look dejected is the right option.
Look at the sentence :
I He took one look at her long face and said 'what's wrong ?'

711. (3) cock and bull story : a story that is unlikely to be true but is used as an excuse.
Here, absurd story is the right option.
Look at the sentence :
I His reply was some cock and bull story about having to give her a lift home.

712. (1) shake off : to get away from somebody who is chasing or following you; forget.
Here, forget is the right option.
Look at the sentence :
I Investors failed to shake off worries about the economy.

713. (2) sit on the fence : to avoid becoming involved in deciding or influencing something.
Here, halting between two opinions is the right option.
Look at the sentence :
I He tends to sit on the fence at meetings.

714. (4) to have an axe to grind : to have private reasons for being involved in something
Look at the sentence :
I He had no axe to grind and was only acting out of concern for their safety.
Here, to have a selfish end to serve is the right option.

715. (2) a hornet's nest : a difficult situation in which a lot of people get very angry
Look at the sentence :
I His letter to the papers stirred up a real hornets' nest.
Here, an unpleasant situation is the right usage.

716. (4) to roll out the red carpet : to give a special welcome to someone important
Look at the sentence :
I I didn't expect to be given the red carpet treatment !
Here, to give a grand welcome is the right usage.

717. (2) to put his foot down : to be very strict in opposing what somebody wishes to do
Look at the sentence :
I You have got to put your foot down and make him stop seeing her.
Here, not to yield is the right usage.

718. (3) have one foot in the grave : to be so old or ill/sick that you are not likely to live much longer.
Look at the sentence :
I I was so sick that I felt as if I had one foot in the grave.
Here, be close to death is the right usage.

719. (1) to put one's hand to plough : to embark on/ take up a difficult task
Look at the sentence :
I She needed a rest, but she had put her hand to the plough.
Here, to take up a difficult task is the right option.

720. (2) to pick holes : to find the weak points.
Look at the sentence :
I It was easy to pick holes in his arguments.
Here, to criticise someone is the right option.

721. (4) snake in the grass : a person who pretends to be your friend but who cannot be trusted.
Look at the sentence :
I It's upsetting to learn that someone you once viewed as a good colleague is in fact a snake in the grass.
Here, a hidden rival is the right option

722. (3) God's acre : a church yard burial area
Here, A cemetery beside a Church is the right option

723. (4) wrangled over an ass's shadow : to fight/quarrel over trivial and insignificant matters
Look at the sentence :
I Only foolish people wrangle over an ass's shadow.
Here, quarrelled over trifles is the right option.

724. (3) to beat the rap : to escape without being punished.
Look at the sentence :
I He was charged with drunk driving, but he beat the rap.
Here, to be acquitted of a crime is the right option.

725. (3) at sixes and sevens : in confusion; not well organised.
Look at the sentence :
I I haven't had time to clear up, so I'm all at sixes and sevens.
Here, confused is the right option

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726. (4) full of beans/life : having a lot of energy.
Look at the sentence :
I The children were full of beans today, looking forward to their field trip.
Here, energetic is the right option.

727. (4) all hat and no cattle : full of talk that is more impressive than that which one actually possesses or is able to do
Look at the sentence
I He talks as though he knows more than anyone else, but he's all hat and no cattle.
Here, one who is full of big talk but lacks substance and action is the right option

728. (3) as bald as a cue ball/coot : completely bald.
Look at the sentence
I His father was as bold as a cue ball.
Here, completely bald is the right option.

729. (3) dog eat dog : a situation in politics, business etc. where there is a lot of competition and people are willing to harm each other in order to succeed.
Here, ruthlessly competitive is the right option.
Look at the sentence :
I We're operating in a dog eat dog world.

730. (2) fits and starts : frequently starting and stopping again; not continuously.
Here, unsteady is the right option.
Look at the sentence :
I Because of other commitments I can only write my book in fits and starts.

731. (1) gift of the gab : the ability to speak easily and to persuade other people with your words.
eloquent (Adj.) : expressing yourself readily, clearly, effectively
Here, eloquent is the right option.
Look at the sentence :
I Joe's got the gift of the gab - he can sell anything.

732. (1) in harness : on duty; at work
Here, in office is the right option.
Look at the sentence :
I Despite his illness he's determined to continue in harness.

733. (4) whole nine yards : everything or a situation which includes everything.
Here, everything is the right option
Look at the sentence :
I When Dan cooks dinner he always goes the whole nine yards, with three courses and a choice of dessert.

734. (1) between the horns of a dilemma : in a situation in which you have to make a choice between things that are equally unpleasant
Here, a difficult situation/choice is the right option.
Look at the sentence
I How can we decide which hospital to close ? we are between the horns of a ditemma.

735. (4) to eat one's own words : to admit that what you said was wrong ; forced to retract one's own statement; misfit
Here, forced to retract one's own statement is the right option.
Look at the sentence :
I They will eat their words when I win.

736. (2) square peg in a round hole : a person who does not feel happy or comfortable in a particular situation or who is not suitable for it.
Here, misfit is the right option
Look at the sentence :
I She doesn't have the finesse for this job; she's a square peg in a round hole.

737. (1) steal someone's thunder : to get the attention, success etc. that somebody else was expecting ; take credit for something someone else did.
Here, take credit for something someone else did is the right option.
Look at the sentence :
I They all worked together on the pocket, but while submitting it, one of them stolen the thunder.

738. (1) red tape : official rules that seem more complicated than necessary and prevent things from being done quickly.
Here, official procedures causing delay is the right option.
Look at the setence :
I You have to go through endless red tape to get a residence permit.

739. (4) turn a blind eye : to pretend not to notice something bad that is happening.
Look at the sentence :
I The authorities were either unaware of the problem or they turned a blind eye to it.
Here, to ignore a situation, facts or reality is the right option.

740. (2) Here insight is the right option.
whole bag of tricks : a set of methods or equipment that somebody can use.
Look at the sentence :
I Hotel managers are using a whole new bag of tricks to attract their guests.
Here, make use of all the possibilities or techniques to achieve something is the right option.

741. (2) pull a rabbit out of a hat : to suddenly produce something as a solution to a problem.
Look at the sentence :
I Unless we can pull a rabbit out of the hat, our new venture will not really take off.
Here, to do something unexpected is the right option.

742. (4) let the chips fall where they may : to do something without worrying about the effects of your actions
Look at the sentence :
I She promised to ask a series of questions in her interview and let the chips fall where they may.
Here, let something happen without bothering about the consequences is the right option.

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743. (1) going against the grain : to be or do something different from what is normal or natural.
Look at the sentence :
I It really goes against the grain to have to work on a Sunday.
Here, doing things differently from what you usually do is the right option.

744. (1) hold your tongue/ peace : to say nothing although you would like to give your opinion
Look at the sentence
I The party was supposed to be a surprise, but unfortunately the little boy couldn't hold his tongue.
Here, be silent is the right option.

745. (2) read between the lines : to look for or discover a meaning in something that is not openly stated.
Look at the sentence
I Reading between the lines I think she needs money.
Here, find out the inner meaning is the right option.

746. (4) in black and white : in writing or print ; in a way that makes people or things seem completely right or wrong.
Look at the sentence
I I never thought they'd put it in black and white on the front page.
Here, in writing is the right option.

747. (1) once in a blue moon : very rarely
Look at the sentence
I Once in a blue moon, I buy a fashion magazine, just to see what people are wearing.
Here, rarely is the right option.

748. (1) be taken aback : to be shocked or surprised by somebody/something.
Look at the sentence
I She was completely taken aback by his anger.
Here, surprised is the right option.

749. (4) catch somebody red-handed: to catch somebody in the act of doing something wrong or committing a crime.
Look at the sentence :
I Tom was stealing the car and he was caught red-handed.
Here, discovered in the act of doing is the right option.

750. (3) gate crasher : one who goes to a party or social event without being invited.
Look at the sentence :
I I don't mind gate crashers coming to my parties, so long as they behave themselves.
Here, uninvited guest is the right option.

751. (3) To angle (go angling) : to catch fish with a line and a hook.
Here, to fish is the right option.

752. (1) fit like a glove : to be the perfect size or shape for somebody
Look at the sentence :
I The dress fits me like a glove.
Here, to fit snugly is the right option

753. (2) pull a long face : to have an unhappy or disappointed expression.
Look at the sentence :
I He took one look at her long face and said 'what's wrong ?'
Here, to look sad is the right option

754. (4) cat nap : brief sleep
Look at the sentence :
I I am going to try to squeeze in a cat nap before my next shift starts
Here, to sleep briefly is the right option

755. (2) to flog a dead horse : to waste your effort by trying to do something that is no longer possible
Look at the sentence :
I You're flogging a dead horse trying to persuade Simon to come to Spain with us.
Here, to waste one's efforts is the right option.

756. (3) beat around the bush : to talk about something for a long time without coming to the main point.
Look at the sentence :
I Stop beating about / around the bush and tell me what you want.
Hence, avoiding the main topic is the right option.

757. (2) make room : make space
Look at the sentence :
I How can we make room for all the furniture ?
Hence, make space is the right option.

758. (4) mend your ways : to stop behaving badly.
Look at the sentence :
I You should mend your ways to win her trust.
Hence, improve one's behaviour is the right option.

759. (3) for keeps : for ever
Look at the sentence :
I Is it yours for keeps or does he want it back ?
Here, forever is the right option.

760. (1) pale into insignificance : to seem less important when compared with something else.
Look at the sentence :
I Last year's riots pale into insignificance with this latest outburst of violence.
Here, seemed less important is the right option.

761. (3) with one voice : unanimously; with everyone agreeing.
Look at the sentence :
I The various opposition parties speak with one voice on this issue.
Here, unanimously is the right option.

762. (2) make light of something : to treat something as not being important and not serious.
Here, treated it lightly is the right option.

763. (3) every inch a gentleman : completely; entirely.
Here, entirely is the right option.

764. (2) gall and wormwood : hateful; bitter.
Here, hateful is the right option.

765. (3) to add fuel to the fire : to make something especially an argument worse.
Here, make things worse is the right option.
Look at the sentence :
I His remarks simply added fuel to the fire of her rage.

766. (1) to take to heart : to feel keenly, be greatly grieved at; be much affected by something.
Here, to be greatly affected is the right option.

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Look at the sentence :

I He really took it to heart when I asked him to reconsider.

767. (2) to bring to light : reveal or disclose something previously hidden or secret.

Here, to reveal is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I After careful investigation all the facts of the case were brought to light.

768. (4) pros and cons : favourable and unfavourable factors ; advantages and disadvantages

Here, advantages and disadvantages is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I One should weigh the pros and cons of any new venture.

769. (1) once in a blue moon : hardly ever ; almost never ; very rarely.

Here, very rarely is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I He comes to me once in a blue moon.

770. (3) fish out of water : an uncomfortable situation ; an awkward situation.

Here, an uncomfortable position is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I After living in Hong Kong for most of his life, he was a fish out of water in Los Angeles.

771. (1) be down with : to have or catch an illness.

Here, suffering from is the right option.

Look at the sentences :

I She had to go home early today. I think she's down with flu.

I He is down with fever.

772. (3) fair weather friend: somebody who stops being a friend when you are in trouble.

Here, supports only when easy and convenient is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I You can't rely on her, she's just a fair-weather friend.

773. (2) (1) pull together : to act, work etc. together with other people in an organised way and without fighting.

Here, work harmoniously is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I If we pull together as a team, we can get this job done on time.

774. (4) to give oneself airs : to behave arrogantly.

Look at the sentence :

I Stop giving yourself airs and act like the rest of us.

Hence, behaving arrogantly is the right option.

775. (1) at a stone's throw : a very short distance away.

Look at the sentence :

We live just a stone's throw from here.

Hence, at a short distance is the right option.

776. (3) a bone of contention : a subject which causes disagreement and arguments between people.

Look at the sentence :

I Kashmir is a bone of contention between India and Pakistan.

Hence, cause for quarrel is the right option.

777. (3) to eat humble pie : to apologise and face humiliation for a serious error; to admit that you are wrong

Here, to yield under humiliating circumstances is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I I think I am right, but if I am wrong, I will eat humble pie.

778. (1) (1) to end in smoke : to come to nothing; fail.

Here, to fail is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I All the efforts of the principal to bring him round ended in smoke.

779. (3) (1) to spill the beans : reveal secret information indiscreetly.

Here, to reveal a secret is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I I spilled the beans about the surprise party, by telling the birthday girl.

780. (3) cut the mustard : to be as good as expected or required.

Look at the sentence :

I I did not cut the mustard as a hockey player.

Here, to perform well is the right option

781. (1) a chip off the old block : a person who is very similar to their mother or father in the way that they look or behave.

Look at the sentence :

I She enjoys bossing people around just like her mother used to do – she's a real chip off the old block

Here, reminds them of one's father is the right option

782. (2) to fish in troubled waters : to try to win an advantage from a difficult situation or from someone else's problems.

Look at the sentence :

I He is fishing in troubled waters by buying more shares of that company.

Here, to make a profit out of disturbance is the right option

783. (1) bark is worse than bite : threat is worse than the action taken.

Here, threat is worse than the action taken is the right option

Look at the sentences :

I I wouldn't be scared of her if I were you.

Her bark's a lot worse than her bite.

784. (3) throw caution to the winds: to do something without worrying about the risk; to behave recklessly.

Here, to behave recklessly is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I I threw caution to the wind and bought the most expensive one.

785. (3) ill at ease : uncomfortable or embarrassed

Here, uneasy is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I I just shifted in my seat, feeling very nervous and ill at ease.

786. (2) to get cold feet : to suddenly become nervous about doing something.

Here, fear is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I He was going to ask her but he got cold feet and said nothing.

787. (2) beside the mark : not to be accurate.

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Here, not to the point is the right option

Look at the sentence :

I Her answer is beside the mark, so she will not be given good marks.

788. (2) on tenterhooks : very anxious or excited

Here, in suspense and anxiety is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I I have been on tenterhooks all week waiting for the results.

789. (3) burn your boats/bridges : to do something that makes it impossible to return to the previous situation later.

Here, do something that makes it impossible to return to the previous situation is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I Think carefully before you resign-you don't want to burn your bridges/ boats.

790. (3) dressing-down (N.) : an occasion when somebody speaks angrily to a person because they have done something wrong.

Here, give a scolding is the right option.

Look at the sentence

I I'm really late. I know my parents will dress me down when I get home.

791. (1) null and void : having no legal force; not valid

Here, invalid is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I The contract was declared null and void.

792. (2) catch a tartar : to deal with someone or something that proves unexpectedly troublesome or powerful.

Here, to deal with a person who is more than one's match is the right option.

Look at the sentnece :

I It looks like we caught a Tartar when we tried to muscle their store out of the area.

793. (4) go/come cap in hand : to ask someone for money or help in a polite way which makes you feel ashamed.

Here, in a respectful manner is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I I had to go cap in hand to my parents again to ask for some money.

794. (1) in the blues : feelings of sadness and depression.

Here, cheerless and depressed is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I She went in the blues after the failure in the exam.

795. (4) straw in the wind : a small sign of what might happen in the near future.

Here, an indication of what might happen is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I There were straws in the wind that suggested a strike was likely.

796. (3) face the music : to accept and deal with criticism or punishment for something you have done.

Here, be punished is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I The others all ran off, leaving me to face the music.

797. (2) curry favour : to try to get somebody to like or support you by praising or helping.

Here, seek favourable attention is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I He's always trying to carry favour with the boss.

798. (3) to keep in abeyance : not being used or being stopped for a period of time.

Here, in a state of suspension is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I The law has been kept in abeyance.

799. (4) to be in a fix : in a difficult situation ; mess.

Look at the sentence :

I We have got ourselves in a fix about this.

Here, in a difficult situation is the right option.

800. (4) to break the ice : to say or do something that makes people feel more relaxed.

Here, made people relaxed and comfortable is the right option.

801. (3) put two and two together : to guess the truth from what you see.

Here, reason logically is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I He's inclined to put two and two together.

802. (4) an axe to grind : to have private reason for being involved in something.

Here, have a selfish interest is the right option

Look at the sentence :

I She had no axe to grind and was only acting out of concern for their safety.

803. (3) pick to pieces : to criticize somebody

Here, analyse critically is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I You have just picked her to pieces leave her alone !

804. (3) wet behind the ears : young and without much experience ; naive.

Here, young and without much experience is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I He was still wet behind the ears, politically.

805. (2) under a cloud : If somebody is under a cloud, other people think that they have done something wrong and are suspicious of them; under suspicion.

Here, under suspicion is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I She resigned under a cloud.

806. (4) get the sack : being told by your employer that you can no longer continue working for a company etc.; be dismissed.

Here, be dismissed is the right option

Look at the sentence :

I He got the sack when they found out that he'd lied about his qualifications.

807. (1) to nip in the bud : to stop something when it has just begun.

Here, to stop something at the start is the right option.

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Look at the sentences :

I He was doing petty crimes. Police nipped him in the bud.

808. (2) to put a spoke in one's wheel: to prevent somebody from putting their plans into operation; to hinder

Here, to hinder is the right option

Look at the sentence :

I An injury was putting a spoke in his wheel from playing his best.

809. (3) to clip one's wings : to restrict a person's freedom or power.

Here, to deprive one of power is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I In rural India parents generally clip the wings of their daughters.

810. (2) take the bull by the horns : to face a difficult or dangerous situation directly and with courage; deal decisively with a difficult situation.

Here, grapple the situation courageously is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I She decided to take the bull by the horns and organise things for herself.

811. (2) a gentleman at large : a man without a job.

Here, a man without a job is the right option.

Look at the sentences :

I Having sold off his factory, he is now a gentleman at large.

a gentleman of leisure : a man who does not have to work.

812. (1) lose face : be humiliated or come to be less highly respected; become embarrassed.

Here, become embarrassed is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I The teacher lost face when she forgot to give the students their final exam marks.

813. (3) build castles in the air : thinking of some impossible task; dream; make plans or hopes that have very little chance of happening.

Here, dream is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I She keeps talking about her long time ambitions, but it's all castles in the air.

814. (4) fall back on : resort to something; have recourse to when in difficulty; turn to; employ.

Here, resort to something is the right option

Look at the sentence :

I When necessary, instinct is the most reliable resource you can fall back on.

815. (4) go to rack and ruin : to become worse; worsen; decline; deteriorate; get into a bad condition.

Here, get into a bad condition is the right option

Look at the sentence :

I Their tenants had let the property go to rack and ruin.

816. (2) bite the dust : to fail or to be defeated or destroyed; to die.

Here, suffer a defeat is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I Thousands of small businesses bite the dust every year.

817. (1) have a chip on one's shoulder: to be sensitive about something that happened in the past; nurse a grudge or grievance that readily provokes disputation.

Here, nurse a grudge is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I He has got a chip on his shoulder about not having been to university.

818. (2) the seamy side : unpleasant aspect; sordid; unattractive aspect of something.

Here, unpleasant aspect is the right option

Look at the sentences :

I Mary saw the seamy side of life when she worked as a volunteer in the homeless shelter.

I Lying and stealing are part of the seamy side of life.

819. (2) too many chiefs and not enough Indians : an inefficient situation.

Here, an inefficien situation is the right option

Look at the sentence :

I Some demand arbitrary reductions in management staff, believing there are too many chiefs and not enough Indians.

820. (1) make one's mark : to become famous and successful in a particular area; distinguish oneself.

Here, distinguish oneself is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I Sachin has made his mark in cricket.

821. (2) throw in the towel : to admit that you have been defeated and stop trying; acknowledge defeat.

Here, acknowledge defeat is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I Do not give up now! It is too soon to throw in the towel (sponge).

822. (2) mare's nest : a discovery that seems interesting but is found to have no value; a very complicated situation; worthless thing.

Here, worthless thing is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I The announced cure for the disease was merely another mare's nest.

823. (3) a storm in a tea cup/a tempest in a teapot : a lot of unnecessary anger and worry about a matter that is not important.

Here, big fuss over a small matter is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I To quarrel for a joke is like a storm in a tea cup.

824. (2) blue-blooded : relating to royalty and the nobility; aristocratic; of noble birth.

Here, of noble birth is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I Pt. Nehru was a blue-blooded politician.

825. (2) do a roaring trade : do very good business, to be highly successful.

Here, highly successful is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

I It was a hot sunny day and the ice cream sellers were doing a roaring trade.

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826. (3) keep body and soul together: stay alive especially in difficult circumstances; to have just enough to sustain.
Here, to have just enough to sustain is the right option.
Look at the sentence :
I Do you think a man can keep body and soul together by selling coconuts?

827. (3) will–o–the–wisp : a thing that is impossible to obtain; a person that you cannot depend on.
Here, unreal imagining is the right option.
Look at the sentence :
I To build a bridge across an ocean is like will -o-the wisp.

828. (3) cloak and dagger : activities that are secret and mysterious, sometimes in a way that people think is unnecessary or ridiculous.
Here, an activity that involves is the right option.
Look at the sentence :
I Why can't we be open about it ? Do we really need all this cloak-and-dagger stuff ?

829. (3) palm off : to persuade somebody to accept something that has no value; to dispose off with the intent to deceive.
Here, to dispose off with the intent to deceive is the right option.
Look at the sentence :
I Make sure he doesn't try to palm you off with faulty goods.

830. (3) get the sack from : being told by your employer that you can no longer continue working for a company etc. usually because of something that you have done wrong.
Here, was dismissed from is the right usage.

831. (3) stimulates my appetite
mouth-watering : food looks or smells so good that you want to eat it immediately; tempting

832. (4) waching all his actions closely
breathe down somebody's neck: to watch closely what somebody is doing in a way that makes them feel anxious or annoyed.

833. (1) am angry
have a bone to pick with somebody : to be angry with somebody about something

834. (4) None of these
flog a dead horse : to waste your effort by trying to do something that is no longer possible.

835. (2) cheated

836. (3) perplexed
at sea : confused and not knowing what to do.

837. (2) detachment and seclusion
ivory tower : a situation where you are separated from the problems and practical aspects of normal life.

838. (4) reverie
a brown study : a mood of deep absorption or thought fulness.

839. (2) red handed : caught in the act of doing something wrong or illegal.

840. (2) Smooth ruffled feathers = to make somebody feel less angry or offended.
Look at the sentence :
I spent the afternoon smoothing ruffled feathers and trying to convince people to give the talks another chance.

841. (4) Assume airs = to pretend superiority
Look at the sentence :
He is in the habit of assuming airs in the presence of his inlaws.

842. (2) Play truant = to stay away from school without permission.

843. (1) Cannot be described
Beggar description/belief = to be too extreme, shocking etc. to describe/believe.
Look at the sentence :
The beauty of Kashmir beggars description.

844. (3) Be reluctant to act
Drag one's feet/heels = to be deliberately slow in doing something or in making a decision.

845. (3) Nurture an impossible hope
Hope against hope = to continue to hope for something although it is very unlikely to happen.

846. (2) far from reality
All moonshine = silly talk; nonsense.
Look at the sentence :
The promises made by the politicians are all moonshines.

847. (4) slowly
At a snail's pace = very slowly.
Look at the sentence :
He won the game at snail's pace.

848. (3) Pay a visit
Call on = to visit someone.
Look at the sentence :
Part of my job was to go out and call on farmers.

849. (1) to make peace
To bury the hatchet = to stop being unfriendly and become friends again.

850. (4) To have a very good sale
Selling like hot cakes = selling quickly or in great numbers.

851. (2) Unpunishement
Scot-free = without receiving the punishment you deserve.
Look at the sentence :
They got off scot-free because of lack of evidence.

852. (2) Emphasise
Drive home = to make somebody understand or accept something.

853. (1) End without any practical result
To end in smoke = futile; end with no practical result.

854. (3) An ambiguous compliment
A left handed compliment = a remark that seems to express admiration but could also be understood as an insult.

855. (3) Enmity
Bad blood = feelings of hatred or strong dislike; enmity.
Look at the sentence :
There is bad blood between two families.

856. (4) To talk about irrelevant things
To beat about the bush = to talk about something for a long time without coming to the main point.

857. (2) First speech
Maiden speech = the first speech made by an MP in the parliaments of some countries.

858. (3) An unwelcome intruder
A cuckoo in the nest = an unwelcome intruder in a place or situation.
Look at the sentence :
For Peter, his new father was a cuckoo in the nest.

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859. (1) An insecure scheme
A house of cards = an organisation or a plan that is very weak and can easily be destroyed; an insecure scheme.
Look at the sentence :
Their partners began to suspect that the company was a financial house of cards.

860. (3) To suspect foul dealings
To smell a rat = to suspect that something is wrong; to sense that someone has caused something wrong.
Look at the sentence :
The minute I came in I smelt a rat. Sure enough I had been robbed.

861. (3) To be wise beyond his years
Old head on young shoulders = a young person who behaves like an older person with more experience; to be wise beyong his years.
Look at the sentences :
You can't put a wise head on young shoulders. Young people inevitably lack the experience and wisdom which come with age.

862. (2) A pointless search
A wild–goose chase = a foolish and hopeless search for something.
Look at the sentence :
Physicists searching for the hypothetical particle may be on a wild goose chase.

863. (3) To be deaf
Hard of hearing refers to someone who doesn't hear well; somewhat deaf.
Look at the sentences :
You will have to speak distinctly. Dad is a little hard of hearing.

864. (3) An unknown entry
A dark horse = a little known person or thing that emerges to prominence.
Look at the sentence :
You can never say, some dark horse may come along and win a House of Lords seat.

865. (2) Discourage
Throw cold water = to be unenthusiastic or discourage
Look at the sentence :
Our boss never likes to throw cold water on our suggestions.

866. (4) Interrupt
Butt in = interrupt or intrude on a conversation or activity; break in; interject in
Look at the sentence :
He kept on butting in with silly comments.

867. (2) A person who prefers to watch television
Couch potato = a person who takes little or no exercise and watches a lot of television.
Look at the sentence :
It is no good you being a couch potato and having a Dobermann.

868. (2) Be in charge
Carry the ball = to be incharge; to be considered reliable enough to make sure that a job gets done.
Look at the sentences :
John can't carry the ball. He isn't organised enough.

869. (3) Reject
Turn down = to reject something; to deny someone's request.
Look at the sentence :
The board turned our request down.

870. (1) very close together
Cheek by jowl = side by side
Look at the sentence :
They lived cheek by jowl in a one–room flat.

871. (1) Unreasonable or unacceptable
Beyond the pale = outside the bounds of acceptable behaviour; improper; unreasonable; objectionable.
Look at the sentence :
The language my father used was beyond the pale.

872. (3) Praise oneself
Blow one's own trumpet = talk boastfully about one's achievements; sing one's own praises.
Look at the sentence :
He refused to blow his own trumpet and blushingly declined to speak.

873. (3) to praise a oneself
Blow one's trumpet = talk boastfully about one's achievement.
Look at the sentence :
He refused to blow his own trumpet and blushingly declined to speak.

874. (2) Maintain his own opinion
Stick to his guns = to continue to have his own beliefs.
Look at the sentence :
Despite harsh criticism, he is sticking to his guns on this issue.

875. (2) at a loss
At sea = confused.
Look at the sentence :
Reading economic theory leaves me feeling at sea.

876. (4) Good times and bad times
Weal and woe = good and bad times; the joys and sorrows; prosperity and misfortune.
Look at the sentence :
We all get our share of weal and woe in life.

877. (4) Challenge
Call in/into question = to cause something or someone to be evaluated; interrogate; to cause doubts.
Look at the sentence :
How can you call her honesty into question ?

878. (1) Live within means
Make both ends meet = earn just enough money to live on; manage; survive.
Look at the sentence :
They were finding it hard to make ends meet.

879. (1) Went out of business
Put up the shutters = cease trading for the day or permanently.
Look at the sentence :
The village post office put up the shutters for the last time.

880. (4) A very insignificant amount
A drop in a bucket = a very small or unimportant amount.
Look at the sentence :
What we were paid for our work was a drop in the bucket compared to what the company earned.

881. (2) Find no favour
Draw a blank = to fail to get an answer or a result.
Look at the sentence :
He asked me for my phone number and I drew a blank – I just couldn't remember it.

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882. (1) Extremely silly
As daft as a brush = to be very silly; lacking commonsense.
Look at the sentence :
He is a nice enough boy but he is as daft as a brush.

883. (4) Briefly and concisely
In a nutshell = in a few words; concisely.
Look at the sentence :
Just give me the facts in a nutshell.

884. (2) Work very hard
Strain every nerve = make every possible effort.
Look at the sentence :
He strained every nerve to get a job for his wife.

885. (1) Evening of life = old age
Look at the sentence :
The residents of this rest home are all in the evening of life.

886. (2) to stop talking
Button one's lip = to be quiet; to stop talking; to say nothing.
Look at the sentence :
She did not want to get into a fight, so she decided to button her lip.

887. (3) Absurd and unlikely stories
Invent cock and bull stories = an absurd, improbable story presented as the truth; a fanciful and unbelievable tale.
Look at the sentence :
She told me some cock and bull story about her car breaking down.

888. (3) A foolish, unprofitable adventure
Wild goose chase = a foolish and hopeless search for or in pursuit of something unattainable; a worthless hunt.
Look at the sentence :
John was angry because he was sent out on a wild goose chase.

889. (2) suspect a trick or deceit
Smell a rat = to suspect that something is wrong; suspect a deceit.
Look at the sentence :
I don't think this was an accident. I smell a rat.

890. (2) Lively and active
A live wire = an energetic and unpredictable person; high spirited.
Look at the sentence :
When we saw you in the starlight club you were a real live wire.

891. (1) Death sentence
Capital Punishment = death penalty is a government sanctioned practice where by a person is put to death by the state as a punishment for a crime.

892. (2) Rapidly
By leaps and bounds = to become larger quickly; by large movements forward.
Look at the sentence :
The profits of my company are increasing by leaps and bounds.

893. (1) Suspect something wrong
Smell a rat = begin to suspect trickery or deception.
Look at the sentence :
When she died, investigators were called in who soon smelt a rat.

894. (2) A new and additional distinction
Feather in one's cap = an achievement to be proud of.
Look at the sentence :
It is a feather in your cap when you are asked to be captain.

895. (2) A long time
Donkey's years = a very long time
Look at the sentence :
We have been close friends for donkey's years.

896. (1) Try every possible way
Leave no stone unturned = to do everything you can to achieve a good result.
Look at the sentence :
He left no stone unturned in his search for his natural mother.

897. (4) Scholar
A man of letters = a male scholar or author; a man who knows a lot.
Look at the sentence :
He wished to fashion for himself a career as a man of letters.

898. (2) Sad
Under a cloud = under suspicion or discredited; in trouble.
Look at the sentence :
He left under something of a cloud accused of misappropriating funds.

899. (3) Remember
Bear in mind = to remember a piece of information when you are making decisions
Look at the sentence :
Bearing in mind that she has had so little experience, I thought she did very well.

900. (2) Delayed
Held up = put off; withheld.
Look at the sentence :
We were held up for two hours on account of an accident.

901. (3) To act in an unreliable way
To play fast and loose = behave irresponsibly or immorally.
Look at the sentence :
I am not someone who plays fast and loose with other people's lives.

902. (4) make money in an improper way
Feather one's own nest = to make yourself rich especially in a way that is unfair or dishonest.
Look at the sentence :
You always try to feather your own nest first.

903. (2) play a trick
Pull a fast one = to successfully deceive someone.
Look at the sentence :
You paid too much-I think he pulled a fast one on you.

904. (4) bribe
Grease the palm = to bribe someone.
Look at the sentence :
If you want to get something done around here, you have to grease someone's palm.

905. (3) over-turn
Turn turtle = turn upsidedown.
Look at the sentence :
But en route at Chavara the ambulance met with an accident and turned turtle.

906. (3) To win a victory
To carry the day = to win a contest or competition; succeed; gain victory.
Look at the sentence :
It was the prosecutor's closing arguments that carried the day with the jury.

907. (1) A weak man, without substance
A man of straw = someone who has a weak character; a man of no substance.

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Look at the sentence :
He was accused by his opponents of being a man of straw and lacking in decisiveness.

908. (2) Refuse to accept responsibility
Pass the buck = to blame someone or make them responsible for a problem that you should deal with.
Look at the sentence :
She is always trying to pass the buck and I am sick of it.

909. (1) Becoming less acceptable
To lose ground = to become less popular or to be given less support.
Look at the sentence :
Do you agree that left wing politics are losing ground among the working classes?

910. (2) Every unpleasant situation has a positive side
Every dark cloud has a silver lining = Difficult times always lead to better days. Difficult times are like dark clouds that pass overhead and block the sun.

911. (4) in good health
Alive and kicking = prevalent and very active; alive, existing; active and in good health.
Look at the sentence :
You would be surprised how hard it is to keep certain patients alive and kicking.

912. (1) To lose impetus or enthusiasm
Run out of steam = to suddenly lose the energy or interest to continue doing something
Look at the sentence :
The peace talks seem to have run out of steam.

913. (2) saved at the last moment
Saved by the bell = saved by a last minute intervention
Look at the sentence :
She was drowning in the stream, but a boatman saved her by the bell.

914. (3) Pretened not to notice
Turn a blind eye = overlook ; disregard ; neglect ; ignore
Look at the sentence :
Management often turns a blind eye to bullying in the workplace.

915. (4) Up a blind alley = following a course of action that is certain to lead to an undesirable outcome.
Look at the sentence :
I keep telling Gina to stop chasing after Rima. She's just going up a blind alley

916. (1) From stem to stern = from the front to the back especially of a ship
Look at the sentence :
Surges of water rocked their boats from stem to stern

917. (1) add unnecessary details to make better or worse.
Over egg the pudding = to spoil something by trying too hard to improve it.
Look at the sentence :
As a director, I think he has a tendency to over-egg the pudding, with a few too many gorgeous shots of the country side.

918. (1) change one's behaviour for the better
Turn over a new leaf = start to act or or behave in a better or more responsible way; improve; to start behaving in a better way.
Look at the sentence :
Apparently he has turned over a new leaf and he is not smoking any more.

919. (4) prepare for or go to war
Take up the hatchet = to make or declare war
Look at the sentence :
He induced the tribes to take up the hatchet against the English.

920. (3) in an uncertain situation
At a loose end = to have nothing to do
At loose ends = not knowing what to do, especially because of an upsetting change.
Look at the sentences :
If you find yourself at loose ends, you could always clean the bathroom.
I was at loose ends after finishing school and not being able to find a job.

921. (2) with full force
With might and main = with all one's power or strength; to the best of one's ability; with as much effort as possible.
Look at the sentence :
They shouted with might and main but nobody came to rescue them.

922. (3) annoy somebody
Ruffle somebody's feather = to cause someone to be upset.
Look at the sentence :
Mohan ruffled a few feathers when he suggested cutting the teacher's salaries.

923. (3) interrupt
Cut short = to have to stop doing something before it is finished.
Look at the sentence :
Their conversation was cut short by the arrival of more guests.

924. (2) ill feeling
Bad blood = feelings of hate between people because of arguments in the past.
Look at the sentence :
There has been bad blood between the two families for years.

925. (1) an object of laughter
A laughing stock = someone or something that seems stupid or silly, especially by trying to be serious or important and not succeeding.
Look at the sentence :
Another performance like that and this team will be the laughing stock of the league.

926. (2) unrelenting
As hard as nails = very tough ; callous, unbending ; hard-hearted ; unforgiving ; inflexible ; strict.

927. (3) had many professional difficulties
Strike several bad patches = to experience a lot of problems in a period of your life

928. (3) discussed
Talk over = to exchange thoughts ; to discuss something.

929. (3) Cut a sorry figure = make a poor impression
Look at the sentence :
He cut a sorry figure in his outdated jacket.

930. (4) To take to task = to criticize somebody strongly for something they have done; reprimand
Look at the sentence :
The culprits were taken to task by the police.

931. (2) Bring to light = to make new information known to public; reveal.
Look at the sentence :
These facts have only just been brought to light.

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10 SELECTION OF MIS-SPELT WORD/ CORRECTLY SPELT WORD

Directions (1-5) : In these questions, four words are given out of which only one is misspelt. Find that mis-spelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 1997)

1. (1) combination (2) exageration
   (3) hallucination (4) admonition
2. (1) sacrosanct (2) sacrelege
   (3) sacred (4) sacrament
3. (1) allitration (2) allowanace
   (3) almighty (4) almanc
4. (1) idiosyncrasy (2) idealize
   (3) idiosy (4) ideology
5. (1) jaundise (2) jasmine
   (3) javelin (4) jarring

Directions (6-10) : Four words have been written out of which three are correctly spelt and one is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 09.09.2001)

6. (1) eminent (2) iminent
   (3) eloquent (4) exuberant
7. (1) tailor (2) sculpter
   (3) doctor (4) fitter
8. (1) mathametician
   (2) statistician
   (3) dietician
   (4) physician
9. (1) grotesque (2) burlesque
   (3) picturesque (4) pectorial
10. (1) Indomitable (2) furmidable
    (3) amicable (4) admirable

Directions (11-15) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

11. (1) submitted (2) admitted
    (3) comitted (4) omitted
12. (1) brillient (2) valiant
    (3) salient (4) radiant
13. (1) recuperate (2) regulate
    (3) reinstate (4) seperate
14. (1) cease (2) seize
    (3) beseige (4) beseach
15. (1) carrier (2) carreer
    (3) courier (4) barrier

Directions (16-20) : In the following questions, find out the misspelt word from among the groups of four words.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.14.12.2003)

16. (1) personel (2) personnel
    (3) notional (4) nationalist
17. (1) impetuous (2) impetinent
    (3) imperial (4) implication
18. (1) prefer (2) defer
    (3) difer (4) refer
19. (1) mercenary (2) machinery
    (3) missionery (4) visionary
20. (1) seize (2) decieve
    (3) believe (4) reign

Directions (21–25) : In these questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 14.12.2003)

21. (1) semblence (2) samblance
    (3) semblance (4) samblence
22. (1) gyncology
    (2) gynaecology
    (3) gynaeccology
    (4) gyneccology
23. (1) hypochondria
    (2) hyppochondria
    (3) hypochondrea
    (4) hyppochondrea
24. (1) instanttaneous
    (2) instantaneous
    (3) instanttanious
    (4) instantanious
25. (1) itinarrary (2) itinerrary
    (3) ittinerary (4) itinerary

Directions (26–35) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is rightly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

26. (1) entirty (2) gratious
    (3) discern (4) contestent
27. (1) reminiscence
    (2) renounciation
    (3) recolection
    (4) relaxasion
28. (1) scenary (2) granery
    (3) visionary (4) luminery
29. (1) colaborate (2) coroborate
    (3) cooperate (4) colocate
30. (1) fullfil (2) ill-will
    (3) fabbulous (4) usefull
31. (1) receprocate (2) recieve
    (3) recetation (4) receipt
32. (1) traveling (2) remitance
    (3) kidnaping (4) equitable
33. (1) necessery (2) temparory
    (3) itinerary (4) sanguinery
34. (1) psycholagy (2) appology
    (3) criminolegy (4) archaeology
35. (1) asociate (2) intigrate
    (3) appropriate (4) exhilerate

Directions (36-45) : In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)

36. (1) mischevious
    (2) miscariage
    (3) misdemeanour
    (4) misnomar
37. (1) harassment
    (2) committment
    (3) breevement
    (4) temparament
38. (1) capracious (2) auspicious
    (3) fallicious (4) dalicious
39. (1) inefable (2) inaccesible
    (3) infallible (4) invinscible
40. (1) camoflage (2) tabuleau
    (3) milieu (4) mirase
41. (1) existence (2) occurence
    (3) depandance (4) persistance
42. (1) sponsership (2) soveriegn
    (3) subservient (4) sepulcher
43. (1) handicaped (2) frolicked
    (3) kidnaped (4) developped
44. (1) coersion (2) precision
    (3) negociation (4) explotion
45. (1) deliquancy (2) friquency
    (3) discrepency (4) hesitancy

Directions (46-50) : In the following questions, a word has been written in four different ways out of which

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only one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

46. (1) choronology (2) chronology
(3) cronology (4) chronalogy
47. (1) scintilating (2) scintillatinge
(3) scintillating (4) scintilliting
48. (1) nemesys (2) nemisis
(3) nemesis (4) nemysis
49. (1) anamoly (2) anomaly
(3) anamaly (4) anomoly
50. (1) perseverence
(2) perseverance
(3) perseverense
(4) perseverents

Directions (51–55) : In the following questions four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find out the misspelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

51. (1) competent (2) repentent
(3) penitent (4) consistent
52. (1) assure (2) insure
(3) sensure (4) ensure
53. (1) seige (2) seize
(3) receive (4) believe
54. (1) responsibility
(2) oppertunity
(3) possibility
(4) generosity
55. (1) courageous (2) stampede
(3) temple (4) saliloquy

Directions (56–65) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam.11.12.2005)

56. (1) consience (2) conscience
(3) consciens (4) consiens
57. (1) magnificent (2) magnificant
(3) magnificient (4) magneficent
58. (1) rennassance
(2) renaissance
(3) rennaiscence
(4) rennaissance
59. (1) irrepairable
(2) irreparable
(3) irreparrable
(4) irepairable
60. (1) superfluous
(2) superflous
(3) superfluos
(4) superflouss
61. (1) pharmaceautical
(2) pharmacutical
(3) pharmaceutical
(4) farmaceutical
62. (1) recomendation
(2) reccomendation
(3) recommendation
(4) reccomandation
63. (1) neccesity (2) necessity
(3) nesissity (4) necessety
64. (1) adrass (2) address
(3) addres (4) adrress
65. (1) refridgerator
(2) refregerator
(3) refreggerator
(4) refrigerator

Directions (66-75) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly–spelt. Find out the wrongly / spelt word.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam.13.08.2006)

66. (1) grandly (2) effectively
(3) genorally (4) normally
67. (1) trickery (2) uproar
(3) comotion (4) argument
68. (1) benevolent
(2) compassionate
(3) generous
(4) sympathatic
69. (1) associate (2) traipse
(3) bruere (4) manhandle
70. (1) despatch (2) attatch
(3) detach (4) catch
71. (1) attendence (2) preference
(3) providence (4) evidence
72. (1) acquire (2) acquatic
(3) acquittal (4) acquiesce
73. (1) therapeutic
(2) bureaucretic
(3) thermometer
(4) barricade
74. (1) idyllic (2) idiotic
(3) prolific (4) miopic
75. (1) emerjency (2) delegate
(3) mandatory (4) appreciate

Directions (76 – 85) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

76. (1) excution (2) excitment
(3) expedition (4) extrection
77. (1) externel (2) extrovart
(3) introvert (4) exect
78. (1) expact (2) impact
(3) exite (4) impect
79. (1) effecting (2) interesting
(3) affecting (4) entertening
80. (1) supremecy (2) suppressor
(3) surfiet (4) surender
81. (1) spectacular (2) spactroscope
(3) spinache (4) splended
82. (1) sacrosant (2) sacrificeal
(3) sacrilege (4) sabotege
83. (1) discription (2) discretion
(3) dessemination
(4) dessertation
84. (1) occurance
(2) occassion
(3) occupancy
(4) octogenarean
85. (1) humorous
(2) humanetarianism
(3) hulabaloo
(4) hurrecane

Directions (86-90) : In the following questions four words have been written out of which three are correctly spelt and one is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (IInd Sitting)

86. (1) efficient (2) sufficient
(3) magnificient (4) proficient
87. (1) transferred (2) referred
(3) sufferred (4) deferred
88. (1) proceed (2) exceed
(3) superseed (4) succeed
89. (1) admonish (2) aborigin
(3) aberration (4) agrarian
90. (1) confident (2) confiscate
(3) conjecture (4) conversent

Directions (91 – 95) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam 10.12.2006)

91. (1) preposterous
(2) disasterous
(3) murderous
(4) onerous

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92. (1) severity (2) cruelity
(3) sincerity (4) superiority
93. (1) begining (2) winning
(3) mining (4) running
94. (1) complement
(2) compliment
(3) supplement
(4) requirment
95. (1) amelirate (2) zealot
(3) penetrate (4) stain

Directions (96-100) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007 (IInd Sitting)

96. (1) courageous
(2) outrageous
(3) languoreous
(4) spacious
97. (1) lapped (2) murmurred
(3) deterred (4) worshipped
98. (1) sergent (2) silhouette
(3) session (4) somnambulist
99. (1) facade (2) inept
(3) quotation (4) pursuasive
100. (1) demeanour
(2) deodorize
(3) demonstretor
(4) demoralize

Directions (101-110) : In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

101. (1) metaphor (2) expletive
(3) allegary (4) parody
102. (1) neurosurgeon
(2) homoeopath
(3) bureaucrat
(4) veteinary
103. (1) variety (2) anxiety
(3) gaitey (4) society
104. (1) assesment
(2) assignment
(3) alignment
(4) inherent
105. (1) synonimous
(2) anonymous
(3) unanimous
(4) pseudonymous
106. (1) condom (2) condemn
(3) contampt (4) content
107. (1) accumulate (2) challenge
(3) beginning (4) tolerent
108. (1) peruse (2) persuade
(3) persuit (4) pursue
109. (1) waitage (2) baggage
(3) luggage (4) village
110. (1) receive (2) conceive
(3) perceive (4) decieve

Directions (111-115) : In the follwoing questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

111. (1) accomplice
(2) accompaniment
(3) accomplishment
(4) accomodation
112. (1) replaceable
(2) replaceing
(3) replacement
(4) replaced
113. (1) relieve (2) protein
(3) deceit (4) frieght
114. (1) labrinth (2) laboratory
(3) laborious (4) library
115. (1) commit (2) comedian
(3) committee (4) comunication

Directions (116 –120) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find that misspelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 30.11.2008)

116. (1) poignant (2) relevent
(3) prevalent (4) malignant
117. (1) seize (2) achieve
(3) wierd (4) leisure
118. (1) repent (2) serpent
(3) flagrent (4) reverent
119. (1) dining
(2) shining
(3) determining
(4) begining
120. (1) vendetta
(2) verisimilitude
(3) vicarious
(4) vociferrate

Directions (121 – 130) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is wrongly spelt. Find the misspelt word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)

121. (1) prioratise (2) picturise
(3) visualise (4) individualise
122. (1) mendacious
(2) obnoxcious
(3) pernicious
(4) ferocious
123. (1) pennetrate (2) irritate
(3) hesitate (4) perforate
124. (1) passagway (2) causeway
(3) subway (4) straightway
125. (1) rapport (2) support
(3) repport (4) purport
126. (1) stationery (2) dictionery
(3) revolutionary
(4) voluntary
127. (1) temperature
(2) temperament
(3) tempastuous
(4) temptation
128. (1) whether (2) weathere
(3) whither (4) wither
129. (1) legible
(2) communiceble
(3) incorrigible
(4) eligible
130. (1) audacious (2) auspicious
(3) caprisious (4) credulous

Directions (131-140) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find the misspelt word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)

131. (1) quadruple (2) quagmaire
(3) quadrangle (4) quadrant
132. (1) postar (2) pastor
(3) posture (4) pasture
133. (1) reference (2) preference
(3) difference (4) performence
134. (1) agreeablly (2) cruelly
(3) doubtfully (4) fatally
135. (1) nomenclature
(2) non-interfereance
(3) nonchalant
(4) non-commissioned
136. (1) insolvency
(2) legitimacy
(3) hypocrisy
(4) ideosyncracy
137. (1) anniversery
(2) bureaucracy
(3) heresy
(4) secrecy

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138. (1) embankment
(2) deliberately
(3) preceding
(4) proleferous

139. (1) inexplicable
(2) inevitable
(3) inextinguishable
(4) inexpressable

140. (1) representation
(2) verification
(3) amplification
(4) liberalisetion

Directions (141–145) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.16.05.2010 (Ist Sitting)

141. (1) collaborate (2) comemorate
(3) colate (4) choclate

142. (1) circuiteous (2) clairvoyant
(3) chivelery (4) cavelcade

143. (1) severety (2) sovereignity
(3) superiorty (4) serenity

144. (1) cummulative
(2) comemmorative
(3) accummulative
(4) accommodative

145. (1) benidiction (2) besmerch
(3) beneficient (4) benevolence

Directions (146–150) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.16.05.2010 (IInd Sitting)

146. (1) parapharnelia
(2) parsimonious
(3) peccadilo
(4) peadiatrics

147. (1) measureable
(2) manageable
(3) marriagable
(4) manoevrable

148. (1) tussel (2) tunnle
(3) tumble (4) trable

149. (1) populus (2) pompuous
(3) prelious
(4) presumptuous

150. (1) impromptue
(2) illustrious
(3) illusery
(4) impetous

Directions (151-155) : In the following question groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-I)

151. (1) aromatic (2) aurobatic
(3) antartic (4) altrustic

152. (1) misogynist
(2) momentery
(3) monotheeism
(4) morotorium

153. (1) assessment
(2) rudiement
(3) retrenchement
(4) bereavment

154. (1) tinker (2) plumeber
(3) despacher (4) sailar

155. (1) psychiotrist (2) punctillious
(3) pursuanse (4) pseudonym

Directions (156 – 160) : In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-I)

156. (1) grammatic (2) gremmatic
(3) gramatic (4) grematic

157. (1) omitted (2) ommitted
(3) ommited (4) omited

158. (1) privelege (2) familiar
(3) usualy (4) nuisence

159. (1) rumble (2) treple
(3) stummble (4) jumbble

160. (1) separate (2) seperate
(3) seperait (4) separete

Directions (161-165) : In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam. 12.09.2010)

161. (1) volumenous (2) voluptous
(3) voceferous (4) virtuous

162. (1) lision (2) benine
(3) aqueous (4) bavine

163. (1) prolifirate (2) propitiate
(3) apropriate (4) apreciate

164. (1) fragrent (2) fragmant
(3) flurocent (4) flamboyant

165. (1) mammal (2) mamman
(3) mammath (4) mambrane

Directions (166 – 170) : In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam.12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

166. (1) onvelope (2) envelope
(3) envalope (4) envelap

167. (1) character (2) charecter
(3) charactar (4) chaerector

168. (1) drunkeness
(2) drunkenness
(3) durnkness
(4) drunkennes

169. (1) surprise (2) supprise
(3) suprise (4) surprize

170. (1) comitee (2) committee
(3) committie (4) commitee

Directions (171–175) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (Ist Sitting)

171. (1) mandatary (2) circulatary
(3) temporary (4) regulatary

172. (1) convinience
(2) initative
(3) concesional
(4) exaggerate

173. (1) diologue (2) giraff
(3) scissors (4) humourous

174. (1) asiduous (2) nefarious
(3) macaber (4) loqacious

175. (1) cortege (2) damege
(3) milege (4) plumege

Directions (176–185) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (IInd Sitting)

176. (1) qestalt (2) imbrolios
(3) ampasse (4) recondite

177. (1) hindrance
(2) corespondence
(3) insurence
(4) assurence

178. (1) adversery (2) adultary
(3) advisory (4) arbitary

179. (1) rogeu (2) colleague
(3) diluge (4) alege

180. (1) malignant
(2) impertinant
(3) independant
(4) neglegent

181. (1) agnostik (2) accomplice
(3) advercity (4) acrimonous

182. (1) dysentery (2) momentery
(3) cemetary (4) comentary

183. (1) ebulient (2) jubilant
(3) iminent (4) tolerent

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184. (1) malaign (2) arraign
(3) asigne (4) degine

185. (1) harrassment
(2) embarrasment
(3) fulfilment
(4) denoument

Directions (186 – 190) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (IInd Sitting)

186. (1) persistance (2) thesaurus
(3) conspicous (4) renaisance

187. (1) acoustic (2) norcoctic
(3) pesimist (4) permentant

188. (1) impetous (2) ignoable
(3) ignominious (4) idiosyncresy

189. (1) inconsistant (2) repentant
(3) exponant (4) excultent

190. (1) demagogue (2) deliverence
(3) delinquancy (4) delibarative

Directions (191–195) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I)

191. (1) separetion (2) seperation
(3) seperetion (4) separation

192. (1) discrepancy
(2) descrepancy
(3) discripancy
(4) discrepansy

193. (1) adviceable (2) advicable
(3) advisable (4) adviseable

194. (1) millenium (2) millennium
(3) milennium (4) milenium

195. (1) embarass (2) embarrass
(3) embaras (4) embarras

Directions (196–200) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 22.01.2012 Paper-I)

196. (1) correspondant
(2) corraspondent
(3) corraspondant
(4) correspondent

197. (1) deceit (2) deceipt
(3) decept (4) deciept

198. (1) psuedonm (2) pseudonym
(3) pseudonm (4) psuedonym

199. (1) jellousey (2) jealousy
(3) jelousey (4) jealousey

200. (1) mischevious
(2) mischivous
(3) mischievous
(4) mischiviuos

Directions (201–205) : In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

201. (1) independance
(2) independence
(3) independens
(4) indepandance

202. (1) hypocrisy (2) hypocresy
(3) hipocrisy (4) hipocrecy

203. (1) aeroplane (2) airoplane
(3) aeroplain (4) airoplain

204. (1) loanly (2) lonly
(3) lonelie (4) lonely

205. (1) cerimony (2) ceremoney
(3) ceremony (4) cerimoney

Directions (206–210) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 31.08.2008)

206. (1) despondant (2) detremental
(3) diaphenous (4) dilapidated

207. (1) seperate (2) confidance
(3) referance (4) prosperous

208. (1) reprimond (2) resplendant
(3) repositary (4) requisite

209. (1) necter (2) necassary
(3) puntuation (4) pungent

210. (1) irrelavance (2) maintenence
(3) exuberance (4) acquaintence

Directions (211-215) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 02.08.2009)

211. (1) columen (2) autumn
(3) condamm (4) symptem

212. (1) precarius (2) preceede
(3) premier (4) preperation

213. (1) corespondent
(2) commandent
(3) superintendent
(4) attendent

214. (1) imaginery (2) dictionary
(3) itinerery (4) stationerry

215. (1) pronounciation
(2) repercution
(3) rehabilitation
(4) tution

Directions (216–220) : In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade'C' & 'D') Exam. 26.09.2010)

216. (1) receive (2) recieve
(3) receeve (4) resieve

217. (1) repitition (2) repetition
(3) repitetion (4) repetetion

218. (1) judicious (2) juditious
(3) judiceous (4) judecious

219. (1) mischeivous
(2) miscariage
(3) misdemeanour
(4) misnomar

220. (1) casset (2) cassette
(3) casete (4) cassat

221. (1) diferentiate (2) deferentiate
(3) differentiate (4) differensiate

222. (1) embarass (2) embarras
(3) embaras (4) embarrass

223. (1) business (2) dissappear
(3) pleashure (4) indigetion

224. (1) haroscope (2) harosecope
(3) horoscope (4) haroescope

225. (1) strom (2) galle
(3) tempest (4) huricane

Directions (226 – 230) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 09.01.2011)

226. (1) bisciuit (2) biscuit
(3) biskit (4) biscket

227. (1) interupt (2) interrept
(3) interrupt (4) intrrupt

228. (1) accessibility (2) acsessibility
(3) accessebility (4) accessiblity

229. (1) sugestion (2) suggestion
(3) suggesstion (4) suggession

230. (1) cabage (2) kabage
(3) cabbage (4) cabbege

Directions (231 – 235) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 09.01.2011)

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231. (1) calculate (2) articulate
(3) vacilate (4) gesticulate
232. (1) careful (2) skilfull
(3) beautiful (4) unmindful
233. (1) telepathy (2) antepathy
(3) sympathy (4) apathy
234. (1) earnest (2) infest
(3) detest (4) againest
235. (1) literature (2) literal
(3) literecy (4) literary

Directions (236–240) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)

236. (1) budgetery (2) bugetary
(3) budgetary (4) budgetry
237. (1) occurence (2) occurrence
(3) ocurence (4) occurance
238. (1) pidistrian (2) pedistrian
(3) pedestrian (4) pidestrian
239. (1) seperately (2) separately
(3) seperatley (4) separatly
240. (1) embarrassed (2) embarassed
(3) embarrased (4) embarased

Directions (241 – 245) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)

241. (1) definitely (2) definately
(3) definitley (4) definitly
242. (1) cemetary (2) semetary
(3) cemetery (4) cemetry
243. (1) recesion (2) reccesion
(3) reccession (4) recession
244. (1) millonare (2) millionare
(3) millonaire (4) millionaire
245. (1) inconvenienced
(2) inconvinienced
(3) inconvineinced
(4) inconvenneinced

Directions (246-250) : In the following questions, group of four words are given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

246. (1) livelihood (2) livelyhood
(3) livlihood (4) livelyhud
247. (1) foyere (2) foayer
(3) foyer (4) fouyer
248. (1) lassivous (2) lacivoius
(3) lascivious (4) lasivious
249. (1) enemyty (2) enemity
(3) enmity (4) enmety
250. (1) irelevant (2) irrelavent
(3) irelevent (4) irrelevant

Directions (251–255) : In the following questions, groups of words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word four.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

251. (1) abandant (2) abendent
(3) abundent (4) abundant
252. (1) asassin (2) assassin
(3) assasin (4) assassen
253. (1) magnificient
(2) magnifecent
(3) magnifiscient
(4) magnificent
254. (1) eccumenikal (2) ecumenical
(3) ecuemenicel (4) ekumanical
255. (1) supercede (2) superzede
(3) supersede (4) superceed

Directions (256-260) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone)

256. (1) systamatically
(2) systematically
(3) systematicaly
(4) systimatically
257. (1) erthiness (2) earthines
(3) earthhiness (4) earthiness
258. (1) truely (2) truly
(3) truily (4) trueily
259. (1) allienate (2) aliennate
(3) alienatte (4) alienate
260. (1) vacilliation (2) vasillation
(3) vacillation (4) vacilation

Directions (261–265) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

261. (1) circuitous (2) circuitus
(3) circutous (4) circutious
262. (1) asassinate (2) asasinite
(3) assassinate (4) assasinate
263. (1) malleable (2) maleable
(3) maliable (4) malliable
264. (1) plateau (2) plataeu
(3) plataue (4) plateue
265. (1) embbarass (2) embarrass
(3) embarass (4) embarras

Directions (266 – 268) : In the following questions, there are four different words, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam.16.09.2012)

266. (1) consumerism
(2) communlism
(3) passimism
(4) optemism
267. (1) committment
(2) estableshment
(3) announcment
(4) commencement
268. (1) entrepreneurship
(2) leadeship
(3) scholership
(4) partnarship

Directions (269–273) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 04.08.2011 Paper-II)

269. (1) oscillate (2) deliberate
(3) ennumerate (4) narrate
270. (1) hurdle (2) cuddel
(3) puddle (4) meddle
271. (1) composition (2) grammer
(3) literature (4) poetry
272. (1) pneumonia (2) diarrheoa
(3) xenophobia (4) amnesia
273. (1) commission (2) omission
(3) possession (4) occassion

Directions (274 –278) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II)

274. (1) dominent (2) domenant
(3) domenent (4) dominant
275. (1) obsarve (2) obsarving
(3) observer (4) observent

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276. (1) aknoledge (2) acknowledge
(3) acknoledge (4) acknolege

277. (1) posess (2) possess
(3) posses (4) possus

278. (1) lesure (2) lezure
(3) leisure (4) liesure

Directions (279-280) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (Ist Sitting))

279. (1) duration (2) dustur
(3) electrisity (4) economicel

280. (1) restorent (2) restaurent
(3) restarent (4) restaurant

Directions (281 –282) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting))

281. (1) deesal (2) diesel
(3) dezel (4) desal

282. (1) villege (2) vilage
(3) vilege (4) village

Directions (283 –384) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting)

283. (1) thurough (2) thorouh
(3) thorough (4) thorogh

284. (1) honorary (2) honerary
(3) honarary
(4) honorery

Directions (285-286) : In each of the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

285. (1) dissatisfied (2) disatisfied
(3) disatesfied (4) dissatesfied

286. (1) monnotonus (2) monotonus
(3) monotonous (4) monotonas

Directions (287-288) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

287. (1) jealous (2) jelous
(3) jealus (4) jeales

288. (1) peece (2) peice
(3) piece (4) peac

Directions (289–290) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

289. (1) embarus (2) embarrass
(3) embarass (4) embaruss

290. (1) release (2) relese
(3) rilese (4) releise

Directions (191–195) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting)

291. (1) consistency (2) consistancy
(3) consistensy (4) consistansy

292. (1) adolscence (2) adolesence
(3) adolescence (4) adolescense

293. (1) beligerant (2) belligerent
(3) bellijerent (4) beligerrent

294. (1) dynosaur (2) dinosaur
(3) dinoser (4) dienosaur

295. (1) pariphery (2) periphary
(3) pariphary (4) periphery

Directions (296-300) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 11.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

296. (1) literate (2) litterate
(3) litarate (4) litarete

297. (1) ettiquet (2) etiquette
(3) etiquet (4) etiqquet

298. (1) shcolar (2) scholar
(3) scoler (4) schollar

299. (1) consensus (2) consenzas
(3) concensus (4) concensas

300. (1) upheval (2) uphieval
(3) upheaval (4) upheival

Directions (301–305) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

301. (1) vacum (2) manoeuvre
(3) reluctent (4) burocracy

302. (1) perepherel (2) peripheral
(3) perepheral (4) periphrial

303. (1) mathematician
(2) mathamatisian
(3) mathematican
(4) mathematishen

304. (1) ceremoneal (2) cerimoneal
(3) ceremonal (4) ceremonial

305. (1) diffidence (2) rabit
(3) ninty (4) avenu

Directions (306-307) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, Ist Sitting)

306. (1) manoeuvre (2) manueover
(3) manuovere (4) maneouvre

307. (1) venerable (2) vanerable
(3) veneruble (4) venarable

Directions (308 –313) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, Ist Sitting : Patna)

308. (1) mischievous
(2) mischievious
(3) mischeivous
(4) mischeivious

309. (1) incidantally (2) incidantelly
(3) incidentally (4) incidentelly

310. (1) proffession (2) profetion
(3) profesion (4) profession

311. (1) ordinannce (2) ordinence
(3) ordinance (4) ordinnance

312. (1) sparro (2) sparrow
(3) sperrow (4) sparow

313. (1) inergy (2) energy
(3) enerzy (4) enerzi

Directions (314-319) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

314. (1) acknowlege
(2) acknoledge

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(3) aknowledge
(4) acknowledge

315. (1) installation (2) instalation
(3) insttalation (4) installasion

316. (1) cirtificate (2) certificate
(3) cartifikate (4) certefecate

317. (1) addimittion (2) admission
(3) admition (4) admision

318. (1) occassionally
(2) ocassionally
(3) occasionaly
(4) occasionally

319. (1) successful (2) sucessful
(3) succesful (4) successfull

Directions (320-325) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

320. (1) calandar (2) colendar
(3) calendar (4) calender

321. (1) objectioneble
(2) objecktionable
(3) objectionablle
(4) objectionable

322. (1) appology (2) apalogy
(3) apology (4) apollogy

323. (1) excellence (2) excellencce
(3) exillance (4) exellence

324. (1) grammer (2) gramer
(3) gramar (4) grammar

325. (1) ommitted (2) omitted
(3) omited (4) ommited

Directions (326 –331) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, IInd Sitting)

326. (1) vagebond (2) vegabonde
(3) vegabond (4) vagabond

327. (1) manared (2) manerred
(3) mannared (4) mannered

328. (1) territory (2) territorry
(3) territery (4) teritory

329. (1) precausion (2) pricaution
(2) precotion (4) precaution

330. (1) determinasion
(2) detirmination
(3) determination
(4) detrmination

331. (1) sensasion (2) sansassion
(3) sansation (4) sensation

Directions (332–337) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

332. (1) earring (2) gourrmet
(3) torrent (4) carrying

333. (1) rationaly (2) rationing
(3) rational (4) rationale

334. (1) asessment (2) harassment
(3) nourishment (4) punishment

335. (1) horrefic (2) horror
(3) horrid (4) horrible

336. (1) successful (2) succession
(3) succesor (4) succeed

337. (1) unnerve
(2) unnerving
(3) unnecessary
(4) unnecesserily

Directions (338-340) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

338. (1) retrospact (2) prospect
(3) inspecter (4) presept

339. (1) utterance (2) uterance
(3) uttarance (4) utterence

340. (1) conscience (2) consience
(3) consiense (4) consciance

Directions (341-343) % In the following questions, groups of four words are given . In each group, one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

341. (1) beginning (2) ordinery
(3) disguising (4) dignitary

342. (1) illiterate (2) tolarate
(3) co-operate (4) irritate

343. (1) continuance (2) continuity
(3) continutie (4) continual

Directions (344-345) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, Ist Sitting)

344. (1) perjary (2) perjury
(3) parjury (4) perjery

345. (1) hetrogenous
(2) heterogineous
(3) heterogenious
(4) heterogeneous

Directions (346-347) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IInd Sitting)

346. (1) conivance (2) connivanse
(3) connivance (4) conivence

347. (1) maintennance
(2) manteinance
(3) maintenance
(4) mentenance

Directions (348-351) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is Unbold. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

348. (1) equpped (2) eqiuped
(3) equepped (4) equipped

349. (1) foreegn (2) forigen
(3) foreign (4) foriegn

350. (1) humorous (2) humourous
(3) humorus (4) humourus

351. (1) narcisism (2) narcissism
(3) narcisim (4) narsisism

Directions (352 –354) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013, Ist Sitting)

352. (1) elcution (2) elocation
(3) elocution (4) elocutiun

353. (1) juxtaposition
(2) justaposition
(3) jaxtaposition
(4) jaustaposition

354. (1) hazardous (2) hazardos
(3) hazzardous (4) hazardus

Directions (355 –357) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)

355. (1) omission (2) ocassion
(3) commision (4) posesion

356. (1) comemmorate
(2) commemorate
(3) comemorate
(4) comemorrate

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357. (1) Indigenious (2) Indigenous
(3) Indiginous (4) Indeginous

Directions (358-363) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

358. (1) anihilate (2) annihilate
(3) anihillate (4) annihillate
359. (1) embarased
(2) embarassed
(3) embarrassed
(4) embarrased
360. (1) campagnes (2) campaignes
(3) campaines (4) campaigns
361. (1) rhythim (2) rhithm
(3) rhythm (4) rhithym
362. (1) bussyness (2) business
(3) bussiness (4) busyness
363. (1) questionnair (2) questionaire
(3) questionnare (4) questionnaire

Directions (364-368) : In the following questions, four words are given. In each group, out of which only one word is Unbold. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

364. (1) rhythym (2) rhithim
(3) rhythim (4) rhythm
365. (1) indeganeous (2) indigenous
(3) indegenous (4) indigeneous
366. (1) saccarine (2) sacarine
(3) sachharine (4) saccharine
367. (1) revolutionize
(2) revoulutionize
(3) revvolutionize
(4) revollutionize
368. (1) disentry (2) dysentry
(3) diesentry (4) dysentery

Directions (369-371) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly/wrongly spelt. Find the correctly/wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

369. (1) prestige (2) precipitate
(3) prerequisite (4) premaises
370. (1) unnecessary
(2) unscruplous
(3) unparalleled
(4) unprecedented
371. (1) endeavour (2) endaevour
(3) endevour (4) endeavore

Directions (372-373) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

372. (1) rejuvenation (2) rejvenation
(3) rejuenation (4) rejevanation
373. (1) dysantery (2) dysentry
(3) dysentery (4) dysentary

Directions (374–375) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)

374. (1) satelite (2) satelitte
(3) satallite (4) satellite
375. (1) wellful (2) wilfull
(3) wilful (4) willfull

Directions (376–377) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

376. (1) acquaintence
(2) acquintance
(3) acquiantance
(4) acquaintance
377. (1) deteriarate (2) deteriorate
(3) detireorate (4) detiorrate

Directions (378 – 379) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

378. (1) intermitantly
(2) intarmittantly
(3) intermittently
(4) intarmitently
379. (1) coleegue (2) coligue
(3) coleague (4) colleague

Directions (380-385) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

380. (1) occassion (2) occasion
(3) occation (4) ocassion
381. (1) abducter (2) abductor
(3) abdactor (4) abductar
382. (1) disasterous (2) disastrous
(3) disastrus (4) disasterus
383. (1) maternity (2) matternity
(3) maternitty (4) matarnity
384. (1) teution (2) tution
(3) tuision (4) tuition
385. (1) recommandation
(2) recomendation
(3) recommendation
(4) recommendetion

Directions (386–391) : In each of the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)

386. (1) higyne (2) hygene
(3) hygeine (4) hygiene
387. (1) privilege (2) previlege
(3) priviledge (4) privelege
388. (1) courageous
(2) coeurageous
(3) couragous
(4) courageaus
389. (1) truely (2) truly
(3) truelly (4) trully
390. (1) parachute (2) parrachute
(3) parashute (4) parashoot
391. (1) gypsy (2) gypsi
(3) zypsi (4) jypsi

Directions (392-397) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IInd Sitting)

392. (1) embarassment
(2) embarasment
(3) emmbarrassment
(4) embarrassment
393. (1) perseverence
(2) perseverance
(3) parseverance
(4) persiverance
394. (1) inntelligence (2) intelegence
(3) intelligence (4) intellegence
395. (1) afilliate (2) affilliate
(3) afilaite (4) affiliate
396. (1) accommodation
(2) accommdation
(3) acommodation
(4) accomodation
397. (1) consentious
(2) conscientious
(3) concientious
(4) conscentious

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Directions (398-401) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam–2013, 27.04.2014)

398. (1) possession (2) possesian
(3) posseseon (4) posessian

399. (1) immakulate (2) immaculate
(3) immaculete (4) imakulate

400. (1) misionerry (2) missionary
(3) misionary (4) missionnary

401. (1) propellar (2) propeler
(3) propeller (4) propelre

Directions (402–411) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

402. (1) resillient (2) presuade
(3) dubious (4) depplete

403. (1) ineffectual (2) iniffectual
(3) inefecttual (4) inefictual

404. (1) massacer (2) massecre
(3) masacre (4) massacre

405. (1) conciance (2) consience
(3) conscience (4) connscience

406. (1) nirvana (2) nirvena
(3) nirvanna (4) nyrvana

407. (1) bouquet (2) bowkay
(3) bookay (4) bowquet

408. (1) recepient (2) recipient
(3) resipient (4) receepint

409. (1) voceferous (2) tennacious
(3) piccaresque (4) opulent

410. (1) accellerate (2) exaggerate
(3) liberrate (4) perpatrate

411. (1) startegy (2) stratagie
(3) strategy (4) stratagy

Directions (412-413) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, Ist Sitting)

412. (1) conoiseeur
(2) conoisseur
(3) connoisseur
(4) cannoisseur

413. (1) miscellaneous
(2) miscelaneous
(3) misscellaneous
(4) miscelleneous

Directions (414-415) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, IInd Sitting)

414. (1) silhouete (2) silhouette
(3) silohoutte (4) silhoutte

415. (1) kleptomaniec
(2) cleptomaniac
(3) kleptomaniac
(4) cleptomeniac

Directions (416-417) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014, Ist Sitting)

416. (1) accessible (2) akcessible
(3) accesseble (4) accesible

417. (1) camouflage (2) camaflouge
(3) cemouflege (4) cemouflage

Direactions (418-419) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

418. (1) corralative (2) correlative
(3) corilative (4) correletive

419. (1) sychological (2) psychological
(3) psykological (4) sykological

Directions (420-421) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

420. (1) inteligibelity
(2) inteligibillity
(3) intelligibility
(4) inteligibility

421. (1) exterpate (2) extirpeit
(3) extirpate (4) extripaite

Directions (422-426) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

422. (1) planeing (2) planning
(3) planing (4) planinng

423. (1) ubiqutous (2) ubequitous
(3) ubiquitous (4) ubequitus

424. (1) exenerate (2) exonerate
(3) exanrate (4) exonarate

425. (1) noticible (2) noticeible
(3) noticable (4) noticeable

426. (1) bilieve (2) beleive
(3) believe (4) beleeve

Directions (427-431) : In each of the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IInd Sitting)

427. (1) saimultaneous
(2) simultaenous
(3) simultaneous
(4) simultanious

428. (1) honourarium
(2) honorarium
(3) honourerium
(4) honourrarium

429. (1) fortuneate (2) fortuneit
(3) forchunate (4) fortunate

430. (1) misfourtune
(2) miscelaneous
(3) misdemeanour
(4) misspell

431. (1) nuisense (2) nuisanse
(3) nuissance (4) nuisance

Directions (432 – 436) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)

432. (1) happened (2) happenned
(3) hapened (4) hapenned

433. (1) sentimantalist
(2) sentimentelist
(3) sentimentalist
(4) santimentalist

434. (1) laibertarian (2) libertarian
(3) liebertarian (4) liberterian

435. (1) emphetic (2) emphattic
(3) emphatick (4) emphatic

436. (1) mountainer (2) mountaineer
(3) mounteener (4) mountineer

Directions (437-441) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

437. (1) spontaneous (2) spontaneus
(3) spontenious (4) spontanous

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438. (1) passanger (2) symptum
(3) quarelling (4) referee
439. (1) palatible (2) flexeble
(3) illegible (4) invinceble
440. (1) addept (2) inferrnal
(3) ambiguous (4) confusse
441. (1) juivinile (2) juvieline
(3) juvinile (4) juvenile

Directions (442 - 446) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

442. (1) necesary (2) neccesarry
(3) necesarry (4) necessary
443. (1) narsicissism (2) narcicicism
(3) narcissism (4) narcisism
444. (1) seige (2) pharoah
(3) laison (4) portuguese
445. (1) acoustics (2) accoustics
(3) acusticts (4) accuoustics
446. (1) repertoire (2) repartoire
(3) repertwah (4) repertiore

Directions (447-449) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

447. (1) auxiliary (2) axiliary
(3) auxiliury (4) auxilary
448. (1) sanctimonous
(2) sanctimoneous
(3) sanctimonious
(4) sanctiminious
449. (1) privilege (2) previlege
(3) prevelege (4) privelage

Directions (450–452) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

450. (1) misscellaneous
(2) misscelanious
(3) misscelleneous
(4) miscellaneous
451. (1) accommodation
(2) accomodation
(3) acommodation
(4) accomodetion
452. (1) ingreedient (2) ingridient
(3) ingredeint (4) ingredient

Directions (453-455) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014 (TF No. 482 RN 5)

453. (1) tobaco (2) Tobacco
(3) tabocco (4) Toobaco
454. (1) succesively
(2) acquaintance
(3) commissionner
(4) exaggerrate
455. (1) pneumatic (2) rhumatic
(3) emphatick (4) symtomatic

Directions (456-457) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is Unbold. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014 TF No. 022 MH 3)

456. (1) plebeian (2) plibeian
(3) plebian (4) plebiean
457. (1) suroundings
(2) surroundings
(3) sarroundings
(4) surondings

Directions (458–462) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014 , Ist Sitting TF No. 333 LO 2)

458. (1) excesive (2) excessive
(3) ekcessive (4) excessive
459. (1) coreograph (2) erradicate
(3) retrieve (4) exasperrate
460. (1) accomodate
(2) accommodate
(3) acommodate
(4) accommodat
461. (1) machiavilian
(2) machiavellian
(3) machiavelian
(4) machaivelian
462. (1) vetarinary (2) veterinary
(3) veretinary (4) veratinary

Directions (463–467) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)

463. (1) massacar (2) masacre
(3) messacre (4) massacre
464. (1) mediocar (2) midiocre
(3) mediocre (4) midiocar
465. (1) sumptious (2) sumtous
(3) sumtious (4) sumptuous
466. (1) riheарsel (2) riharsel
(3) rehearsel (4) rehearsal
467. (1) satellite (2) settlelite
(3) setellite (4) setelite

Directions (468–470) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015 Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

468. (1) lethargy (2) lethurgy
(3) lethergy (4) lathergy
469. (1) abbsentia (2) inertiae
(3) ammnesia (4) amnesia
470. (1) miscellaneous
(2) miscellenious
(3) miscillaneous
(4) miscalleneous

Directions (471–475) : In the follwoing questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

471. (1) aberrance (2) naseating
(3) maditation (4) delibarate
472. (1) antecedant (2) antecedent
(3) entecedent (4) intecedent
473. (1) curiosity (2) quriocity
(3) curioucity (4) curiousity
474. (1) ancestral (2) ansestral
(3) encestral (4) ansastral
475. (1) cemetery (2) cemetry
(3) symetry (4) cemetary

Directions (476-480) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 IInd Sitting)

476. (1) broadcaster
(2) broodcaster
(3) boardcaster
(4) brodcaster
477. (1) sanquin (2) sanguin
(3) sanguine (4) sankuine
478. (1) immediacy (2) immedeacy
(3) imeadiasy (4) imedeacy

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479. (1) amnezia
(2) algeimer
(3) schizophrenia
(4) gonoria

480. (1) rhapsody (2) phanacea
(3) intrinhsic (4) soccour

Directions (481-482) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

481. (1) fasimmile (2) facsimile
(3) facsimilee (4) fasimile

482. (1) aquarim (2) acquariam
(3) aquarium (4) acquerium

Directions (483–484) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

483. (1) coherant
(2) commendation
(3) tommorow
(4) advicable

484. (1) aneurysm
(2) annonymous
(3) disipate
(4) carcas

Directions (485-486) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

485. (1) deffusion (2) defusion
(3) diffussion (4) diffusion

486. (1) circumlocution
(2) circumlocation
(3) circumlocutien
(4) circmlocution

Directions (487–488) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

487. (1) fortuitous (2) comissioned
(3) resurgense (4) haphazzard

488. (1) gruesom
(2) merth
(3) appretiate
(4) connoisseur

Directions (489–491) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

489. (1) histry (2) chemistry
(3) psychiatry (4) palmistry

490. (1) congregate
(2) conglomerate
(3) cajoule
(4) confiscate

491. (1) beleive (2) perceive
(3) receive (4) deceive

Directions (492-493) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

492. (1) diploreable (2) deploreable
(3) deplorable (4) diplorable

493. (1) surreptious
(2) surreptitious
(3) surreptitious
(4) surrepititious

Directions (494–496) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, Ist Sitting)

494. (1) juvinnile (2) juvenille
(3) juvenile (4) juvinile

495. (1) knowledgeable
(2) knoledgeable
(3) knowledgable
(4) knowledgeble

496. (1) deterriorate (2) deteriorrate
(3) deteriorate (4) detariorate

Directions (497-499) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, IInd Sitting)

497. (1) complacency
(2) complacensy
(3) cumplacency
(4) complicency

498. (1) compelsory (2) compullsory
(3) compulsorry (4) compulsory

499. (1) entusiasm (2) enthussiasm
(3) enthusiasm (4) enthusaism

Directions (500–502) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

500. (1) compitation
(2) fascination
(3) assemilation
(4) vindicasion

501. (1) curiculum (2) aggreable
(3) professor (4) reffresher

502. (1) emminent (2) nuisence
(3) magnificent (4) nigardly

Directions (503–506) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

503. (1) ingenous (2) ingenius
(3) ingeneous (4) ingenious

504. (1) acommodation
(2) accommodation
(3) acomodation
(4) accomodation

505. (1) plagearist (2) plagiarist
(3) plagraist (4) plegiarist

506. (1) puritannical
(2) puritanical
(3) purritanical
(4) purritaniccal

Directions (507-510) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

507. (1) preferennce (2) preferrence
(3) preference (4) prefference

508. (1) remarkeble (2) remarkebel
(3) remarkable (4) remarkabel

509. (1) advretise (2) advertice
(3) adverties (4) advertise

510. (1) revarberation
(2) riverberation
(3) revirberation
(4) reverberation

Directions (511–514) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

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511. (1) pedestrean (2) pedestrian
(3) padestrian (4) pedistrian

512. (1) laboratory (2) laboratorry
(3) laboratery (4) laborratory

513. (1) humane (2) humein
(3) humaen (4) humain

514. (1) equanimous (2) equanamous
(3) ecuanemous (4) ecuanimous

Directions (515–518) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

515. (1) patritism (2) patrotism
(3) patriotism (4) pattriotism

516. (1) obidient (2) obediemt
(3) obedient (4) obeydient

517. (1) jewillery (2) jewellery
(3) jewelery (4) jevelry

518. (1) diffuse (2) difusse
(3) diffusse (4) difuse

Directions (519–522) : In the following questions, four words are given in each questions, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

519. (1) accummulate
(2) accumulate
(3) accumullate
(4) acummulate

520. (1) prediliction (2) predalection
(3) pridilection (4) predilection

521. (1) restuarent (2) restaurent
(3) restuarant (4) restaurant

522. (1) manoeuvre (2) manuvere
(3) manouvre (4) manouevr

Directions (523–526) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

523. (1) millenium (2) milennium
(3) millennium (4) millanium

524. (1) alkale (2) alkali
(3) alkeli (4) alkalie

525. (1) decesive (2) decesieve
(3) deciseev (4) decisive

526. (1) amature (2) amateur
(3) amateaur (4) amatuer

Directions (527 – 531) : In the following questions four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 Ist sitting TF No. 3148585)

527. (1) hygienic (2) hyigeinic
(3) hyegienic (4) hygeinic

528. (1) auspiscious (2) audacious
(3) hillarious (4) congrruous

529. (1) divienation (2) divarsion
(3) dysfunction (4) dastitution

530. (1) turbulance
(2) obeisence
(3) perservarance
(4) surveillance

531. (1) conceilment
(2) conteinment
(3) confinment
(4) consignment

Directions (532–536) : Four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 IInd sitting)

532. (1) pseudonym
(2) seudonym
(3) pseudonymn
(4) soodonym

533. (1) zenophobia
(2) zenofobia
(3) xenophobia
(4) xenofobia

534. (1) gormandise
(2) gormandize
(3) gourmendize
(4) gourmandize

535. (1) appiarance
(2) apearance
(3) appearance
(4) apparance

536. (1) connoisseur
(2) connoiseur
(3) connoisure
(4) conoisseur

Directions (537–538) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

537. (1) heirachy (2) hierarchy
(3) heirarchy (4) hairarchy

538. (1) liaison (2) liason
(3) laison (4) liaizon

Directions (539) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

539. (1) rhapsodic (2) rapsodic
(3) rapcodic (4) rapsodich

Directions (540) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

540. Find the correctly spelt word.
(1) rambunktious
(2) rumbanctious
(3) rambuncsious
(4) rambunctious

Directions (541) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

541. (1) lucious (2) luscious
(3) lucsious (4) luscioucs

542. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(1) conscientious
(2) contractaul
(3) corugated
(4) concent

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

543. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(1) guerrilla (2) guarrilla
(3) guerila (4) georrilla

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

544. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(1) illigetimate (2) illegitemate
(3) ilegitimate (4) illegitimate

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

545. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

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(1) muesli (2) mensli
(3) meuslie (4) meusli
(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

546. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(1) pantomime (2) patomine
(3) pantonine (4) pantanime
(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

547. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(1) quintessence
(2) quintecsence
(3) quentiscence
(4) quintissense
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

548. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(1) plebeain (2) plebeian
(3) plibein (4) plebien
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

549. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(1) ligionaire (2) legionnaire
(3) legionaair (4) legeonnair
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

550. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(1) psychophant
(2) psychophent
(3) sycophant
(4) sycophunt
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

551. Four words are given, out of which only word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(1) supercilious
(2) supracillius
(3) supercillius
(4) superecilious
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

Directions (552) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

552. (1) flaterred
(2) voilations
(3) cuttlery
(4) detainees

553. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(1) dosile (2) docile
(3) dusile (4) dosiel
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

Directions (554–555) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

554. (1) promiscuous
(2) promisscuous
(3) promiscous
(4) promiscuuous

555. (1) combersome
(2) cumbersome
(3) combbersom
(4) coombersome

Directions (556) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

556. (1) sattalite (2) satellite
(3) satallite (4) satalight

Directions (557) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

557. (1) Debilitate (2) Impecable
(2) Inkulcate (4) Harrass

Directions (558) : In the following question, four words are given out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

558. (1) connaisseur
(2) conoisseur
(3) connoisseur
(4) connoiseur

Directions (559) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

559. (1) pious (2) pios
(3) pieos (4) piuos

Directions (560) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

560. (1) sanctaries (2) sanctauries
(3) santuaries (4) sanctuaries

561. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) monolouge (2) monologue
(3) monologe (4) monolouge
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

562. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) groteasque (2) grotasque
(3) growtesque (4) grotesque
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

563. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) erroneous (2) eronneous
(3) erronous (4) eroneous
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

564. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) persemonious
(2) persimonoius
(3) parsemonious
(4) parsimonious
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

Directions (565) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

565. (1) acquisision
(2) acqiusition
(3) acquisition
(4) acquisetion

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566. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) quintessance
(2) quintessence
(3) quaintessence
(4) quintassence
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

Directions (567) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.

567. (1) clandistine (2) clandestine
(3) clandistene (4) clandestene
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

Directions (568) : In this question, four words are given out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

568. (1) ommineous (2) omineous
(3) ominous (4) omenous

569. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) immense (2) imense
(3) immiense (4) imminse
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

570. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) mogynous (2) misogynous
(3) mysoginous (4) misoginous
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

571. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word
(1) serendipty (2) serendipity
(3) serndipity (4) sernidipity
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

572. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word
(1) definite (2) diffinite
(3) defenite (4) difinite
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (Ist Sitting)

573. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) pontifical (2) pontiffical
(3) pontifecal (4) pontificol
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

574. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) vivacious (2) vivascious
(3) vivasious (4) vivacouse
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

575. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) tranquility (2) tranquillity
(3) trankquility (4) trankwility
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

576. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) anticeptic (2) anteceptic
(3) anticeptique (4) antiseptic
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

577. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) desorientation
(2) disorientetion
(3) dysorientation
(4) disorientation
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

Directions (578–580) : In the following questions, four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

578. (1) orthopeadic (2) orthopadic
(3) orthopaedic (4) orthopedic

579. (1) miscellaneous
(2) micellaneous
(3) misellaneous
(4) miscelaneous

580. (1) vaccum (2) vacuum
(3) vacum (4) vaccuum

Directions (581–583) : In each of the following questions, four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 01.12.2016)

581. (1) precience (2) prescienc
(3) prescriensce (4) prescience

582. (1) exclamatery (2) exclematory
(3) exclamatary (4) exclamatory

583. (1) abstinence (2) abstinance
(3) abstenance (4) abstinense

Directions (584–586) : In the following questions, find the correctly spelt word.
(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)

584. (1) supersede (2) superseed
(3) supercede (4) supperssed

585. (1) accomodate
(2) acommodate
(3) accommodate
(4) accommodat

586. (1) immence (2) imence
(3) immense (4) immenze

587. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) discripency (2) discripancy
(3) discrepancy (4) descripancy
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

588. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Diarrhoea (2) Diarhea
(3) Diarrhea (4) Diarrohea
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

589. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Heirrarchy (2) Hierrarchy
(3) Hierarchy (4) Heirarchy
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

590. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Commemmorate
(2) Commemorate
(3) Comemmorate
(4) Comemorate
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

591. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Scarety (2) Scarcity
(3) Scarsity (4) Scarecity
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

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592. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Alleviate (2) Allaviate
(3) Alliveate (4) Allaevate
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

593. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Thoruoghly (2) Thoroughly
(3) Thoroghouly (4) Thorougholy
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

594. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Separate (2) Saparate
(3) Saperate (4) Seperate
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

595. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Benevolens
(2) Benevolene
(3) Benevolence
(4) Benevelence
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

596. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Commensurate
(2) Commensarate
(3) Commansurate
(4) Comansurate
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

597. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Counterfeit (2) Counterfeet
(3) Counterfit (4) Counterfiet
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

598. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Bureaucracy
(2) Beureaucracy
(3) Beureaucracie
(4) Bureaucracie
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

599. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Phenamenon
(2) Phenomenon
(3) Phenominon
(4) Phenomenan
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

600. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Acommodate
(2) Accommodate
(3) Acomodate
(4) Accomodate
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

601. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Beneficiary (2) Benificiary
(3) Beneficeary (4) Benefeciary
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

602. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Stagnetion (2) Stagnasion
(3) Stagnation (4) Stegnation
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

603. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Reconaissance
(2) Recconaisance
(3) Reconnaissance
(4) Reconnaisance
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

604. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Aggression (2) Agression
(3) Aggretion (4) Aggresion
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

605. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Breif (2) Percieve
(3) Relieve (4) Cheif
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

606. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Ajournment
(2) Adjournmant
(3) Ajornment
(4) Adjournment
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

607. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Correspondent
(2) Correspondant
(3) Correspendent
(4) Corespondent
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

608. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Defianse (2) Defyance
(3) Difiance (4) Defiance
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

609. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Mischievous
(2) Mischievious
(3) Mischevous
(4) Mischivous
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)

610. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(1) Cocaphony (2) Cacophony
(3) Cacaphony (4) Cocophony
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.10.2016 (IInd sitting)

611. Select the word with the correct spelling.
(1) haunchhes (2) exulltant
(3) marketted (4) transmit
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

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612. Select the word with the correct spelling.
(1) stumbal (2) wrinkeled
(3) bristles (4) reasert
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

613. Select the word with the correct spelling.
(1) oxidieser (2) thespian
(3) aproval (4) secreetes
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

614. Select the word with the correct spelling.
(1) tapestry
(2) emannates
(3) insissted
(4) coalese
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

Directions (615–617) : In the following questions, four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

615. (1) Liaison (2) Laiseon
(3) Laision (4) Liesion

616. (1) Supernumarary
(2) Supernumerary
(3) Supernumarery
(4) Supernumarey

617. (1) Hemerhage (2) Hemorage
(3) Hemorrhage (4) Hemerrege

Directions (618-622) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 30.04.2017 (Ist Sitting)

618. (1) Mariage (2) Marryiage
(3) Marrage (4) Marriage

619. (1) Inumerable
(2) Innumarable
(3) Innumereble
(4) Innumerable

620. (1) Gauranty (2) Guarantee
(3) Guaranty (4) Guarenty

621. (1) Pesimisism (2) Pessimism
(3) Pessimmism
(4) Pessimisism

622. (1) Suposse (2) Suppose
(3) Suppos (4) Supose

623. (1) Universitee (2) University
(3) Uneversity (4) Univarsity

ANSWERS

1. (2)	2. (2)	3. (1)	4. (3)
5. (1)	6. (2)	7. (2)	8. (1)
9. (4)	10. (2)	11. (3)	12. (1)
13. (4)	14. (4)	15. (2)	16. (1)
17. (2)	18. (3)	19. (3)	20. (2)
21. (3)	22. (2)	23. (1)	24. (2)
25. (4)	26. (3)	27. (1)	28. (3)
29. (3)	30. (2)	31. (4)	32. (4)
33. (3)	34. (4)	35. (3)	36. (3)
37. (1)	38. (2)	39. (3)	40. (3)
41. (1)	42. (3)	43. (2)	44. (2)
45. (4)	46. (2)	47. (3)	48. (3)
49. (2)	50. (2)	51. (2)	52. (3)
53. (1)	54. (2)	55. (4)	56. (2)
57. (1)	58. (2)	59. (2)	60. (1)
61. (3)	62. (3)	63. (2)	64. (2)
65. (4)	66. (3)	67. (3)	68. (4)
69. (3)	70. (2)	71. (1)	72. (2)
73. (2)	74. (4)	75. (1)	76. (3)
77. (3)	78. (2)	79. (2)	80. (2)
81. (1)	82. (3)	83. (2)	84. (3)
85. (1)	86. (3)	87. (3)	88. (3)
89. (2)	90. (4)	91. (2)	92. (2)
93. (1)	94. (4)	95. (1)	96. (3)
97. (2)	98. (1)	99. (4)	100. (3)
101. (3)	102. (4)	103. (3)	104. (1)
105. (1)	106. (3)	107. (4)	108. (3)
109. (1)	110. (4)	111. (4)	112. (2)
113. (4)	114. (1)	115. (4)	116. (2)
117. (3)	118. (3)	119. (4)	120. (4)
121. (1)	122. (2)	123. (1)	124. (1)
125. (3)	126. (2)	127. (3)	128. (2)
129. (2)	130. (3)	131. (2)	132. (1)
133. (4)	134. (1)	135. (2)	136. (4)
137. (1)	138. (4)	139. (4)	140. (4)
141. (1)	142. (2)	143. (4)	144. (4)
145. (4)	146. (2)	147. (2)	148. (3)
149. (4)	150. (2)	151. (1)	152. (1)
153. (1)	154. (1)	155. (4)	156. (1)
157. (1)	158. (2)	159. (1)	160. (1)
161. (4)	162. (3)	163. (2)	164. (4)
165. (1)	166. (2)	167. (1)	168. (2)
169. (1)	170. (2)	171. (3)	172. (4)
173. (3)	174. (2)	175. (1)	176. (4)
177. (1)	178. (3)	179. (2)	180. (1)
181. (2)	182. (1)	183. (2)	184. (2)
185. (3)	186. (2)	187. (1)	188. (3)
189. (2)	190. (1)	191. (4)	192. (1)
193. (3)	194. (2)	195. (2)	196. (4)
197. (1)	198. (2)	199. (2)	200. (3)
201. (2)	202. (1)	203. (1)	204. (4)
205. (3)	206. (4)	207. (4)	208. (4)
209. (4)	210. (3)	211. (2)	212. (3)
213. (3)	214. (2)	215. (3)	216. (1)
217. (2)	218. (1)	219. (3)	220. (2)
221. (3)	222. (4)	223. (1)	224. (3)
225. (3)	226. (2)	227. (3)	228. (1)
229. (2)	230. (3)	231. (3)	232. (2)
233. (2)	234. (4)	235. (3)	236. (3)
237. (2)	238. (3)	239. (2)	240. (1)
241. (1)	242. (3)	243. (4)	244. (4)
245. (1)	246. (1)	247. (3)	248. (3)
249. (3)	250. (4)	251. (4)	252. (2)
253. (4)	254. (2)	255. (3)	256. (2)
257. (4)	258. (2)	259. (4)	260. (3)
261. (1)	262. (3)	263. (1)	264. (1)
265. (2)	266. (1)	267. (4)	268. (1)
269. (3)	270. (2)	271. (2)	272. (2)
273. (4)	274. (4)	275. (3)	276. (2)
277. (2)	278. (3)	279. (1)	280. (4)
281. (2)	282. (4)	283. (3)	284. (1)
285. (1)	286. (3)	287. (1)	288. (3)
289. (2)	290. (1)	291. (1)	292. (3)
293. (2)	294. (2)	295. (4)	296. (1)
297. (2)	298. (2)	299. (1)	300. (3)
301. (2)	302. (2)	303. (1)	304. (4)
305. (1)	306. (1)	307. (1)	308. (1)
309. (3)	310. (4)	311. (3)	312. (2)
313. (2)	314. (4)	315. (1)	316. (2)
317. (2)	318. (4)	319. (1)	320. (3)
321. (4)	322. (3)	323. (1)	324. (4)
325. (2)	326. (4)	327. (4)	328. (1)
329. (4)	330. (3)	331. (4)	332. (2)
333. (1)	334. (1)	335. (1)	336. (3)
337. (4)	338. (2)	339. (1)	340. (1)
341. (2)	342. (2)	343. (3)	344. (2)
345. (4)	346. (3)	347. (3)	348. (4)
349. (3)	350. (1)	351. (2)	352. (3)
353. (1)	354. (1)	355. (1)	356. (2)
357. (2)	358. (2)	359. (3)	360. (4)
361. (3)	362. (2)	363. (4)	364. (4)
365. (2)	366. (4)	367. (1)	368. (4)
369. (4)	370. (2)	371. (1)	372. (1)
373. (3)	374. (4)	375. (3)	376. (4)
377. (2)	378. (3)	379. (4)	380. (2)

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381. (2)	382. (2)	383. (1)	384. (4)
385. (3)	386. (4)	387. (1)	388. (1)
389. (2)	390. (1)	391. (1)	392. (4)
393. (2)	394. (3)	395. (4)	396. (1)
397. (2)	398. (1)	399. (2)	400. (2)
401. (3)	402. (3)	403. (1)	404. (4)
405. (3)	406. (1)	407. (1)	408. (2)
409. (4)	410. (2)	411. (3)	412. (3)
413. (1)	414. (2)	415. (3)	416. (1)
417. (1)	418. (2)	419. (2)	420. (3)
421. (3)	422. (2)	423. (3)	424. (2)
425. (4)	426. (3)	427. (3)	428. (2)
429. (4)	430. (4)	431. (4)	432. (1)
433. (3)	434. (2)	435. (4)	436. (2)
437. (1)	438. (4)	439. (3)	440. (3)
441. (4)	442. (4)	443. (3)	444. (4)
445. (1)	446. (1)	447. (1)	448. (3)
449. (1)	450. (4)	451. (1)	452. (4)
453. (2)	454. (2)	455. (1)	456. (1)
457. (2)	458. (2)	459. (3)	460. (2)
461. (2)	462. (2)	463. (4)	464. (3)
465. (4)	466. (4)	467. (1)	468. (1)
469. (4)	470. (1)	471. (1)	472. (2)
473. (1)	474. (1)	475. (1)	476. (1)
477. (3)	478. (1)	479. (3)	480. (1)
481. (2)	482. (3)	483. (2)	484. (1)
485. (4)	486. (1)	487. (1)	488. (4)
489. (1)	490. (3)	491. (1)	492. (3)
493. (2)	494. (3)	495. (4)	496. (3)
497. (1)	498. (4)	499. (4)	500. (2)
501. (3)	502. (3)	503. (4)	504. (2)
505. (2)	506. (2)	507. (3)	508. (3)
509. (4)	510. (4)	511. (2)	512. (1)
513. (1)	514. (1)	515. (3)	516. (3)
517. (2)	518. (1)	519. (1)	520. (4)
521. (4)	522. (1)	523. (3)	524. (2)
525. (4)	526. (2)	527. (1)	528. (2)
529. (3)	530. (4)	531. (4)	532. (1)
533. (3)	534. (4)	535. (3)	536. (1)
537. (2)	538. (1)	539. (1)	540. (4)
541. (2)	542. (1)	543. (1)	544. (4)
545. (1)	546. (1)	547. (1)	548. (2)
549. (2)	550. (3)	551. (1)	552. (4)
553. (2)	554. (1)	555. (2)	556. (2)
557. (1)	558. (3)	559. (1)	560. (4)
561. (2)	562. (4)	563. (1)	564. (4)
565. (3)	566. (2)	567. (2)	568. (3)
569. (1)	570. (2)	571. (2)	572. (1)

573. (1)	574. (1)	575. (2)	576. (4)
577. (4)	578. (3)	579. (1)	580. (2)
581. (4)	582. (4)	583. (1)	584. (1)
585. (3)	586. (3)	587. (3)	588. (1)
589. (3)	590. (2)	591. (2)	592. (1)
593. (2)	594. (1)	595. (3)	596. (1)
597. (1)	598. (1)	599. (2)	600. (2)
601. (1)	602. (3)	603. (3)	604. (1)
605. (3)	606. (4)	607. (1)	608. (4)
609. (1)	610. (2)	611. (4)	612. (3)
613. (2)	614. (1)	615. (1)	616. (2)
617. (3)	618. (4)	619. (4)	620. (2)
621. (2)	622. (2)	623. (4)	

EXPLANATIONS

1. (2) The misspelt word is exageration.
   The correct spelling is exaggeration.
2. (2) The misspelt word is sacrelege.
   The correct spelling is sacrilege
3. (1) The misspelt word is allitration.
   The correct spelling is alliteration.
4. (3) The misspelt word is idiosy
   The correct spelling is idiocy.
5. (1) The misspelt word is jaundise
   The correct spelling is jaundice.
6. (2) The misspelt word is iminent
   The correct spelling is imminent.
7. (2) The misspelt word is sculpter.
   The correct spelling is sculptor.
8. (1) The misspelt word is mathamatician.
   The correct spelling is mathematician.
9. (4) The misspelt word is pectorial.
   The correct spelling is pictorial.
10. (2) The misspelt word is furmidable.
    The correct spelling is formidable.
11. (3) The misspelt word is comitted.
    The correct spelling is committed.
12. (1) The misspelt word is brillient.
    The correct spelling is brilliant.
13. (4) The misspelt word is seperate.
    The correct spelling is separate.
14. (4) The misspelt word is beseach.
    The correct spelling is beseech.
15. (2) The misspelt word is carreer
    The correct spelling is career.
16. (1) The misspelt word is personel.
    The correct spelling is personal.
17. (2) The misspelt word is impetinent.
    The correct spelling is impertinent.
18. (3) The misspelt word is difer.
    The correct spelling is differ.
19. (3) The misspelt word is missionery.
    The correct spelling is missionary.
20. (2) The misspelt word is decieve.
    The correct spelling is deceive.
21. (3) The correctly spelt word is semblance.
22. (2) The correctly spelt word is gynaecology.
23. (1) The correctly spelt word is hypochondria.
24. (2) The correctly spelt word is instantaneous.
    The correct spelling is beseech.
25. (4) The correctly spelt word is itinerary.
26. (3) The correctly spelt word is discern
    The correct spellings of the other words are entity, gratious, contestant
27. (1) The correctly spelt word is reminiscence
    The correct spellings of the other words are renunciation, recollection, relaxation
28. (3) The correctly spelt word is visionary
    The correct spellings of the other other words are scenery, granary, luminary
29. (3) The correctly spelt word is cooperate
    The correct spellings of the other words are collaborate, corroborate, collocate
30. (2) The correctly spelt word is ill – will
    The correct spelling of the other words are fulfil, fabulous, useful

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fulfil (British English) fulfil (North American English)

31. (4) The correctly spelt word is receipt
The correct spellings of the other words are reciprocate, receive, recitation
32. (4) The correctly spelt word is equitable.
The correct spellings of the other words are travelling, remittance, kidnapping
travelling (British English)
traveling (North American English)
33. (3) The correctly spelt word is itinerary.
The correct spellings of the other words are necessary, temporary, sanguinary.
34. (4) The correctly spelt word is archaelogy.
The correct spellings of the other words are psychology, apology, criminology
35. (3) The correctly spelt word is appropriate.
The correct spellings of the other words are associate, integrate, exhilarate
36. (3) The correctly spelt word is misdemeanour
The correct spellings of the other words are mischievous, miscarriage, misnomer
37. (1) The correctly spelt word is harassment.
The correct spellings of the other words are commitment, bereavement, temperament
38. (2) The correctly spelt word is auspicious
The correct spellings of the other words are capricious, fallacious, delicious
39. (3) The correctly spelt word is infallible.
The correct spellings of the other words are ineffable, inaccessible, invincible
40. (3) The correctly spelt word is milieu.
The correct spellings of the other words are camouflage, tableau, mirage
41. (1) The correctly spelt word is existence.
The correct spellings of the other words are occurrence, dependence, persistence
42. (3) The correctly spelt word is subservient.
The correct spellings of the other words are sponsorship, sovereign, sepulchre sepulcher
sepulctire (US English)
sepulcher (British English)
43. (2) The correctly spelt word is frolicked
The correct spellings of the other words are handicapped, kidnapped, developed
44. (2) The correctly spelt word is precision
The correct spellings of the other words are coercion, negotiation, explosion
45. (4) The correctly spelt word is hesitancy
The correct spellings of the other words are delinquency, frequency, discrepancy
46. (2) The correctly spelt word is chronology
47. (3) The correctly spelt word is scintillating
48. (3) The correctly spelt word is nemesis
49. (2) The correctly spelt word is anomaly.
50. (2) The correctly spelt word is perseverance
51. (2) The misspelt word is repentent
The correct spelling is repentant.
52. (3) The misspelt word is sensure
The correct spelling is censure
53. (1) The misspelt word is seige
The correct spelling is siege
54. (2) The misspelt word is oppertunity
The correct spelling is opportunity
55. (4) The misspelt word is salilоquy
The correct spelling is soliloquy
56. (2) The correctly spelt word is conscience
57. (1) The correctly spelt word is magnificent
58. (2) The correctly spelt word is renaissance
59. (2) The correctly spelt word is irreparable
60. (1) The correctly spelt word is superfluous
61. (3) The correctly spelt word is pharmaceutical
62. (3) The correctly spelt word is recommendation
63. (2) The correctly spelt word is necessity
64. (2) The correctly spelt word is address
65. (4) The correctly spelt word is refrigerator
66. (3) The misspelt word is genorally
The correct spelling is generally
67. (3) The misspelt word is comotion
The correct spelling is commotion
68. (4) The misspelt word is sympathatic
The correct spelling is sympathetic
69. (3) The misspelt word is bruere
The correct spelling is brewery
70. (2) The misspelt word is attatch
The correct spelling is attach
71. (1) The misspelt word is attendence
The correct spelling is attendance
72. (2) The misspelt word is acquatic
The correct spelling is aquatic
73. (2) The misspelt word is bureaucretic
The correct spelling is bureaucratic
74. (4) The misspelt word is miopic
The correct spelling is myopic
75. (1) The misspelt word is emerjency
The correct spelling is emergency
76. (3) The correctly spelt word is expedition
The correct spellings of the other words are execution, excitement, extraction
77. (3) The correctly spelt word is introvert
The correct spellings of the other words are external, extrovert, exact
78. (2) The correctly spelt word is impact
The correct spellings of the other words are expect, excite, impact
79. (2) The correctly spelt word is interesting
The correct spelling of the misspelt word entertening is entertaining
80. (2) The correctly spelt word is suppressor

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The correct spellings of the other words are supremacy, surfeit, surrender

81. (1) The correctly spelt word is spectacular
The correct spellings of the other words are spectroscope, spinach, splendid

82. (3) The correctly spelt word is sacrilege
The correct spellings of the other words are sacrosanct, sacrificial, sabotage

83. (2) The correctly spelt word is discretion
The correct spellings of the other words are description, dissemination, dissertation

84. (3) The correctly spelt word is occupancy
The correct spellings of the other words are occurrence, occasion, octogenarian

85. (1) The correctly spelt word is humorous
The correct spelling of the other words are humanitarianism, hullabaloo, hurricane

86. (3) The misspelt word is maginificent
The correct spelling is magnificent

87. (3) The misspelt word is sufferred
The correct spelling is suffered

88. (3) The misspelt word is superseed
The correct spelling is supersede

89. (2) The misspelt word is aborigin
The correct spelling is aborigine

90. (4) The misspelt word is conversent
The correct spelling is conversant

91. (2) The misspelt word is disasterous.
The correct spelling is disastrous

92. (2) The misspelt word is cruelity
The correct spelling is cruelty

93. (1) The misspelt word is begining
The correct spelling is beginning

94. (4) The misspelt word is requirment
The correct spelling is requirement

95. (1) The misspelt word is amelirate
The correct spelling is ameliorate

96. (3) The misspelt word is languoreous
The correct spelling is languorous

97. (2) The misspelt word is murmurred
The correct spelling is murmured

98. (1) The misspelt word is sergent
The correct spelling is sergeant

99. (4) The misspelt word is pursuasive
The correct spelling is persuasive

100. (3) The misspelt word is demonstretor
The correct spelling is demonstrator

101. (3) The misspelt word is allegary
The correct spelling is allegory

102. (4) The misspelt word is veteinary
The correct spelling is veterinary

103. (3) The misspelt word is gaitey
The correct spelling is gaiety

104. (1) The misspelt word is assesment
The correct spelling is assessment

105. (1) The misspelt word is synonimous
The correct spelling is synonymous

106. (3) The misspelt word is contampt
The correct spelling is contempt

107. (4) The misspelt word is tolerent
The correct spelling is tolerant

108. (3) The misspelt word is persuit
The correct spelling is pursuit

109. (1) The misspelt word is waitage
The correct spelling is weightage

110. (4) The misspelt word is decieve
The correct spelling is deceive

111. (4) The misspelt word is accomodation
The correct spelling is accommodation

112. (2) The misspelt word is replaceing
The correct spelling is replacing

113. (4) The misspelt word is frieght
The correct spelling is freight

114. (1) The misspelt word is labrinth
The correct spelling is labyrinth

115. (4) The misspelt word is comunication
The correct spelling is communication

116. (2) The misspelt word is relevent
The correct spelling is relevant

117. (3) The misspelt word is wierd
The correct spelling is weird

118. (3) The misspelt word is flagrent
The correct spelling is flagrant

119. (4) The misspelt word is begining
The correct spelling is beginning

120. (4) The misspelt word is vociferrate
The correct spelling is vociferate

121. (1) The misspelt word is prioratise
The correct spelling is prioritise

122. (2) The misspelt word is obnoxcious
The correct spelling is obnoxious

123. (1) The misspelt word is pennetrate
The correct spelling is penetrate

124. (1) The misspelt word is passagway
The correct spelling is passageway

125. (3) The misspelt word is repport
The correct spelling is report

126. (2) The misspelt word is dictionery
The correct spelling is dictionary

127. (3) The misspelt word is tempastuous
The correct spelling is tempestuous

128. (2) The misspelt word is weathere
The correct spelling is weather

129. (2) The misspelt word is communiceble
The correct spelling is communicable

130. (3) The misspelt word is caprisious
The correct spelling is capricious

131. (2) The misspelt word is quagmaire
The correct spelling is quagmire

132. (1) The misspelt word is postar
The correct spelling is poster

133. (4) The misspelt word is performaence
The correct spelling is performance

134. (1) The misspelt word is agreeablly
The correct spelling is agreeably

135. (2) The misspelt word is non-interfereance
The correct spelling is non-interference

136. (4) The misspelt word is ideosyncrasy
The correct spelling is idiosyncrasy

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137. (1) The misspelt word is anniversery
The correct spelling is anniversary
138. (4) The misspelt word is proleferous
The correct spelling is proliferous
139. (4) The misspelt word is inexpressable
The correct spelling is inexpressible
140. (4) The misspelt word is liberalisetion
The correct spelling is liberalisation
141. (1) The correctly spelt word is collaborate
The correct spellings of the other words are commemorate, collate, chocolate
142. (2) The correctly spelt word is clairvoyant
The correct spellings of the other words are circuitous, chivalry, cavalcade
143. (4) The correctly spelt word is serenity
The correct spellings of the other words are severity, sovereignty, superiority
144. (4) The correctly spelt word is accommodative
The correct spellings of the other words are cumulative, commemorative, accumulative
145. (4) The correctly spelt word is benevolence
The correct spellings of the other words are benediction, besmirch, beneficent
146. (2) The correctly spelt word is parsimonious
The correct spellings of the other words are paraphernalia, peccadillo, paediatrics
147. (2) The correctly spelt word is manageable
The correct spellings of the other words are measurable, marriageable, manoeuvrable
privilege, usually, nuisance
148. (3) The correctly spelt word is tumble
The correct spellings of the other words are tussle, tunnel, treble
149. (4) The correctly spelt word is presumptuous
The correct spellings of the other words are populous, pompous, perilous
150. (2) The correctly spelt word is illustrious
The correct spellings of the other words are impromptu, illusory, impetus
151. (1) The correctly spelt word is aromatic
The correct spellings of the other words are acrobatic, antarctic, altruistic
152. (1) The correctly spelt word is misogynist
The correct spellings of the other words are momentary, monotheism, moratorium
153. (1) The correctly spelt word is assessment
The correct spellings of the other words are rudiment, retrenchment, bereavement
154. (1) The correctly spelt word is tinker
The correct spellings of the other words are plumber, despatcher, sailor
155. (4) The correctly spelt word is pseudonym
The correct spellings of the other words are psychiatrist, punctilious, pursuance
156. (1) The correctly spelt word is grammatic
157. (1) The correctly spelt word is omitted
158. (2) The correctly spelt word is familiar
The correct spellings of the other words are maneuverable (American English)
manoeuverable (British English)
159. (1) The correctly spelt word is rumble
The correct spellings of the other words are stumble, jumble, triple
160. (1) The correctly spelt word is separate
161. (4) The correctly spelt word is virtuous
The correct spellings of the other words are voluminous, voluptuous, vociferous
162. (3) The correctly spelt word is aqueous
The correct spellings of the other words are liasion, benign, bovine
163. (2) The correctly spelt word is propitiate
The correct spellings of the other words are proliferate, appropriate, appreciate
164. (4) The correctly spelt word is flamboyant
The correct spellings of the other words are fragrant, fragment, fluorescent
165. (1) The correctly spelt word is mammal
The correct spellings of the other words are mamma, mammoth, membrane
166. (2) The correctly spelt word is envelope
167. (1) The correctly spelt word is character
168. (2) The correctly spelt word is drunkenness
169. (1) The correctly spelt word is surprise
170. (2) The correctly spelt word is committee
171. (3) The correctly spelt word is temporary
The correct spellings of the other words are mandatory, circulatory, regulatory
172. (4) The correctly spelt word is exaggerate
The correct spellings of the other words are convenience, initiative, concessional
173. (3) The correctly spelt word is scissors
The correct spellings of the other words are dialogue, giraffe, humorous
174. (2) The correctly spelt word is nefarious
The correct spellings of the other words are assiduous, macabre, loquacious
175. (1) The correctly spelt word is cortege
The correct spellings of the other words are damage, mileage, plumage
176. (4) The correctly spelt word is recondite
The correct spellings of the other words are gestalt, imbroglios, impasse
177. (1) The correctly spelt word is hindrance
The correct spellings of the other words are correspondence, insurance, assurance
178. (3) The correctly spelt word is advisory

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The correct spellings of the other words are adversary, adultery, arbitrary

179. (2) The correctly spelt word is colleague
The correct spellings of the other words are rogue, deluge, allege

180. (1) The correctly spelt word is malignant
The correct spellings of the other words are impertinent, independent, negligent

181. (2) The correctly spelt word is accomplice
The correct spellings of the other words are agnostic, adversity, acrimonious

182. (1) The correctly spelt word is dysentery
The correct spellings of the other words are momentary, cemetery, commentary

183. (2) The correctly spelt word is jubilant
The correct spellings of the other words are ebullient, imminent, tolerant

184. (2) The correctly spelt word is arraign
The correct spellings of the other words are malign, assign, design

185. (3) The correctly spelt word is fulfilment
The correct spellings of the other words are harassment, embarrassment, denouncement

186. (2) The correctly spelt word is thesaurus
The correct spellings of the other words are persistence, conspicuous, renaissance

187. (1) The correctly spelt word is acoustic
The correct spellings of the other words are narcotic, pessimist, permanent

188. (3) The correctly spelt word is ignominious
The correct spellings of the other words are impetus, ignoble, idiosyncrasy

189. (2) The correctly spelt word is repentant
The correct spellings of the other words are inconsistent, exponent, exultant

190. (1) The correctly spelt word is demagogue
The correct spellings of the other words are deliverance, delinquency, deliberative

191. (4) The correctly spelt word is separation

192. (1) The correctly spelt word is discrepancy

193. (3) The correctly spelt word is advisable

194. (2) The correctly spelt word is millennium

195. (2) The correctly spelt word is embarrass

196. (4) The correctly spelt word is correspondent

197. (1) The correctly spelt word is deceit

198. (2) The correctly spelt word is pseudonym

199. (2) The correctly spelt word is jealousy

200. (3) The correctly spelt word is mischievous

201. (2) The correctly spelt word is independence

202. (1) The correctly spelt word is hypocrisy

203. (1) The correctly spelt word is aeroplane
aeroplane (British English)
airplane (American English)

204. (4) The correctly spelt word is lonely

205. (3) The correctly spelt word is ceremony

206. (4) The correctly spelt word is dilapidated
The correct spellings of the other words are despondent, detrimental, diaphanous

207. (4) The correctly spelt word is prosperous
The correct spellings of the other words are separate, confidence, reference

208. (4) The correctly spelt word is requisite
The correct spellings of the other words are reprimand, resplendent, repository

209. (4) The correctly spelt word is pungent
The correct spellings of the other words are nectar, necessary, punctuation

210. (3) The correctly spelt word is exuberance
The correct spellings of the other words are irrelevance, maintenance, acquaintance

211. (2) The correctly spelt word is autumn
The correct spellings of the other words are column, condemn, symptom

212. (3) The correctly spelt word is premier
The correct spellings of the other words are precarious, preceed, preparation

213. (3) The correctly spelt word is superintendent
The correct spellings of the other words are correspondent, commandant, attendant

214. (2) The correctly spelt word is dictionary
The correct spellings of the other words are imaginary, itinerary, stationery

215. (3) The correctly spelt word is rehabilitation
The correct spellings of the other words are pronunciation, repercussion, tuition

216. (1) The correctly spelt word is receive

217. (2) The correctly spelt word is repetition

218. (1) The correctly spelt word is judicious

219. (3) The correctly spelt word is misdemeanour
The correct spellings of the other words are mischievous miscarriage, misnomer

220. (2) The correctly spelt word is cassette

221. (3) The correctly spelt word is differentiate

222. (4) The correctly spelt word is embarrass

223. (1) The correctly spelt word is business
The correct spellings of the other words are disappear, pleasure, indigestion

224. (3) The correctly spelt word is horoscope

225. (3) The correctly spelt word is tempest
The correct spellings of the other words are storm, gaily, hurricane

226. (2) The correctly spelt word is biscuit

227. (3) The correctly spelt word is interrupt

228. (1) The correctly spelt word is accessibility

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229. (2) The correctly spelt word is suggestion
230. (3) The correctly spelt word is cabbage
231. (3) The misspelt word is vacilate
The correct spelling is vacillate
232. (2) The misspelt word is skilfull
The correct spelling is skilful
233. (2) The misspelt word is antepathy
The correct spelling is antipathy
234. (4) The misspelt word is againest
The correct spelling is against
235. (3) The misspelt word is literecy
The correct spelling is literacy
236. (3) The correctly spelt word is budgetary
237. (2) The correctly spelt word is occurrence
238. (3) The correctly spelt word is pedestrian
239. (2) The correctly spelt word is separately
240. (1) The correctly spelt word is embarrassed
241. (1) The correctly spelt word is definitely
242. (3) The correctly spelt word is cemetery
243. (4) The correctly spelt word is recession
244. (4) The correctly spelt word is millionaire
245. (1) The correctly spelt word is inconvenienced
246. (1) The correctly spelt word is livelihood
247. (3) The correctly spelt word is foyer
248. (3) The correctly spelt word is lascivious
249. (3) The correctly spelt word is enmity
250. (4) The correctly spelt word is irrelevant
251. (4) The correctly spelt word is abundant
252. (2) The correctly spelt word is assassin
253. (4) The correctly spelt word is magnificent
254. (2) The correctly spelt word is ecumenical
255. (3) The correctly spelt word is supersede
256. (2) The correctly spelt word is systematically
257. (4) The correctly spelt word is earthiness
258. (2) The correctly spelt word is truly
259. (4) The correctly spelt word is alienate
260. (3) The correctly spelt word is vacillation
261. (1) The correctly spelt word is circuitous
262. (3) The correctly spelt word is assassinate
263. (1) The correctly spelt word is malleable
264. (1) The correctly spelt word is plateau
265. (2) See explanation (222)
266. (1) The correctly spelt word is consumerism
The correct spellings of the other words are communalism, pessimism, optimism
267. (4) The correctly spelt word is commencement
The correct spellings of the other words are commitment, establishment, announcement
268. (1) The correctly spelt word is entrepreneurship
The correct spellings of the other words are leadership, scholarship, partnership
269. (3) The misspelt word is ennumerate
The correct spelling is enumerate
270. (2) The misspelt word is cuddel
The correct spelling is cuddle
271. (2) The misspelt word is grammer
The correct spelling is grammar
272. (2) The misspelt word is diarrheoa
The correct spelling is diarrhoea
273. (4) The misspelt word is occassion
The correct spelling is occasion
274. (4) The correctly spelt word is dominant
275. (3) The correctly spelt word is observer
The correct spellings of other words are observe, observing, observant
276. (2) The correctly spelt word is acknowledge
277. (2) The correctly spelt word is possess
278. (3) The correctly spelt word is leisure
279. (1) The correctly spelt word is duration
The correct spellings of the other words are duster, electricity, economical
280. (4) The correctly spelt word is restaurant
281. (2) The correctly spelt word is diesel
282. (4) The correctly spelt word is village
283. (3) The correctly spelt word is thorough
284. (1) The correctly spelt word is honorary
285. (1) The correctly spelt word is dissatisfied
286. (3) The correctly spelt word is monotonous
287. (1) The correctly spelt word is jealous
288. (3) The correctly spelt word is piece
289. (2) See explanation (222)
290. (1) The correctly spelt word is release
291. (1) The correctly spelt word is consistency
292. (3) The correctly spelt word is adolescence
293. (2) The correctly spelt word is belligerent
294. (2) The correctly spelt word is dinosaur
295. (4) The correctly spelt word is periphery
296. (1) The correctly spelt word is literate
297. (2) The correctly spelt word is ettiquette
298. (2) The correctly spelt word is scholar
299. (1) The correctly spelt word is consensus
300. (3) The correctly spelt word is upheaval
301. (2) The correctly spelt word is manoeuvre
The correct spellings of the other words are vacuum, reluctant, bureaucracy
302. (2) The correctly spelt word is peripheral
303. (1) The correctly spelt word is mathematician
304. (4) The correctly spelt word is ceremonial
305. (1) The correctly spelt word is diffidence

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The correct spellings of the other words are rabbit, ninety, avenue

306. (1) The correctly spelt word is manoeuvre
307. (1) The correctly spelt word is venerable
308. (1) See explanation (200)
309. (3) The correctly spelt word is incidentally
310. (4) The correctly spelt word is profession
311. (3) The correctly spelt word is ordinance
312. (2) The correctly spelt word is sparrow
313. (2) The correctly spelt word is energy
314. (4) The correctly spelt word is acknowledge
315. (1) The correctly spelt word is installation
316. (2) The correctly spelt word is certificate
317. (2) The correctly spelt word is admission
318. (4) The correctly spelt word is occasionally
319. (1) The correctly spelt word is successful
320. (3) The correctly spelt word is calendar
321. (4) The correctly spelt word is objectionable
322. (3) The correctly spelt word is apology
323. (1) The correctly spelt word is excellence
324. (4) The correctly spelt word is grammar
325. (2) The correctly spelt word is omitted
326. (4) The correctly spelt word is vagabond
327. (4) The correctly spelt word is mannered
328. (1) The correctly spelt word is territory
329. (4) The correctly spelt word is precaution
330. (3) The correctly spelt word is determination
331. (4) The correctly spelt word is sensation
332. (2) The misspelt word is gourrmet
The correctly spelt word is gourmet
333. (1) The misspelt word is rationaly
The correct spelling is rationally
334. (1) The misspelt word is asessment
The correct spelling is assessment
335. (1) The misspelt word is horrefic
The correct spelling is horrific
336. (3) The misspelt word is succesor
The correct spelling is successor
337. (4) The misspelt word is unnecesserily
The correct spelling is unnecessarily
338. (2) The correctly spelt word is prospect
The correct spellings of the other words are retrospect, inspector, precept
339. (1) The correctly spelt word is utterance
340. (1) The correctly spelt word is conscience
341. (2) The misspelt word is ordinery
The correct spelling is ordinary
342. (2) The misspelt word is tolarate
The correct spelling is tolerate
343. (3) The misspelt word is continutie
The correct spelling is continuity
344. (2) The correctly spelt word is perjury
345. (4) The correctly spelt word is heterogeneous
346. (3) The correctly spelt word is connivance
347. (3) The correctly spelt word is maintenance
348. (4) The correctly spelt word is equipped
349. (3) The correctly spelt word is foreign
350. (1) The correctly spelt word is humorous
351. (2) The correctly spelt word is narcissism
352. (3) The correctly spelt word is elocution
353. (1) The correctly spelt word is juxtaposition
354. (1) The correctly spelt word is hazardous
355. (1) The correctly spelt word is omission
The correct spellings of the other words are occasion, commission, possession
356. (2) The correctly spelt word is commemorate
357. (2) The correctly spelt word is indigenous
358. (2) The correctly spelt word is annihilate
359. (3) See explanation (240)
360. (4) The correctly spelt word is campaigns
361. (3) The correctly spelt word is rhythm
362. (2) The correctly spelt word is business
363. (4) The correctly spelt word is questionnaire
364. (4) See explanation (361)
365. (2) See explanation (357)
366. (4) The correctly spelt word is saccharine
367. (1) The correctly spelt word is revolutionize
368. (4) The correctly spelt word is dysentery
369. (4) The misspelt word is premaises
The correct spelling is premises
370. (2) The misspelt word is unscruplous
The correct spelling is unscrupulous
371. (1) The correctly spelt word is endeavour
372. (1) The correctly spelt word is rejuvenation
373. (3) The correctly spelt word is dysentery
374. (4) The correctly spelt word is satellite
375. (3) The correctly spelt word is wilful
376. (4) The correctly spelt word is acquaintance
377. (2) The correctly spelt word is deteriorate
378. (3) The correctly spelt word is intermittently
379. (4) The correctly spelt word is colleague
380. (2) The correctly spelt word is occasion
381. (2) The correctly spelt word is abductor
382. (2) The correctly spelt word is disastrous
383. (1) The correctly spelt word is maternity
384. (4) The correctly spelt word is tuition
385. (3) The correctly spelt word is recommendation
386. (4) The correctly spelt word is hygiene

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387. (1) The correctly spelt word is privilege
388. (1) The correctly spelt word is courageous
389. (2) The correctly spelt word is truly
390. (1) The correctly spelt word is parachute
391. (1) The correctly spelt word is gypsy
392. (4) The correctly spelt word is embarrassment
393. (2) The correctly spelt word is perseverance
394. (3) The correctly spelt word is intelligence
395. (4) The correctly spelt word is affiliate
396. (1) The correctly spelt word is accommodation
397. (2) The correctly spelt word is conscientious
398. (1) The correctly spelt word is possession
399. (2) The correctly spelt word is immaculate
400. (2) The correctly spelt word is missionary
401. (3) The correctly spelt word is propeller
402. (3) The correctly spelt word is dubious
The spellings of the other words areresilient, persuade, deplete
403. (1) The correctly spelt word is ineffectual
404. (4) The correctly spelt word is massacre
405. (3) The correctly spelt word is conscience
406. (1) The correctly spelt word is nirvana
407. (1) The correctly spelt word is bouquet
408. (2) The correctly spelt word is recipient
409. (4) The correctly spelt word is opulent
The spellings of the other words are vociferous, tenacious, picaresque
410. (2) The correctly spelt word is exaggerate
The spellings of the other words are accelerate, liberate, perpetrate
411. (3) The correctly spelt word is strategy.
412. (3) The correctly spelt word is connoisseur
413. (1) The correctly spelt word is miscellaneous
414. (2) The correctly spelt word is silhouette
415. (3) The correctly spelt word is kleptomaniac
416. (1) The correctly spelt word is accessible
417. (1) The correctly spelt word is camouflage
418. (2) The correctly spelt word is correlative
419. (2) The correctly spelt word is psychological
420. (3) The correctly spelt word is intelligibility
421. (3) The correctly spelt word is extirpate
422. (2) The correctly spelt word is planning
423. (3) The correctly spelt word is ubiquitous
424. (2) The correctly spelt word is exonerate
425. (4) The correctly spelt word is noticeable
426. (3) The correctly spelt word is believe
427. (3) The correctly spelt word is simultaneous
428. (2) The correctly spelt word is honorarium
429. (4) The correctly spelt word is fortunate
430. (4) The correctly spelt word is misspell
The spellings of other words are misfortune, miscellaneous, misdemeanour
431. (4) The correctly spelt word is nuisance
432. (1) The correctly spelt word is happened
433. (3)The correctly spelt word is sentimentalist
434. (2) The correctly spelt word is libertarian
435. (4) The correctly spelt word is emphatic
436. (2) The correctly spelt word is mountaineer
437. (1) The correctly spelt word is spontaneous
438. (4) The correctly spelt word is referee
The spellings of other words are quarrelling, passenger, symptom
439. (3) The correctly spelt word is illegible
The spellings of other words are palatable, flexible, invincible
440. (3) The correctly spelt word is ambiguous.
The spellings of other words are adept, infernal, confuse
441. (4) The correctly spelt word is juvenile
442. (4) The correctly spelt word is necessary
443. (3) The correctly spelt word is narcissism
444. (4) The correctly spelt word is Portuguese
The spellings of other words are siege, pharaoh, liaison
445. (1) The correctly spelt word is acoustics
446. (1) The correctly spelt word is repertoire
447. (1) The correctly spelt word is auxiliary
448. (3) The correctly spelt word is sanctimonious
449. (1) The correctly spelt word is privilege
450. (4) The correctly spelt word is miscellaneous
451. (1) The correctly spelt word is accommodation
452. (4) The correctly spelt word is ingredient
453. (2) The correctly spelt word is tobacco
454. (2) The correctly spelt word is acquaintance
The correct spellings of the other words are
successively, commissioner, exaggerate
455. (1) The correctly spelt word is pneumatic
The correct spellings of the other words are
rheumatic, emphatic, symptomatic
456. (1) The correctly spelt word is plebeian
457. (2) The correctly spelt word is surroundings
458. (2) The correctly spelt word is excessive
459. (3) The correctly spelt word is retrieve
The correct spellings of the other words are
choreograph, eradicate, exasperate
460. (2) The correctly spelt word is accommodate
461. (2) The correctly spelt word is Machiavellian

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462. (2) The correctly spelt word is veterinary
463. (4) The correctly spelt word is massacre
464. (3) The correctly spelt word is mediocre
465. (4) The correctly spelt word is sumptuous
466. (4) The correctly spelt word is rehearsal
467. (1) The correctly spelt word is satellite
468. (1) The correctly spelt word is lethargy.
469. (4) The correctly spelt word is amnesia.
The spellings of other words is as follows :
absentia, inertia
470. (1) The correctly spelt word is miscellaneous
471. (1) The correctly spelt word is aberrance
The spellings of the other words is as follows :
nauseating, meditation, deliberate
472. (2) The correctly spelt word is antecedent
473. (4) The correctly spelt word is curiosity
474. (1) The correctly spelt word is ancestral
475. (1) The correctly spelt word is cemetery
476. (1) The correctly spelt word is broadcaster.
477. (3) The correctly spelt word is sanguine.
478. (1) The correctly spelt word is immediacy.
479. (3) The correctly spelt word is schizophrenia.
The spellings of other words is as follows :
amnesia, alzheimer, gonorrhea
480. (1) The correctly spelt word is rhapsody.
The spellings of other words is as follows :
panacea, intrinsic, succour
481. (2) The correctly spelt word is facsimile
482. (3) The correctly spelt word is aquarium
483. (2) The correctly spelt word is commendation.
The spellings of the other words is :
coherent, tomorrow; advisable
484. (1) The correctly spelt word is aneurysm
The spellings of the other words is :
anonymous, dissipate, carcass
485. (4) The correctly spelt word is diffusion
486. (1) The correctly spelt word is circumlocution
487. (1) The correctly spelt word is fortuitous
The spellings of the other words is :
commissioned, resurgence, haphazard
488. (4) The correctly spelt word is connoisseur
The spellings of the other words is :
gruesome, mirth, appreciate
489. (1) The wrongly spelt word is histry
The correct spelling is history
490. (3) The wrongly spelt word is cajoule.
The correct spelling is cajole.
491. (1) The wrongly spelt word is beleive
The correct spelling is believe
492. (3) The correctly spelt word is deplorable.
493. (2) The correctly spelt word is surreptitious.
494. (3) The correctly spelt word is juvenile
495. (1) The correctly spelt word is knowledgeable
496. (3) The correctly spelt word is deteriorate
497. (1) The correctly spelt word is Complacency
498. (4) The correctly spelt word is Compulsory
499. (4) The correctly spelt word is Enthusiasm
500. (2) The correctly spelt word fascination.
The spellings of the other words is as follows :
competition, assimilation, vindication
501. (3) The correctly spelt word is professor.
The spellings of the other words is as follows :
curriculum, agreeable, refresher
502. (3) The correctly spelt word is magnificent.
The spellings of the other words in as follows :
eminent, nuisance, niggardly
503. (4) The correctly spelt word is ingenious
504. (2) The correctly spelt word is accommodation
505. (2) The correctly spelt word is plagiarist
506. (2) The correctly spelt word is puritanical
507. (3) The correctly spelt word is preference
508. (3) The correctly spelt word is remarkable
509. (4) The correctly spelt word is advertise
510. (4) The correctly spelt word is reverberation
511. (2) The correctly spelt word is pedestrian
512. (1) The correctly spelt word laboratory
513. (1) The correctly spelt word is humane
514. (1) The correctly spelt word is equanimous
515. (3) The correctly spelt word is patriotism
516. (3) The correctly spelt word is obedient
517. (2) The correctly spelt word is jewellery
518. (1) The correctly spelt word is diffuse
519. (1) The correctly spelt word is accummulate
520. (4) The correctly spelt word is predilection
521. (4) The correctly spelt word is restaurant
522. (1) The correctly spelt word is manoeuvre
523. (3) The correctly spelt word is millennium
524. (2) The correctly spelt word is alkali
525. (4) The correctly spelt word is decisive
526. (2) The correctly spelt word is amateur
527. (1) The correctly spelt word is hygienic
528. (2) The correctly spelt word is audacious.
The spellings of other words are auspicious, hilarious, congruous

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529. (3) The correctly spelt word is dysfunction
The spellings of other words are divination, diversion, destitution
530. (4) The correctly spelt word is surveillance
The spellings of other words are turbulence, obeisance, perseverance
531. (4) The correctly spelt word is consignment.
The spellings of other words are concealment, containment, confinement
532. (1) The correctly spelt word is pseudonym
533. (3) The correctly spelt word is xenophobia
534. (4) The correctly spelt word is gourmandize
535. (3) The correctly spelt word is appearance.
536. (1) The correctly spelt word is connoisseur.
537. (2) The correctly spelt word is hierarchy.
538. (1) The correctly spelt word is liaison.
539. (1) The correctly spelt word is rhapsodic
540. (4) The correctly spelt word is rambunctious
541. (2) The correctly spelt word is luscious
542. (1) The correctly spelt word is conscientious
The spellings of other words are as follows :
contractual, corrugated, consent
543. (1) The correctly spelt word is guerrilla
544. (4) The correctly spelt word is illegitimate
545. (1) The correctly spelt word is muesli
546. (1) The correctly spelt word is pantomime
547. (1) The correctly spelt word is quintessence
548. (2) The correctly spelt word is plebeian
549. (2) The correctly spelt word is legionnaire
550. (3) The correctly spelt word is sycophant
551. (1) The correctly spelt word is supercilious
552. (4) The correctly spelt word is detainees
The spellings of other words are flattered, violations, cutlery
553. (2) The correctly spelt word is docile
554. (1) The correctly spelt word is promiscuous
555. (2) The correctly spelt word is cumbersome
556. (2) The correctly spelt word is satellite
557. (1) The correctly spelt word is debilitate
The spellings of the other words are impeccable, inculcate, harass
558. (3) The correctly spelt word is connoisseur
559. (1) The correctly spelt word is pious.
560. (4) The correctly spelt word is sanctuaries
561. (2) The correctly spelt word is monologue
562. (4) The correctly spelt word is grotesque
563. (1) The correctly spelt word is erroneous
564. (4) The correctly spelt word is parsimonious
565. (3) The correctly spelt word is acquisition
566. (2) The correctly spelt word is quintessence
567. (2) The correctly spelt word is clandestine
568. (3) The correctly spelt word is ominous
569. (1) The correctly spelt word is immense
570. (2) The correct spelling is misogynous
571. (2) The correct spelling serendipity
572. (1) The correct spelling is definite
573. (1) The correct spelling is pontifical
574. (1) The correct spelling vivacious
575. (2) The correct spelling is tranquillity
576. (4) The correctly spelt word is antiseptic
577. (4) The correctly spelt word is disorientation
578. (3) The correctly spelt word is orthopaedics
579. (1) The correctly spelt word is miscellaneous
580. (2) The correctly spelt word is vacuum
581. (4) The correctly spelt word is prescience
582. (4) The correctly spelt word is exclamatory
583. (1) The correctly spelt word is abstinence
584. (1) The correctly spelt word is supersede
585. (3) The correctly spelt word is accommodate
586. (3) The correctly spelt word is immense
587. (3) Discrepancy (Noun) = a difference between two or more things that should be the same.
Look at the sentence :
What are the reasons for the discrepancy between girls' and boys' performance in school ?
588. (1) Diarrhoea = an illness in which waste matter is emptied from the bowels much more frequently than normal.
589. (3) Hierarchy (Noun) = a system in an organisattion in which people are organised into different levels of importance from highest to lowest.
590. (2) Commemorate (Verb) = to remind people of an important person or event from the past.
591. (2) Scarcity (Noun) = shortage; not enough.
592. (1) Alleviate (Verb) = to make something less severe; ease.
Look at the sentence :
A number of measures were taken to alleviate the problem.
593. (2) Thoroughly (Adverb) = in a thorough manner extensively; intensively; in depth; exhaustively.
Look at the sentence :
We will investigate every complaint thoroughly.
594. (1) Separate (Adjective/Verb) = unconnected; unrelated; different; cause to move or be apart; isolate.
Look at the sentence :
Police were trying to separate two rioting mobs.

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595. (3) Benevolence (Noun) = the quality of being well meaning; kindness; goodness; compassion; decency.
Look at the sentence :
Self effacing as well as selfless, he refused all public acknowledgement of many benevolences to the community.

596. (1) Commensurate (Adjective) = matching something in size, importance, quality etc.
Look at the sentence :
Salary will be commensurate with experience.

597. (1) Counterfeit (Adjective) = made in exact imitation of something valuable; fake; forged.
Look at the sentence :
Counterfeit 500 rupee notes abound in the market.

598. (1) Bureaucracy (Noun) = the system of official rules and ways of doing things that a government has; a system of government in which there are a large number of state officials who are not elected.

599. (2) Phenomenon = occurrence; event; fact; happening
Look at the sentence :
Glaciers are interesting natural phenomena (plural).

600. (2) Accommodate (Verb) = to provide somebody with a room or place to live etc; to adapt.
Look at the sentence :
The hotel can accommodate up to 500 guests.

601. (1) Beneficiary (Noun) = a person who derives advantages from something.
Look at the sentence :
The state university is the beneficiary of 86000 acres of land grants from the government.

602. (3) Stagnation (Noun) = the state of not flowing or moving or growing.
Look at the sentence :
Stagnation is a prolonged period of little or no growth in an economy.

603. (3) Reconnaissance (Noun) = preliminary survey; exploration; observation.
Look at the sentence :
His first expedition to Africa was a mere reconnaissance, but four years later a favourable opportunity for invasion arrived.

604. (1) Aggression (Noun) = feelings of anger and hatred that may be threatening.
Look at the sentence :
The research shows that computer games may cause aggression.

605. (3) Relieve = to remove or reduce an unpleasant feeling or pain; alleviate
Other words are : brief (short), perceive (recognise); chief (main).

606. (4) Adjournment (Noun) = an act or period of adjourning; a putting off or postponing of proceedings;
Look at the sentence :
In parliamentary procedure, an adjournment ends a meeting.

607. (1) Correspondent (Noun) = a person who reports news for a newspaper.

608. (4) Defiance (Noun) = open resistance; bold disobedience; opposition.
Look at the sentence :
The demonstration is a pointless gesture of defiance against the government.

609. (1) Mischievous (Adjective) = causing or showing a fondness for causing trouble in a playfulway; naughty; badly behaved; malicious.
Look at the sentence :
He framed a mischievous allegation for which there is not a shred of evidence.

610. (2) Cacophony (Noun) = a harsh discordant mixture of sounds.
Look at the sentence :
The constant sound of Kolkata is the caophony of horns and the descant of millions of crows.

611. (4) Transmit (Verb) = transfer; to send an electronic signal, radio or television broadcast etc.
Haunches = the tops of the legs and buttocks
Exultant (Adjective) = jubilant; thrilled; triumphant.
Market = sell, merchandise
Market ⇒ Marketed (Past)

612. (3) Stumble (Verb) = almost fall; lose one's balance
Wrinkle (Wrinkled-Past tense) = form or become marked with lines or folds
Bristle(s) = a short, stiff hair on an animal's skin or a man's face; hair
Reassert = to do something to show that you still have power.

613. (2) Thespian = relating to drama and the theatre ; an actor or actress
Oxidiser = a chemical which a fuel requires to burn
Approval = acceptance ; agreement
Secrete = produce and discharge

614. (1) Tapestry (Noun) = a piece of thick textile fabric with pictures or designs.
Emanate (Verb) = issue or spread out from a source
Insisted = to be emphatic, firm or resolute.
Coalesce (Verb) = to come together to form one mass or whole.

615. (1) Liaison (Noun) = cooperation or communication which facilitates a close working relationship.
Look at the sentence :
The head porter works in close liaison with the reception office.

616. (2) Supernumerary (Adjective) = present in excess of the normal or requisite number.
Look at the sentence :
Supernumerary teeth often are found in the upper jaw just behind the front teeth.

617. (3) Hemorrhage/Haemorrhage (Noun) = an escape of blood from a ruptured blood vessel.
Look at the sentence :
There may be haemorrhage from these vessels into the tissues.

618. (4) Mariage

619. (4) Innumerable (Adjective) = too many to be counted.

620. (2) Guarantee = a formal assurance.

621. (2) Pessimism (Noun) = a tendency to see the worst aspect of things

622. (2) Suppose (Verb) = to assume that something is true.

623. (4) University

p p p

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11 ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

Directions (1-5) : In these questions, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 1997)

1. (1) The traveller said, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn ?"
   (P) "Do you want one in which you can spend the night ?"
   (Q) "Yes", said the peasant.
   (R) "Go right down the road and turn to the left."
   (S) "Yes", replied the traveller.
   (6) "thank a lot."
   (1) PSRQ (2) QPSR
   (3) SPQR (4) QSRP
2. (1) Money is not the root of all evils.
   (P) Or, what about the desire for power driving people to horrible crimes ?
   (Q) Even purposeless cruelty can be seen in many instances of evil behaviour.
   (R) For example, neither teachers nor parents profit in any way by torturing children.
   (S) The evils of sexual offenders are not motivated by financial gains.
   (6) No, we can only say that money is the root of some evil.
   (1) QRPS (2) SPQR
   (3) RSPQ (4) QPRS
3. (1) Even the smallest insect of the living world is made up of a large number of cells.
   (P) Furthermore, the cells in these small creatures widely differ in their structure and function.
   (Q) An ant, or a gnat, for example is composed of hundreds of thou-sands of cells.
   (R) Even a mite has cells making up its skeletal structure.
   (S) It also has cells dedicated to digestive and reproductive func-tions.
   (6) The cell system of small organisms is microscopic but marvellous, isn't it ?
   (1) SRQP (2) QRSP
   (3) SQPR (4) QPRS
4. (1) Advocates of space programme argue for spending huge amounts of money on exploring Mars.
   (P) But there is no firm evidence of any valuable mineral that can be extracted from Mars and transp-orted to Earth.
   (Q) Worst, nobody has any idea what undesirable microbes or poisonous materials we will be importing from Mars.
   (R) They are also unrealistic about the cost of transportation that will be involved in interplanetary move-ment of men and materials.
   (S) These enthusiasts argue that Mars could be a perennial source of materials for us earthlings.
   (6) Our race to Mars is likely to be a wild goose chase.
   (1) SPRQ (2) QPRS
   (3) PRSQ (4) SRQP
5. (1) When a light passenger plane flew off course sometime ago, it crashed in the mountains and its pilot was killed.
   (P) Snow lay thick on the ground.
   (Q) It was the middle of winter.
   (R) The woman knew that nearest village was miles away.
   (S) The only passengers, a young woman and her two baby daughters, were unhurt.
   (6) When it grew dark, she turned a suitcase into a bed and put the children inside it, covering them with all the clothes she could find.
   (1) PQRS (2) QPRS
   (3) SQPR (4) RSPQ

Directions (6-10) : In these questions, the 1st and the lst part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.1997)

6. (1) The lead story
   (P) at 4 AM
   (Q) in tonight's news
   (R) concerns the fire
   (S) which engulfed the Columbia College
   (6) this morning.
   (1) RSPQ (2) QRSP
   (3) QRPS (4) RPSQ
7. (1) In less than a week
   (P) the processor controlled exchange
   (Q) have restored the functioning of
   (R) which had suffered
   (S) the telecommunication people
   (6) a major disaster
   (1) PRSQ (2) SRPQ
   (3) PQSR (4) SQPR
8. (1) As my jogging-enthusiast sister
   (P) was often bothered by neighbourhood dogs
   (Q) with a stick in hand,
   (R) her husband started to accompany her on a bicycle,
   (S) on her daily run,
   (6) to ward off any attackers.
   (1) SPQR (2) PSRQ
   (3) RPQS (4) PRSQ
9. (1) An electrical circuit
   (P) which is
   (Q) of wires
   (R) designed to
   (S) is a circle
   (6) carry electricity.
   (1) SQPR (2) QPRS
   (3) RQSP (4) PRSQ
10. (1) We have pleasure
    (P) a double room with bath
    (Q) for five days from September 4 to September 8,
    (R) that we have reserved
    (S) in informing you
    (6) both days inclusive
    (1) RQPS (2) SRPQ
    (3) RPSQ (4) PQSR

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Directions (11-20) : In these questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 09.09.2001)

11. 1 A dictionary
P. arranged words
Q. about which information
R. containing alphabetically
S. is a book
6. is given.
(1) RPQS (2) QRPS
(3) SRPQ (4) SPRQ

12. 1. Agriculture
P. cotton for our clothes
Q. raw materials like jute
R. and sugarcane for our industries
S. gives us food
6. and food for cattle.
(1) SRQP (2) RQPS
(3) QPRS (4) SPQR

13. 1. Today political freedom
P. and the right
Q. however money and all that money
R. assures people equality before law
S. to elect their Government
6. can buy is not fairly distributed.
(1) SPRQ (2) RPSQ
(3) QRSP (4) PSRQ

14. 1. By far the most logical step
P. to relieve the housewife of routine
Q. which can be programmed
R. to carry out standard operations
S. is to provide a robot
6. when switched by the housewife.
(1) RSPQ (2) PSQR
(3) QSPR (4) SRQP

15. 1. During the reign of the Emperor Tiberius
P. called Phaedrus
Q. an Augustan story teller
R. translated Aesop's fables into Latin
S. in ancient Rome
6. and also added some tales of his own.
(1) QRPS (2) PQRS
(3) SQPR (4) RSPQ

16. 1. The pigeons were used
P. as messengers
Q. which were tied
R. in the olden days
S. to carry messages
6. to their feet.
(1) PQRS (2) SPRQ
(3) PRSQ (4) PRQS

17. 1. The school has always been
P. tradition from one
Q. the most important
R. the wealth of
S. means of transferring
6. generation to the next.
(1) PSRQ (2) QSRP
(3) RSQP (4) QRSP

18. 1. When she got to her house, there was nothing to retrieve.
P. All valuables were smashed or stolen
Q. The curtains were burned; books were ripped to shreds
R. Her medals and trophies had been flung everywhere
S. The house had been completely ransacked
6. Mrs M stood in the centre of her bedroom looking at a ruined copy of the Koran forcing back her tears
(1) PQRS (2) PRQS
(3) SPRQ (4) RSQP

19. 1. The student came late to the school
P. He went home weeping.
Q. The watchman didn't allow him inside the school
R. The boy was waiting outside for sometime.
S. He then decided to go home
6. It was a bad day for him
(1) QSPR (2) QSRP
(3) QRSP (4) QPSR

20. 1. Oliver dozed off again and it has been bright day for hours when Oliver opened his eyes.
P. He belonged to the world again.
Q. In three day's time, he was able to sit in any easy chair, well propped up with pillows, and he was still too weak to walk
R. He felt cheerful and happy
S. The crisis of the disease was safely past
6. Mrs. Beduin had him carried downstairs into the little housekeeper's room which belonged to her.
(1) PQRS (2) RSPQ
(3) QRSP (4) SPQR

Directions (21-25) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

21. 1. The fox and the crane remained friends for a long time.
P. She served the dishes in a beaker to the fox. The fox could not eat it because the beaker was very high.
Q. The crane could not eat the dishes because of its long beak. The next day it was the turn of the crane to host the lunch for the fox.
R. But the fox wanted to show that he was cleverer than the crane.
S. So one day he invited the crane for dinner and served the dishes on a plate.
6. The fox put down its head in shame and went away.
(1) PQRS (2) QSRP
(3) RSQP (4) PSQR

22. 1. There are examinations at school which a pupil can pass by cramming the texts.
P. But for spiritual knowledge mere memory of holy texts will be of no use in passing the tests.
Q. One can score in them by the power of memory.
R. A competent guru alone can provide the necessary guidance to an earnest disciple.
S. What the text says has to be reflected upon and experienced by the speaker.
6. Thus, reading, reflection and experience are the three stages in gaining spiritual knowledge.

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(1) RSPQ (2) RSQP
(3) SRPQ (4) QPSR

23. 1. No one can deny that peasant forms the backbone of the nation.
P. Hence he is the most useful member of the society.
Q. Yet this fellow is exploited by the rich.
R. He grows food for the whole country.
S. It is our duty to improve his lot.
6. We should grant him the social status he deserves.
(1) RPQS (2) RSPQ
(3) SRPQ (4) SPQR

24. 1. Priya went to the first counter at the post office as she needed stamps for six rupees.
P. She was shown the corner where gum bottle was kept.
Q. The woman behind the counter said it was registration counter and directed her to the last counter.
R. She was looking for gum to affix the stamps on the envelope.
S. She thanked the lady and came to the counter on the left extreme and got the stamps.
6. She went to the corner, took two drops of gum, affixed the stamps and put the letter in the post box.
(1) PSRQ (2) RPQS
(3) SQPR (4) QSRP

25. 1. It is very misleading to say that computers can 'think' like people.
P. However, they make it possible for people to 'bottle' thought.
Q. They have no more a mind of their own than a lawn mower.
R. They can not.
S. You work out how to do a particular job, write a program and then the computer applies your thinking to that job as long as you like.
6. In this sense computers are half alive because they perpetuate thinking of their creators.
(1) RQPS (2) PSRQ
(3) SQPR (4) QSRP

Directions (26-30) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 14.12.2003)

26. 1. India's uniqueness lies in its unity in diversity.
P. So the problems of India should not be viewed in isolation.
Q. Because of this factor, there are problems here and there at times.
R. India is a multireligious, multicultural and multilingual country.
S. But even small countries with monolithic society have more problems.
6. And India is poised for success in all fields.
(1) PSRQ (2) QSPR
(3) SRQP (4) RQSP

27. 1. My friend went to live in a village.
P. But is was a very slow animal.
Q. So my friend bought a donkey for Rs. 500
R. One day his new neighbour told him that he must buy a donkey.
S. Every family there had a donkey.
6. It did not like to work.
(1) RSQP (2) PQRS
(3) SRQP (4) QRSP

28. 1. When Galileo went home, he began to experiment with the pendulum.
P. When he showed it to his teachers, they were delighted.
Q. It was not long before physicians were all using the instrument to count the heart–beats of their patients.
R. Soon he had invented an instrument which marked the rate of pulse-beats.
S. Then the clock makers began to use the pendulum to keep time.
6. Today it has many other uses.
(1) PQRS (2) QRPS
(3) SPQR (4) RPQS

29. 1. People have wrong calculations about Japan's population.
P. No, this is not true.
Q. And old people die more often than the young.
R. There are more old people in Japan.
S. The question is whether Japan has a lower death rate.
6. So it is very high in Japan.
(1) QRPS (2) SPRQ
(3) PRQS (4) RQSP

30. 1. Pollution is one of the evils brought about by the growth of science.
P. Air pollution has very harmful effects.
Q. They pollute the air and the atmosphere.
R. It is making the environment, water and air dirty.
S. Factories and industries keep throwing out smoke which contains toxic gases.
6. People living in the surroundings breathe the impure air and are affected by diseases of the lungs and heart.
(1) PSQR (2) RPSQ
(3) QPSR (4) SPQR

Directions (31-35) : In the following questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered (1) and (6). The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

31. 1. A bad habit is harmful, none as harmful as smoking.
P. But habit is second nature, smokers remain smokers for life
Q. Besides being expensive, smoking does injury to one's health
R. In the long run he may get something worse-lung cancer
S. A smoker gets nothing but smoke for his money
6. Then why get that bad habit?
(1) RPQS (2) QRPS
(3) SPRQ (4) PRQS

32. 1. Phobic reactions are strong, irrational fears of specific objects or situations
P. But there is no objective danger
Q. For example, when a person is extremely fearful of birds, snakes, heights or closed places, the label phobia is

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applied to the person's fear and avoidance
R. He usually recognizes that his fear is irrational
S. A person suffering from phobic neurosis knows what he is afraid of
6. But he cannot control it.
(1) QPSR (2) SRQP
(3) SQPR (4) RSQP

33. 1. In this life there are no gains without pains,
P. No victory is a real triumph unless the foe is worthy
Q. Life, indeed, would be dull if there were no difficulties
R. Both winner and loser enjoy a game most if it is closely contested to the last
S. Gainers lose their zest if there is no real struggle
6. Whether we like it or not, life is one continuous competition.
(1) PQRS (2) QSRP
(3) QRSP (4) RSPQ

34. 1. One Botany professor always tried to convince his students that his branch of biology is superior to all the others
P. His most persuasive argument, however, came during a laboratory session
Q. And they don't eat very much
R. Examining the cells of a pear, the professor cut a slice for the microscopic slide and took a bite of the rest of the specimen
S. Plants, he noted never run away or bite
6. "You won't be doing that in a Zoology lab," he said.
(1) PRSQ (2) SQPR
(3) PSRQ (4) SQRP

35. 1. Failure is nothing to be ashamed of for there is hardly any man who has not failed in life, not once but many times.
P. What is important is the way we take our failure
Q. It has been well said that he who never made a mistake never achieved anything of great worth
R. From the little child who tries to stand up to the would-be conqueror who tries to conquer some new territory, everyone has to face failure
S. If we face our failure boldly and resolve to fight again we are sure to achieve victory in the long run
6. Thus failures can prove stepping stones in our march to victory.
(1) RSQP (2) PQRS
(3) RPQS (4) RQPS

Directions (36-40) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)

36. 1. One of the most widely spread bad habits
P. which is now smoked or chewed by men
Q. and even by children
R. often by women
S. is the use of tobacco
6. almost all over the world.
(1) S P R Q (2) P Q R S
(3) S R Q P (4) P Q S R

37. 1. The landscape
P. with Nature displaying
Q. here is awesome
R. that are seldom
S. a range of delights
6. seen together
(1) P S R Q (2) Q P S R
(3) R S P Q (4) Q R S P

38. 1. Smoke billowed up between the plants.
P. Passengers were told to be ready to quit the ship.
Q. The rising gale fanned the smouldering fire.
R. Everyone now knew there was a fire on board.
S. Flames broke out here and there.
6. Most people bore the shock bravely.
(1) S R Q P (2) Q P S R
(3) R S P Q (4) Q S R P

39. 1. It is far better to live for a short while
P. contribution to the world
Q. and make some significant
R. that is just idled away
S. than spend a long life
6. in gossiping and playing.
(1) R Q S P (2) S Q P R
(3) Q P S R (4) R Q P S

40. 1. The salmon fish pushed themselves
P. to return to their spawning grounds
Q. and fertilised them
R. but once they laid their eggs
S. to their limits
6. they died.
(1) S Q P R (2) R S Q P
(3) S P R Q (4) R P S Q

Directions (41-45) : In the following questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 & 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

41. 1. Take a small glass phial.
P. Close the jar tightly with a plastic cover.
Q. Place this phial inside a glass jar.
R. Fill it with coloured water.
S. Then stopper it tightly.
6. Make a hole in the cover.
(1) PSRQ (2) QSPR
(3) RSQP (4) SRQP

42. 1. In China there is no man in the moon.
P. They are exchanged between friends while children receive toy pagodas made of clay.
Q. These cakes are circular to symbolise the full moon.
R. Instead, there is a toad in the moon as well as moon rabbits and a goddess.
S. All these appear as decorations on moon cakes, baked to celebrate the moon's birthday in September.
6. The birthday marks the end of the harvest when debts are meant to be settled.
(1) RQPS (2) RPQS
(3) RSQP (4) RPSQ

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43. 1. An observation home is called a formicarium.
P. Then, if a small ant hill is dug up carefully, you will find the hump-backed queen.
Q. You will probably discover that you have some of the strange ant guests too.
R. It can be made of two panes of glass separated by strips of wood around the edges.
S. Put her in a jar with some of her workers, larvae and cocoons.
6. Carefully place them all in the formicarium.
(1) RPQS (2) PQSR
(3) PSQR (4) RPSQ

44. 1. When Ali Baba returned he called his wife
P. She said to him, "Have you stolen them ?"
Q. He said, "I have bought you some jewels".
R. She said, "Our days of misery are now at an end".
S. He said, "Be quiet and do not frighten yourself".
6. He said, "Go to your brother's house and get a measure".
(1) QSRP (2) SRPQ
(3) PSRQ (4) QPSR

45. 1. The head of the family returned home from office.
P. Wife told that there was no coffee powder.
Q. Wife again told that there was no milk either.
R. Husband wanted atleast a cup of tea.
S. He wanted a cup of coffee.
6. Husband told finally that a glass of water was enough.
(1) SQRP (2) SPRQ
(3) QSRP (4) RPSQ

Directions (46 – 50) **:** In the following questions, the 1st and last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

46. 1. When he was quite young, Le Corbusier became interested in art.
P. At the age of nineteen, he travelled around Europe.
Q. But the buildings which impressed him most were those of the ancient Greeks in Athens.
R. At the age of thirteen, he went to an art school.
S. Everywhere he went he admired the magnificent buildings of the past.
(6) After his visit to Athens Le Corbusier decided to become an architect.
(1) RPSQ (2) PSRQ
(3) RQPS (4) QPSR

47. 1. I was in awe of Einstein and hesitated before approaching him about some ideas I had been working on.
P. I entered his office and found him seated at a table, calculating and smoking his pipe.
Q. When I finally knocked on his door, a gentle voice said, 'come'.
R. The single word was both a welcome and a question.
S. Dressed in ill fitting clothes, his hair characteristically awry, he smiled a warm welcome.
(6) His utter naturalness at once set me at ease.
(1) QPRS (2) QRPS
(3) PQRS (4) SRQP

48. 1. Nothing comes out of nothing.
P. We have to work and then alone we can gain something.
Q. It is honest and conscientious labour alone that produces result.
R. Millions have been struck with the lure of lottery to utter despondency.
S. A person who thinks that luck would favour him with all the wants of his life without his lifting his finger even, is living in a fool's paradise.
(6) A painstaking man who adopts honest toil as his way of life, makes the most of it.
(1) PQRS (2) PSRQ
(3) QPRS (4) RSPQ

49. 1. Guru is a university professor.
P. It was about strange beings called KUNUS who live in holes in the ground.
Q. The book is very popular now.
R. Thirty years ago he wrote a strange novel called "Queen of the Mars".
S. He is also a famous writer.
(6) In a recent interview on television Prof. Guru talked about the novel.
(1) PRSQ (2) QPRS
(3) SRPQ (4) RQSP

50. 1. It was nine o'clock in the evening and Rajan was reading.
P. At first he thought nothing of it.
Q. The walls were a moving mass of big ants.
R. Suddenly, he heard faint noises.
S. When he went to his bedroom later, however, he was shocked by what he saw.
(6) They covered everything — the book case, the shelves, the chest of drawers.
(1) PSRQ (2) SRPQ
(3) RPSQ (4) QSRP

Directions (51–55) : In the following questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered (1) and (6). The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 11.12.2005)

51. 1. Abraham worked very hard and had no time to feel lonely.
P. Abraham was very fond of books.
Q. When his day's work in the fields or in the forest was over he settled down in the evenings to read by the light of the fire.
R. She used to sit by the fireside in the evenings and tell him stories.
S. His mother had taught him to read when he was very young.
6. Every evening he would spend his time in reading all the books he could find.
(1) QSRP (2) SPRQ
(3) PSRQ (4) PRSQ

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52. 1. The tiny bacterial plants that live in the soil help to prepare food for the plants we cultivate.
P. The farmer works very hard to make the soil favourable.
Q. But these soil bacteria are very necessary and helpful.
R. There are millions of bacteria in a cubic inch of fertile soil.
S. Some kinds of bacteria are harmful.
6. They donot need sunlight as do most plants.
(1) SQPR (2) QSPR
(3) RPSQ (4) PRQS

53. 1. My uncle Martin went to live in a hamlet.
P. But it was a very lazy parrot.
Q. So martin bought a parrot.
R. Martin's neighbour told him that he must buy a parrot.
S. Every home there had a parrot as a custom.
6. The parrot did not like to speak.
(1) RSQP (2) SRPQ
(3) PQSR (4) QPSR

54. 1. Hailstones consist of many onion-like layers of ice.
P. The process continues until the hailstone is too heavy to be lifted and then it drops to the earth.
Q. In certain weather conditions small ice crystals drop to form a crystal.
R. Some of the moisture freezes on to the crystals forming another layer.
S. Updrafts carry the hailstones and when it drops another layer is formed.
6. That is how hailstones are formed.
(1) QPRS (2) QPSR
(3) QRSP (4) QSRP

55. I shall tell you about the ways you can see a rainbow.
P. Big rainbows can be seen when the sun is close to horizon.
Q. Or you can notice a rainbow in the spray from a garden hose.
R. You can see a rainbow in the mist from a waterfall.
S. When you stand with a light source behind you and misty water before you, you can see a rainbow.
6. Occasionally, even a full moon on a rainy night will create a faint rainbow.
(1) SPRQ (2) SRQP
(3) SPQR (4) SQRP

Directions (56-60) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

56. Nobody in their mind would doubt that America has problems.
P. Leave out euphoria, after the Gulf War and that is the highest such figure for six years.
Q. And whatever the gloomy politicians may think, Americans themselves seem to sense that.
R. But these are problems, things that can and will be solved—they are not the stuff of national crisis.
S. The latest Time/CNN poll says 62% of Americans thought their nation was doing "fairly well" or "very well"
6. All it needs now is for politicians to catch the new mood of optimism.
(1) QPSR (2) RSQP
(3) PQRS (4) SPRQ

57. 1. Judo champ, Tamura doesn't look or act tough.
P. At 4 feet 9, Tamura is the shortest woman in the light-weight class (106 pounds).
Q. Fans know her affectionately as "Yawara-chan" after a spunky cartoon character.
R. She wears a lucky pink ribbon and at 20, still grins like a carefree teen and gushes about ice-cream.
S. No wonder the Japanese go wild when she tosses opponents, many of whom tower over her.
6. Tamura has become a national idol in Japan.
(1) PQRS (2) SRPQ
(3) SRQP (4) QPRS

58. 1. It's only in the last three years that we have seen the rebirth of T.B.
P. What bothers experts is the emergence of particularly patent strains of the T.B. bacteria that are resistent to two or more anti-T.B. drugs.
Q. This is compounded by the fact that the symptoms disappear in about two months.
R. Three or four anti-T.B. drugs are available at no cost in Government clinics.
S. Yet, the long period of treatment leads to a high rate of non-compliance with the treatment.
6. In such cases, a relapse occurs and the bacteria appear in more virulent and drug-resistant.
(1) PQRS (2) SRQP
(3) QPRS (4) RSPQ

59. 1. 'Acu' means needles in Latin.
P. The needles stimulates specific nerves that transmit electrical impulses via the spinal cord and brain to the affected area.
Q. Quite appropriately, then, acupuncture consists of inserting very fine needles at specific points on the skin located near nerve endings.
R. Acupuncture also stimulates the release of chemical substances from the brain centres and pitulary glands.
S. These are connected to one another by lines called channels or meridians.
6. Known as endorphins and encephalins, which are released and carried across the blood stream, these chemicals are the body's own pain–relief mechanism.
(1) SPRQ (2) RSQP
(3) PQRS (4) QSPR

60. 1. The dead do sometimes tell tales, if you know how to look for them.
P. The flesh of bomb victims is shredded and may be sieged by chemicals.
Q. In the autopsy rooms of the Suffolk country; the medical examiner and his team were looking for clues that could explain how the passengers of TWA Flight 800 died.
R. But most of the corpses he examined had been killed by the impact of hitting the water from a height of more than two miles.
S. The body of a person killed by a bomb looks different from the

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body of a victim in an ordinary plane crash.

6. The mystery of their deaths will be solved in time, but it won't be easy or quick.

(1) SRQP (2) PQRS
(3) QSPR (4) RSPQ

Directions (61–65) : In the following questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

61. (1) Fighting a fire demands a lot of strength and endurance.
(P) The breathing unit may weigh as much as 25 kilograms.
(Q) The protective clothing the fire-fighter wears will weigh about 10 kilograms.
(R) The fire-fighter will normally wear an oxygen mask and carry an oxygen tank.
(S) Apart from these, he will have to carry the hose and other tools.
(6) The weight of the hose and other tools, the fire-fighter carries, will be around 50 kilograms.

(1) QPSR (2) QRPS
(3) QSPR (4) SPRQ

62. (1) We were taking tea at the Rathna Tea Stall.
(P) We found a tourist bus which had just rammed into a tamarind tree on the roadside.
(Q) We rushed out of the tea stall.
(R) We helped the passengers to get out of the bus.
(S) Suddenly we heard a loud noise followed by a cry for help.
(6) We informed the hospital and also the police about accident.

(1) SQPR (2) QSRP
(3) PRSQ (4) RSQP

63. (1) Democracy is the primary goal of our Indian Constitution.
(P) If representatives do not rule according to the wishes of the people, they are changed in the next election.
(Q) In a democracy, the people are the rulers.
(R) New representatives who are aware of the needs of the people take their place.
(S) They rule through their elected representatives.
(6) Thus in a democracy, the responsibilities of the people are great.

(1) SQPR (2) QPSR
(3) QSPR (4) QSRP

64. (1) Satellites have been launched into space for various purposes.
(P) The other satellites we have launched are the Bhaskara, Apple and Insat-IA, IB, IC.
(Q) We have launched our first satellite Aryabhatta on 19th April, 1975.
(R) Our latest achievement is the launching of PSLV rocket.
(S) Therefore in satellite technology, we are able to compete with other developed countries.
(6) Only a few other countries have developed satellite technology.

(1) QPRS (2) QRPS
(3) SQPR (4) SQRP

65. (1) National Integrity means National Unity for all.
(P) They are the evils of Communalism and Regionalism
(Q) Our Government is taking steps to remove such tendencies.
(R) But there are some evil tendencies in our society to hamper our unity.
(S) The feeling of Indianness should be achieved to preserve our unity.
(6) And this is what every Indian should aim at.

(1) SRQP (2) QPRS
(3) QRPS (4) QSPR

Directions (66-70) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (IInd Sitting)

66. 1 : Most people are afraid of snakes.
P : There may, be some truth in this theory, because Monkeys have a deep, instinctive fear of pythons and other tree snakes.
Q : But this fear is as irrational as the fear of ghosts.
R : Any way, snakes have been feared and hated for thousands of years.
S : The fear of snakes, according to some biologists, may be an instinct passed on to us by our ancestors.
6 : In the literature of many countries the snake is regarded as a symbol of evil.

(1) PQRS (2) QPSR
(3) RQSP (4) QSPR

67. 1 : One of the reasons why people wear clothes is to protect their bodies.
P : In cold countries, on the other hand, people wear woollen clothes which keep the body warm.
Q : Besides cotton and wool, new fibres such as nylon and rayon are also used today for clothes.
R : In hot countries like India, people wear clothes made of cotton which are cool.
S : The body has to be protected from cold and heat.
6 : We can say, therefore, that all our clothes are made from three different materials-animal fur or skins, plant fibres and artifical fibres.

(1) PQRS (2) SRPQ
(3) QSRP (4) PSRQ

68. 1: A man should give the same care to himself that he gives to his car.
P : And sooner or later there comes a complete break down.
Q : -Everyday tens of thousands of men are trying to work when their bodies and minds are in need of repair work.
R : For worry pulls down the mind and fatigue pulls down the body.
S : He does not try to drive his car when there is something wrong with it, he has to put it in order.

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6 : Man should realise that most worry and fatigue can be prevented.

(1) PSRQ (2) QPSR

(3) RSQP (4) SQPR

69. 1 : In our home everyone drinks milk at least once a day.

P : All these we owe to our milkman

Q : We, the children get milk twice a day.

R : He says, he is 18, but he is not sure.

S : We also eat curd, and enjoy buttermilk.

6 : Probably he needs more milk than we.

(1) SRPQ (2) QSPR

(3) PRQS (4) PSRQ

70. 1 : One of his greatest successes was to improve the water supply.

P : The lepers could obtain it for filling a vessel at a mountain stream.

Q : They carried it to the village on their sore covered shoulders.

R : Water was scarce.

S : They had to go some distance to wash their clothes.

6 : That was one reason they remained dirty as often

(1) RPQS (2) PQRS

(3) QPRS (4) RQPS

Directions (71-80) : In the following passage, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named, P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

71. 1. Once a week Deesa led Moti Guj, the elephant, down to the river.

P. After inspection the two would stand up.

Q. Then Deesa looked at his feet and examined his whole body for sores.

R. The animal knew it was time to return.

S. The elephant lay down on his side, while Deesa rubbed him with a coir scrubber.

6. Both the elephant and the trainer would return home.

(1) SQPR (2) QSRP

(3) QPRS (4) RQSP

72. 1.Anna had longed to see her son.

P. "He will arrive at the station at 10 O' clock", she said to herself.

Q. She prepared herself for it.

R. She looked at the clock.

S. There were only five minutes left.

6. She rushed out of her house and hailed a taxi to reach the station in time.

(1) QPRS (2) SPRQ

(3) PRQS (4) QSRP

73.1. Mr. Ramaswamy is a very strict man.

P. He earns nearly three thousand rupees a month.

Q. He also believes that it is foolish to waste one's time or money.

R. He is not a poor man.

S. He believes that life means work only.

6. But he wants his children to lead a simple life.

(1) PSQR (2) SQRP

(3) RQPS (4) SRQP

74. 1. It will be better

P. to a few than enrol

Q. to provide quality education

R. them out as graduates

S. in masses and churn

6. after perfunctory teaching

(1) QRSP (2) RSPQ

(3) QPSR (4) SRQP

75. 1. 'I was born here in the old city' the girl told us.

P. her answer suggested that her family has roots

Q. When we inquired

R. as opposed to the modern towns that consist mostly of hotels.

S. and belongs to the traditional part where the temples are

6. Some say people here are more ethnically pure.

(1) QPSR (2) SRPQ

(3) PSRQ (4) SRQP

76. 1. Making ourselves

P. our language

Q. part of growing into

R. masters of

S. is an important

6. full manhood or womanhood

(1) PSRQ (2) SQPR

(3) RPSQ (4) PRSQ

77. 1. The very first battle they fought

P. and they had to fall back

Q. cross the border

R. was lost

S. letting the enemy

6. and enter the country

(1) RQSP (2) RPSQ

(3) QRPS (4) QPRS

78. 1. A nation

P. the material assets it possesses

Q. is not made by

R. and collective determination

S. but by the will

6. of the people

(1) PQRS (2) QPSR

(3) RSPQ (4) SRPQ

79. 1. When the Governor

P. the bell had rung

Q. justice should be immediately

R. he ordered that

S. found out why

6. done to the horse

(1) RSPQ (2) PQSR

(3) SPRQ (4) SQRP

80. 1. When you ponder over

P. that the only hope

Q. you will realize

R. of world peace lies

S. the question deeply

6. in the United Nations

(1) QRSP (2) SPQR

(3) SQPR (4) RSPQ

Directions (81-85) : In the following questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007 (IInd Sitting)

81. 1. When she got to her house, there was nothing to retrieve.

P. All valuables were smashed or stolen.

Q. The curtains were burned; books were ripped to shreds.

R. Her medals and trophies had been flung everywhere.

S. The house had been completely ransacked.

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6. Mrs. M stood in the centre of her bedroom looking at a ruined copy of the Holy book, forcing back her tears.

(1) PQRS (2) PRQS
(3) SPRQ (4) RSQP

82. 1. We do not know whether the machines are the masters or we are.
P. They must be given or rather 'fed' with coal and given petrol to drink from time to time.
Q. Already man spends most of his time looking after and waiting upon them.
R. Yet we have grown so dependent on them that they have almost become the masters now.
S. It is very true that they were made for the sole purpose of being man's servants.
6. And if they don't get their meals when they expect them, they will just refuse to work.

(1) RSQP (2) RSPQ
(3) SPQR (4) SRQP

83. 1. The king of the oilfield is the driller.
P. During the process of drilling, gas and oil may be met.
Q. He is a very skilled man.
R. If this rushes out and catches fire it is dangerous.
S. Sometimes he sends his drill more than a mile.
6. This danger is well-known and steps are taken to prevent it.

(1) PQRS (2) QSPR
(3) QPRS (4) QSRP

84. 1. Freedom is first of all a personal matter.
P. A man who will not submit to the discipline of his chosen occupation is not free to be a great surgeon, an engineer, or a golfer or an executive.
Q. Life imposes a drastic discipline on all living things, including human beings.
R. We are free to eat poison or jump off a tall building, but not to escape the consequences.
S. We are bound by the laws of cause and effect.
6. Nature, morever, binds the arbitrary limits of mind and body; we are not free to do, by whatever effort, what is beyond our capacity.

(1) QRSP (2) RSPQ
(3) PQRS (4) SRQP

85. 1. The student came late to the school.
P. He went home weeping.
Q. The watchman didn't allow him inside the school.
R. The boy was waiting outside for some time.
S. He then decided to go home.
6. It was a bad day for him.

(1) QSPR (2) QSRP
(3) QRSP (4) QPSR

Directions (86-90) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences/passage are numbered (1) and (6). The rest of the sentences/passage are (is) spilt into four parts and named (P), (Q), (R) and (S). These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

86. (1) Superstition and
(P) the supposed powers
(Q) thrive on
(R) magical practices
(S) of dreams to
(6) foretell the future.

(1) SPQR (2) PSQR
(3) RSQP (4) RQPS

87. (1) The stronger
(P) the phosphor
(Q) the more light
(R) of electrons
(S) the beam
(6) gives out.

(1) RPQS (2) SQRP
(3) SRQP (4) RQPS

88. (1) There are thousands of us
(P) former school and college friends
(Q) by some of our
(R) at the careers chosen
(S) who are surprised
(6) and their success in these fields.

(1) SRQP (2) RQSP
(3) PQSR (4) SPQR

89. (1) Ramani is a student of medicine.
(P) The hopes of millions of cancer patients and doctors rest on his research.
(Q) But, of late he has become a drug addict.
(R) He is doing research in cancer.
(S) He has already done very useful work in this field, and is hopeful of finding a solution to this disease.
(6) This addiction has been increasing day by day, and has started affecting his work.

(1) QPSR (2) RSPQ
(3) SRPQ (4) RSQP

90. (1) The internet has given
(P) to keep in touch with friends
(Q) and even allowed them
(R) students access to reams of information
(S) made it cheaper
(6) to attend universities remotely

(1) RPSQ (2) RSPQ
(3) SRPQ (4) PRSQ

Directions (91-100) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

91. 1. Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
P. But for the morning tea, I had to wait for someone to get up before me.
Q. This saying inspired me to rise early.
R. That day I was the first to get up.
S. One day I got up early in the morning.
6. One day I realised that it was a waste of time to get up early and wait for the morning tea.

(1) QSRP (2) QPRS
(3) PQRS (4) SPQR

92. 1. A wood-cutter was cutting a tree on a river bank.
P. He knelt down and prayed.

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Q. His axe slipped and fell into the water.
R. God Mercury appeared before him and asked about the matter.
S. He could not get it back as the river was very deep.
6. He dived into the water and came up with an axe of gold.
(1) RPQS (2) RPSQ
(3) QSRP (4) QSPR

93. 1. A dog stole a piece of a meat from a butcher's shop.
P. He barked in anger.
Q. He ran to the jungle with the piece of meat.
R. He saw his reflection.
S. He crossed a river on the way.
6. He lost his piece of meat.
(1) QPSR (2) QSRP
(3) QPRS (4) SRPQ

94. 1. Ramai and Samai were two poor young men.
P. On market day they sold their labour.
Q. The lived near Mahespur.
R. On other days, they remained in the village looking for work.
S. They wanted regular work.
6. The headman gave them two plots.
(1) QPRS (2) RPQS
(3) SPQR (4) PQRS

95. 1. Roger wanted to become a doctor.
P. He put away enough money to pay his first year fees.
Q. They could not afford the fees.
R. Undaunted, he got himself a job in the dockyard.
S. However, he came from a poor family.
6. Once enrolled, he was recognised as a gifted student, and scholarships took care of the rest of this studies.
(1) SRPQ (2) PRSQ
(3) SQRP (4) QRSP

96. 1. I went to my friend last week.
P. He politely refused to oblige me.
Q. I did not speak even a single word.
R. Actually I wanted his scooter for a day.
S. I felt ashamed of my self.
6. I was mistaken in assessing a true friendship.
(1) RPQS (2) PRQS
(3) SRPQ (4) QRSP

97. 1. He wanted to adopt his father's profession.
P. He was influenced by his strong desire to see India free.
Q. From now on, he was a changed man.
R. He made up his mind.
S. He came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi.
6. He wished to change the lot of the naked and hungry masses of India.
(1) QRPS (2) SPRQ
(3) RSPQ (4) PQSR

98. 1. Reena made a cup of tea in this manner.
P. Next, she added milk and sugar.
Q. When the water was boiling she added tea-leaves.
R. She turned off the gas.
S. First she put the water to boil.
6. Finally, she poured the tea into cup.
(1) SQPR (2) QPRS
(3) PRSQ (4) RSQP

99. 1. Once upon a time, there was a little man.
P. Some people called him Rabi.
Q. He walked like a rabbit.
R. His face and hands were brown.
S. That is why people called him Brownie.
6. But his real name was Thomas Cook, though he never cooked anything.
(1) QPSR (2) SRPQ
(3) RSQP (4) RQPS

100. 1. She was an old woman with a large purse that had everything in it.
P. It was about eleven O'clock at night.
Q. It had a long strap.
R. She carried it slung across her shoulder.
S. A boy ran up behind her.
6. He tried to snatch her purse.
(1) PQRS (2) SQRP
(3) QRPS (4) SRQP

Directions (101–110) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 30.11.2008)

101. 1. There was a lamp hanging on the wall.
P. Then he picked a lot of jewels off the trees in the garden.
Q. He put the lamp inside his shirt.
R. He put them in his pockets.
S. Alladdin climbed a ladder and took down the lamp.
6. Then he put more jewels inside his shirt on top of the lamp.
(1) PRQS (2) RSPQ
(3) SQPR (4) QSRP

102. 1. Gopal and Sheela felt very bored one evening.
P. Gopal wanted to stay on for the next show.
Q. So they decided to go to the cinema.
R. They reached the theatre in time for the interval.
S. On the way there was a traffic jam.
6. But Sheela wanted to return home.
(1) PSQR (2) SQPR
(3) QSRP (4) SQRP

103. 1. Ferdinand rose up to receive the messenger.
P. At the end of his account he was moved to tears.
Q. He fell on his knees and thanked him.
R. He made him sit on a level with himself.
S. He listened to the circumstantial account of his voyage.
6. It was a great conquest the Almighty gave to a sovereign.
(1) RPSQ (2) RSPQ
(3) QPRS (4) PRSQ

104. 1. In order to judge the inside of others, study your own

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P. and though one has one's prevailing passion,
Q. for, men, in general are very much alike
R. yet their operations are very much the same
S. and another has another
6. and whatever engages or disgusts, pleases or offends you in others, will engage, disgust, please or offend others in you.
(1) QPSR (2) PQRS
(3) RQPS (4) PRQS

105. 1. Paucity of funds
P. universities cannot make
Q. essentials like books
R. sufficient expenditure on
S. ordains that the
6. journals and equipment.
(1) QPRS (2) SPRQ
(3) PQRS (4) QSRP

106. 1. The symptoms of
P. and certain other changes
Q. what is popularly called
R. serious forgetfulness, confusion
S. "serility" include
6. in personality behaviour.
(1) QSRP (2) PQRS
(3) SRQP (4) QPSR

107. 1. When they heard the bell
P. out of his clothes
Q. as quickly
R. every boy scrambled
S. and got into bed
6. as possible
(1) QRPS (2) PSQR
(3) RQSP (4) RPSQ

108. 1. Thirty years from now
P. and industry will be scarce
Q. almost half of the people
R. that water for drinking, farming
S. then living may find
6. according to a study by Dr. S. Posten.
(1) SPQR (2) SRPQ
(3) QSRP (4) QSPR

109. 1. A good cry can be a
P. bring relief from anxiety
Q. prevent a headache or
R. and it might even
S. healthy way to
6. other physical consequence
(1) SRQP (2) SRPQ
(3) SPRQ (4) SPQR

110. 1. Long, long, time ago
P. who lived with his three wives
Q. in a country called Kosala
R. there ruled a noble king
S. and four sons
6. beautiful, graceful and well versed in all shastras.
(1) PQRS (2) SPQR
(3) RQPS (4) QRSP

Directions (111 – 115) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences / passage are numbered (1) and (6). The rest of the sentences / passage are (is) split into four parts and named (P), (Q), (R) and (S). These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences / passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)

111. (1) Einstein was a bad student.
(P) He attended classes regularly and took down careful notes.
(Q) His friend Marcel Grossman, on the other hand, was an irreproachable student.
(R) These notes he shared with Einstein.
(S) He resented having to attend lectures.
(6) If Einstein passed his examinations, it was only because of Grossman.
(1) SQPR (2) QRPS
(3) PSRQ (4) RSQP

112. (1) Creating and modifying a school timetable is a complex task.
(P) 'TT Plus' closely models the real world timetable creation tasks.
(Q) So is the job of computerizing it.
(R) All timetables can be viewed on the screen before they are actually printed.
(S) It has a comprehensive manual and useful glossary of terms.
(6) It relieves you of the anxiety to get it all right.
(1) QPSR (2) RPSQ
(3) SPRQ (4) PQSR

113. (1) Three painters competed for a prize.
(P) Ram painted a curtain.
(Q) A butterfly came and sat on the bunch of flowers – was painted by Shyam.
(R) And an ox tried to eat from the basket of apples – was painted by Sohan.
(S) And the judge himself tried to lift the curtain.
(6) So Ram got the prize.
(1) PSQR (2) PQRS
(3) PSRQ (4) QRPS

114. (1) The farmer wanted to please the men.
(P) The poor donkey struggled and kicked.
(Q) They tied his legs together and slung him on a pole.
(R) The farmer and his son put the ends of the pole on their shoulders.
(S) He and his son got off the donkey.
(6) They walked into the town carrying the donkey.
(1) PQRS (2) SQRP
(3) RSQP (4) QSPR

115. (1) The wife is
(P) not the husband's slave
(Q) but his companion and his help-mate
(R) and an equal partner
(S) in all his joys and sorrows and is
(6) as free as the husband to choose her own path.
(1) QRSP (2) PRQS
(3) QSRP (4) PQRS

Directions (116-120) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)

116. 1. I think the essence of wisdom is emancipation as far as possible, from the tyranny of the here and the now.
P. If any one could, he would hardly be able to remain alive.
Q. But it is possible to make a continual approach towards impartiality.

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R. No one can view the world with complete impartiality.
S. This is of course a matter of degree.
6. It is this approach towards impartiality that constitutes growth in wisdom.
(1) QRSP (2) RQPS
(3) SRPQ (4) PRSQ

117. 1. But at that moment I glanced round at the crowd that had followed me.
P. It was an immense crowd, two thousand at the least and growing every minute.
Q. They were watching me as they would watch a conjurer about to perform a trick.
R. I looked at the sea of yellow faces above the garish clothes – faces all happy and excited over this bit of fun, all certain that the elephant was going to be shot.
S. It blocked the road for a long distance on either side.
6. They did not like me, but with the magical rifle in my hands, I was momentarily worth watching
(1) RPQS (2) QSRP
(3) SRPQ (4) PSRQ

118. 1. There are many roads into the world of books, but the way of fiction is probably the most common.
P. Then too the appeal of the story, whether told as poem, play, history, biography, or novel is primitive and strong.
Q. The reason is plain.
R. They are to us what epic poetry was to the Greeks and Romans, what the stage was to the Elizabethans.
S. The novel and the short story come closer to the experience of the modern reader than any other form of contemporary writing.
6 Mankind's delight in stories is as timeless and universal as the art of the story teller.
(1) QSRP (2) SRPQ
(3) RSQP (4) PRSQ

119. 1. Nehru spent most part of his childhood in studies.
P. He rushed back to India and led an active political life joining hands with Gandhi.
Q. His studies went on uninterrupted abroad until he received a call from India.
R. He went to Cambridge to study.
S. But now and then, he could not help listening to political discussions in his house.
6. Till the end of his career, he made Gandhi his political master.
(1) RSQP (2) SRQP
(3) PQRS (4) SRPQ

120. 1. Venice is a strange and beautiful city in the north of Italy.
P. There are about four hundred old stone bridges joining the islands of Venice.
Q. In this city there are no motor-cars, no horses and no buses.
R. These small islands are near one another.
S. It is not one island but a hundred and seventeen islands.
This is because Venice has no streets.
(1) PQRS (2) RSPQ
(3) SRPQ (4) PSQR

Directions (121 – 125) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Ist Sitting)

121. 1. Education in India had a glorious beginning.
P. But after the British rule, it faced many changes.
Q. It went on for centuries with the same glory.
R. English as the medium of instruction had a very great response.
S. One of the changes was the introduction of English as the medium of instruction.
6. As the Britishers left we had a complexity of opinions regarding English
(1) PQRS (2) QPSR
(3) PQSR (4) SRPQ

122. 1. It is easy to criticize the people at the helm, for the slow progress in every field.
P. We are well aware that the intellectuals are leaving our country for better employment opportunities.
Q. Then question remains unanswered because our country cannot show opportunities to the intellectuals.
R. Then, what about their obligation to the Motherland ?
S. First, we should ask ourselves as to what is happening to the young intellectuals in India.
6. This situation of 'Brain-Drain' leads to a variety of problems.
(1) PSQR (2) RPSQ
(3) PSRQ (4) SPRQ

123. 1. It is the responsibility of parents to teach the young moral values in life.
P. Many children take advantage of their parents' busy schedule.
Q. This results in children's ignorance of social values.
R. The reason behind it is that parents are quite busy nowadays.
S. Nowadays parents spend very meagre time with children.
6. As such, the society is going away from the value system.
(1) SRPQ (2) PQRS
(3) SQRP (4) SPQR

124. 1. The man who does his duty without any selfish desire for fruit may be called a sanyasi as well as yogi.
P. The man who has achieved much evenness of temper will be serene, because his mere thoughts are changed with the strength of action.
Q. He would practise yoga, i.e., evenness of temper, and cannot but perform action.
R. The root of the matter is that one should not allow his mind to flit from object of desire to another and from that to a third.
S. But he who abstains from action altogether is only an idler.
6. A yogi is one who is not attached to his objects of sense

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or to action and whose mind has ceased to roam restlessly.

(1) SRQP (2) RQPS
(3) QRSP (4) PRSQ

125. 1. This was an important day for Al at took.
P. It was a cold day, but Alatook would be warm.
Q. For the first time he was going to hunt seals alone.
R. First he put on his fur-lined jacket.
S. Then he put on mittens and boots of deerskin to protect his hands and feet from the cold.
6. Finally he picked up the gun he had cleaned so carefully the day before.

(1) PQRS (2) QPRS
(3) PRSQ (4) QRPS

Directions (126– 130) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (IInd Sitting)

126. 1. The most vulnerable section of the society are the students.
P. Revolutionary and new fledged ideas have a great appeal to them.
Q. Agitations may be non-violent methods of protest.
R. They cannot resist the charm of persuasion.
S. They are to be taught that without discipline they cannot get proper education.
6. However if these become violent, the antisocial elements get encouraged and they put all proper working out of gear.

(1) PRSQ (2) RSQP
(3) SRPQ (4) RPQS

127. 1. Venice is a strange city.
P. There are about 400 odd bridges connecting the islands of Venice.
Q. There are no motor cars, no horses and no buses there.
R. These small islands are close to one another.
S. It is not one island but a hundred islands.
6. This is because Venice has no streets.

(1) SRPQ (2) PSRQ
(3) RQPS (4) QSRP

128. 1. One of the most terrible battles of the American Civil War was fought in July 1863, at Gettysburg.
P. The chief speech on that occasion was given by Edward Everett, a celebrated orator.
Q. Lincoln was asked to make a few remarks.
R. In November of that year a portion of the battlefield was dedicated as a final resting place for men of both armies who died there.
S. Everett's speech lasted 2 hours. Lincoln's for 2 minutes; it was over almost before the crowd realized that it had begun.
6. But the Gettysburg speech is now one of the world's immortal pieces of literature.

(1) SQRP (2) RPQS
(3) PQRS (4) QPSR

129. 1. The teacher training agency in England hopes to make teaching one of the top three professions.
P. They have also demanded that the campaign should be matched by improved pay scales, work load and morale so as to avoid recruitment problems with an aim to raise the image of the teaching profession.
Q. A series of advertisements are now being screened showing famous people speaking about teachers they remember and admire.
R. An amount of $100 million has been set aside to combat the shortage of applicants for teacher training.
S. Teacher Unions have welcomed this campaign.
6. It is high time for the Indian Government also to think on similar lines and take steps to lift up the sinking morale of the teaching profession.

(1) QRPS (2) RPSQ
(3) RQSP (4) QPSR

130. 1. Some say that failure is like toxic waste.
P. I see failure more as a fertilizer.
Q. Thinking about it pollutes and undermines the attitudes needed for success.
R. The seeds of success must be planted afresh.
S. It can be used to enrich the soil of your mind.
6. Turning failure into a fertilizer is accomplished by using your errors as steps in learning.

(1) SRQP (2) PQSR
(3) SPQR (4) QPSR

Directions (131-135) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam. 12.09.2010)

131. 1. Today, the earth has many satellites besides the moon.
P. But the pull of the earth keeps them from doing so.
Q. The artificial satellites do not fall because they are going too fast to do so.
R. They are the artificial satellites made by man and very much smaller than the moon.
S. As they speed along they tend to go straight off into space.
6. As a result, they travel in an orbit round the earth.

(1) QPSR (2) PRQS
(3) SPQR (4) RQSP

132. 1. Love is one of the earliest of human passions.
P. It is also one of the sweetest.
Q. Love should be directed towards a worthy object.
R. But, like all strong passions it may, if not well regulated and controlled, lead us into misery.
S. Or it will prove in the end a source of bitterness.
6. Love, moreover, looks forward to reciprocation.

(1) RQPS (2) PRQS
(3) PQSR (4) QRPS

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133. 1. A rocket burns a fuel that makes a great deal of gas at the back of the rocket.
P. Ordinary fuel will burn only in air, because it needs the oxygen in the air.
Q. A rocket can therefore travel outside the atmosphere in space where there is no air.
R. This gas pushes against the rocket and sends it forward.
S. However, rocket fuels have their oxygen in them and so they burn without air.
6. In fact, it will travel faster in space than in the air because the friction of the air is not there to slow it down.
(1) QSRP (2) RPSQ
(3) SQPR (4) PRQS

134. 1. Some of the other patrons are even more of a problem than the theatre itself.
P. They make noises and create disturbances at their seats.
Q. Some act as if they were at home in their own living room watching the TV set.
R. People are often messy, so that you're constantly aware of all the food they're eating.
S. Many people in the theatre often show themselves to be inconsiderate.
6. People are also always moving around near you, creating a disturbance and interrupting your enjoyment of the movie.
(1) SPQR (2) PSRQ
(3) QRSP (4) RSQP

135. 1. A friend's rudeness is much more damaging than a stranger's.
P. You feel hurt instead of angry.
Q. You feel that you're being taken for granted.
R. When a friend says sharply, "I don't have time to talk to you just now."
S. When a friend shows up late for lunch or a shopping trip, with no good reason,
6. Friends after all, are supposed to make up for the thoughtless cruelties of strangers.
(1) RPSQ (2) PRSQ
(3) SPQR (4) QSPR

Directions (136-140) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the passage/sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage/sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade'C' &'D') Exam. 26.09.2010)

136. 1. The only choice
P. universities will be to
Q. tuition fees to meet
R. left before the Indian
S. substantially raise the
6. the rising expenditure
(1) RPSQ (2) PQSR
(3) SQRP (4) QPSR

137. 1. The salmon fish pushed themselves
P. to return to their spawning grounds
Q. and fertilized them
R. but once they laid their eggs
S. to their limits
6. they died
(1) SQPR (2) RSQP
(3) SPRQ (4) RPSQ

138. 1. One of my friends Krishnan went to live in a village.
P. But it was a very slow animal.
Q. So Krishnan bought a donkey for 200 rupees.
R. One day his new neighbour told him that he must buy a donkey.
S. Every family there had a donkey to carry things for them.
6. It did not like to work.
(1) SQPR (2) RSQP
(3) QPRS (4) PRSQ

139. 1. The next morning I found myself somewhat refreshed but very hungry.
P. I asked him to let me help unload the vessel.
Q. I noticed I was near a large ship.
R. I went at once to the captain.
S. It was unloading a cargo of pig iron.
6. I wanted to earn money for food.
(1) PQRS (2) QSRP
(3) PRSQ (4) SRPQ

140. 1. He could not rise.
P. All at once, in the distance, he heard an elephant trumpet.
Q. He tried again with all his might but to no use.
R. The next moment he was on his feet.
S. He stepped into the river.
6. It was colder than usual.
(1) PQSR (2) PRQS
(3) QPRS (4) QPSR

Directions (141 – 145) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is spilt into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 09.01.2011)

141. 1. Once there was a king.
P. On the next day a group of merchants passed on that way.
Q. The people in his kingdom were very lazy.
R. The king wanted to teach them a lesson.
S. One night he had arranged a big stone in the middle of the road.
6. They didn't move the stone, but passed round it.
(1) SQPR (2) RPQS
(3) QRSP (4) QSRP

142. 1. The camel has tough leathery lips
P. that will not sink in the sand
Q. and a reserve of food supply
R. broadened feet
S. capable of consuming the coarsest vegetation
6. in its humps.
(1) SRPQ (2) SRQP
(3) RSQP (4) RPQS

143. 1. Poliomyelitis or polio is a serious infection.

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P. It often attacks children paralysing them for life.
Q. In the 1950's a vaccine against the disease was introduced.
R. Hence it is sometimes called infantile paralysis.
S. It is caused by a virus.
6. Since then polio has been eliminated to a great extent.
(1) PSRQ (2) SPQR
(3) SPRQ (4) PRQS

144. 1. Determination
P. in the blood
Q. is a potential diagnostic tool
R. of ferritin level
S. for the evaluation of
6. iron deficiency, anaemia & iron toxicity.
(1) RPQS (2) PQRS
(3) SRPQ (4) RPSQ

145. 1. The recent aircraft accident at Patna airport caused a great shock to the air-travellers.
P. Before the aircraft could land, people at the airport saw the plane aflame.
Q. In view of different versions, a High Court judge was appointed to inquire into the nature of the accident.
R. The plane was scheduled to land at Patna at 6.00 p.m.
S. But the officials said that the plane went into flames after landing.
6. The nearest relatives of the deceased passengers were paid a compensation of ₹ 4 lakhs each.
(1) QSRP (2) RPSQ
(3) RSPQ (4) PSQR

Directions (146 –150) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 16.10.2011)

146. 1. Even today in many countries
P. neglected and there are far
Q. women continue to be
R. who have had the benefit of
S. fewer, women than men
6. education and vocational training.
(1) PRQS (2) QPSR
(3) RQPS (4) SQRP

147. 1. Space technology
P. a socio-economic revolution
Q. that can transform,
R. even revolutionise
S. has created
6. stagnant societies.
(1) QRSP (2) SRQP
(3) SPQR (4) SPRQ

148. 1. A minor ailment can be
P. to the doctor, but if neglected
Q. serious trouble requiring
R. easily cured with just a timely visit
S. it may spell
6. numerous trips to the hospital.
(1) QSPR (2) SQRP
(3) PQRS (4) RPSQ

149. 1. Commercial energy
P. increasing trend
Q. shows an
R. consumption
S. and poses the major
6. challenge for the future.
(1) PQSR (2) SRPQ
(3) QPRS (4) RQPS

150. 1. My friend suggested
P. my future plans
Q. to succeed
R. well in advance
S. that I must chalk out
6. in my life,
(1) SPRQ (2) SRQP
(3) QRPS (4) SRPQ

Directions (151–164) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 04.08.2011 Paper-II)

151. 1. Can any one
P. falsehood triumph
Q. and let
R. for a long time
S. suppress truth
6. permanently ?
(1) RQSP (2) QPRS
(3) SRQP (4) PRQS

152. 1. And then word
P. came from inside
Q. meet the released civilians,
R. that after all,
S. the press could
6. but fleetingly.
(1) RSQP (2) SRPQ
(3) PRSQ (4) RPQS

153. 1. The man,
P. and no one passing him in the street
Q. was singularly inconspicuous
R. who was called Alfred Nobel
S. would have given him
6. another look.
(1) RQPS (2) QPSR
(3) PSQR (4) SPRQ

154. 1. In paliopathology
P. would be to obtain
Q. the fundamental objective
R. background information
S. as much
6. on the skeleton as possible.
(1) PRQS (2) RPSQ
(3) QPSR (4) SRQP

155. 1. Generally speaking,
P. for me by those who have invited me or
Q. follow programmes that have been worked out
R. who offer themselves as guides and usually in such cases,
S. the journeys that I undertake for the purpose of publicity
6. I find the things 1 have to do, wearisome.
(1) RPQS (2) SQPR
(3) QRPS (4) PRSQ

156. 1. Jeff is a very good dancer,
P. who always tries new dance steps
Q. while the rest of the class is struggling.
R. which are demonstrated,
S. and masters them quickly
6. He shows off.
(1) RPQS (2) SQPR
(3) QRPS (4) PRSQ

157. 1. These positive effects vary from genetic changes that
P. to other related infections,
Q. make us more resistant to the diseases responsible
R. for epidemics and

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S. which have effects on human that are
6. hard to pin down and quantify.
(1) RPQS (2) QRPS
(3) SQPR (4) PRSQ

158. 1. After an entire generation of parents and teachers
P. the level of depression.
Q. children's self-esteem, an indicator of good mental health,
R. has worked hard to improve its
S. in young people has skyrocketed.
6. It is how we feel about ourselves,
(1) PQRS (2) QSRP
(3) RQSP (4) SPRQ

159. 1. The Bermuda Triangle is an area
P. of many unexplained disappearances,
Q. the three points of the triangle being Miami,
R. is famous for being the supposed site
S. of the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Florida and
6. Bermuda, and San Juan in Puerto Rico.
(1) PQRS (2) SRPQ
(3) QSRP (4) RPQS

160. 1. Most of the people acquire
P. which makes them hesitant
Q. their ancestral culture and
R. to accept new ideas and theories of
S. tradition without questioning them,
6. the changing world.
(1) SPRQ (2) QRSP
(3) QSPR (4) PQRS

161. 1. Local industries often
P. protest the high salaries
Q. that this will unreasonably raise
R. arguing vehemently
S. offered by multinational firms
6. all wages to an excessive level.
(1) RQPS (2) PSRQ
(3) SRQP (4) PRSQ

162. 1. Although fruits can no longer grow once picked,
P. taking in oxygen and
Q. they continue to respire for sometime,
R. giving off carbon dioxide,
S. just as human beings do
6. when they breathe.
(1) QPRS (2) SQPR
(3) RPQS (4) PRSQ

163. 1. The multi sourcing of
P. financial mess with
Q. coins led to a
R. using their own mix of
S. different mints
6. metals and alloys.
(1) QPSR (2) PSRQ
(3) RPQS (4) SQRP

164. 1. It may seem odd
P. one should only read
Q. but people read for such a
R. to have to insist that
S. because one liked it
6. variety of reasons.
(1) QPSR (2) RSPQ
(3) SPRQ (4) RPSQ

Directions (165–170) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence are numbered 1 and 6. Remaining sentences are named P, Q, R and S. These four sentences are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 04.08.2011 Paper-II)

165. 1. Efforts should be made to stimulate exports.
P. We have another source of foreign exchange.
Q. But people are reluctant to part with it.
R. I mean the huge quantities of hoarded gold.
S. It is necessary to increase our foreign exchange reserves.
6. If they are willing, gold can be sold abroad.
(1) PRSQ (2) SPRQ
(3) SRPQ (4) PSRQ

166. 1. The vegetable bin of my refrigerator contained an assortment of weird — looking items.
P. The carrots dropped into U shapes as I picked them up with the tips of my fingers.
Q. To the right of the oranges was a bunch of carrots that had begun to sprout points, spikes and tendrils.
R. Near the carrots was a net bag of onions.
S. Next to a shriveled, white-coated lemon were two oranges covered with blue fuzz.
6. Each onion had sent curling shoots through the net until the whole thing resembled a mass of green spaghetti.
(1) SQPR (2) QSRP
(3) PRSQ (4) RSQP

167. 1. There was no proper light system on the highway.
P. In addition, clouds were gathering in the sky.
Q. The night was darker than usual.
R. Then suddenly, the wind dropped.
S. The atmosphere now was very stuffy.
6. The moon also hid behind the clouds and it made the night gloomier.
(1) QRPS. (2) RPQS
(3) QPRS (4) SPRQ

168. 1. AIDS is a disease caused by a virus called HIV.
P. This results in the victim's inability to defend themselves from any infections leading to death.
Q. This disease destroys part of the body's immune system.
R. AIDS patients are carriers of the virus.
S. People who are infected develop AIDS within five to ten years.
6. And they are infected for years without knowing it and transmit the disease to others.
(1) QPSR (2) PSQR
(3) RSQP (4) SRPQ

169. 1. Helen Keller has an ageless quality about her in keeping with her amazing life story.
P. Although warned by this human reaction, she has no wish to be set aside from the rest of mankind.
Q. She is an inspiration to both blind and who can see everywhere.
R. When she visited Japan after World War II, boys and girls from remote villages ran to her, crying, ''Helen Keller".
S. Blind, deaf and mute from early childhood, she rose

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above her triple handicap to become one of the best known characters in the modern world.
6. She believes the blind should live and work with their fellows, with full responsibility.
(1) QPSR (2) PQSR
(3) RSQP (4) SQRP

170. 1. India led the battle of freedom against imperialism.
P. That technique brought us success.
Q. We therefore championed the cause of other countries.
R, We fought it with a special technique.
S. We are happy that they achieved freedom.
6. But some countries are still slaves.
(1) QSRP (2) SRPQ
(3) RPQS (4) RSQP

Directions (171 – 190) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II)

171. 1. A lot of people simply dump their rubbish in open bins.
P. All sorts of diseases are carried by the flies.
Q. Then they come into the house and infect uncovered food.
R. In this rubbish the flies breed and multiply.
S. Such carelessness invites flies to the rubbish.
6. Consumption of such food can only bring disease and sickness.
(1) SPQR (2) RQPS
(3) RPQS (4) SRQP

172. 1. Madurai is a historically important place.
P. Besides all these the Chitra festival attracts visitors.
Q. It has the famous Meenakshi Temple.
R. The place is also famous for the jasmine flower.
S. Further it is an architectural marvel.
6. Due to all these factors Madurai is a popular tourist spot.
(1) QSRP (2) RSPQ
(3) PQRS (4) SRPQ

173. 1. A jackal fell into a dyer's tub.
P. He ordered that he should be respected.
Q. Meanwhile a lion arrived on the scene.
R. He posed as the King of the forest.
S. The dyed jackal ran away.
6. Other jackals ran after him and tore him to pieces.
(1) PQRS (2) QPRS
(3) SQRP (4) RPQS

174. 1. Six year old Prabodh aimed his toy gun at his sister while playing.
P. 'You may aim at the pole, or at the wall or at the tree, where no one can get hurt.'
Q. Mother got up immediately saying, 'No one shoots a human being' and calmly removed the gun from Prabodh.
R. Still Prabodh aimed his gun at the kid.
S. When his mother saw this she said, 'No, Prabodh ! Not at the baby!'
6. With such a firm action on his mother's part, Prabodh realized where the gun should not be aimed.
(1) PRSQ (2) QSPR
(3) SPRQ (4) SRQP

175. 1. A man wearing dark sunglasses walked into the bank.
P. Then he shouted, "Give me all your money, all the money in this bank right now."
Q. Everyone in the lobby screamed and started running.
R. He went up to the teller and held up a hand grenade for all to see.
S. Nervously the young female teller handed the man three big bags loaded with cash.
6. Holding the grenade in one hand and the bags in the other, he walked out of the building.
(1) PSRQ (2) QSPR
(3) RPQS (4) SRQP

176. 1. Martha taught English Literature.
P. She would involve them in roleplays.
Q. Her students were young learners.
R. This way the students found it easier to identify with the characters.
S. They fell into the age group of 14- 16 years.
6. They looked forward to attending her classes.
(1) QSPR (2) QPSR
(3) RSPQ (4) SQRP

177. 1. Mary and Jo were amateur singers.
P. He called them for auditions the following week.
Q. So they approached a leading music company.
R. They wanted to try their luck at playback singing.
S. But the manager said that they would have to qualify an audition test.
6. Fortunately they qualified the test.
(1) RSPQ (2) QPRS
(3) PRSQ (4) RQSP

178. 1. Rubik's Cube was most popular puzzle in 1980s.
P. His name was Erno Rubik.
Q. In 1977 he produced the plastic version.
R. It was invented by an architect.
S. The first cube was made of wood.
6. It won a prize at the Budapest International Fair.
(1) QRPS (2) RSPQ
(3) RPSQ (4) PRSQ

179. 1. Carpentry is a very strenuous profession.
P. Because of such tools they put themselves at risk of injury.
Q. In such areas it is all too easy to fall or slip.
R. Sometimes their work demands climbing on high rise buildings.
S. Carpenters have to work with sharp tools.
6. Their lives, thus, are full of challenges.
(1) SPRQ (2) PQSR
(3) RPSQ (4) SQPR

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180. 1. In ancient times a King named Sagar performed the'Ashwamedha Yagna'.
P. No one could capture the horse.
Q. Many tried to capture the horse.
R. As per rules a splendid horse was let loose and allowed to wander.
S. Those who tried had to fight Sagar's warriors.
6. Thus Sagar's fame spread far and wide.
(1) RSPQ (2) RQPS
(3) RQSP (4) QPRS

181. 1. The bee has no sense of proportion.
P. It goes about collecting honey.
Q. It has never learnt to spend.
R. As though starvation was staring it at its face.
S. Even with stocks sufficient for 20 generations.
6. And that is how God has made them,
(1) PRQS (2) RSQP
(3) QSPR (4) QRPS

182 1. Snakes are the most feared of all reptiles.
P. Superstition and ignorance prevents proper treatment.
Q. It is also beneficial to man.
R. Snake is not a source of fear and harm.
S. Many people are killed by snakes in India and all over the world.
6. Medicines are made from its poison.
(1) PRSQ (2) QRSP
(3) SPRQ (4) SRQP

183. 1. Computers have infiltrated into all aspects of life.
P. This shows that the computer has become all-powerful.
Q. So, it is with many other things where computers are indispensable.
R. City traffic, airline booking and air-traffic are all computer-controlled.
S. In such a situation, computer breakdown means the breakdown of the system it controls.
6. Such is our dependence on it.
(1) RQSP (2) SQPR
(3) PQRS (4) RPQS

184. 1. Albert Edward had never liked the new vicar.
P. He wasn't the type of man they wanted, with a classy congregation.
Q. And now, he straightened himself a little.
R. He knew his value.
S. He'd said from the beginning that they had made a mistake.
6. He wasn't going to allow himself to be put upon.
(1) PSQR (2) QRPS
(3) SPQR (4) SRPQ

185. 1. Jai Hai is a hand-ball type game.
P. In fact, this game orginated in the Basque region of Spain.
Q. And in Florida it is legal to place bets on the players of Jai Hai.
R. It is one of the fastest-moving ball games.
S. Although played quite well in Florida & Latin America, it is not an American game.
6. Sports experts agree that Jai Hai requires more skill, speed, endurance and nerve than any other game.
(1) PSRQ (2) PSQR
(3) SRPQ (4) SPRQ

186. 1. Proud Little Astronomer sees a huge dragon in the moon.
P. Big Astronomer calls him and shows him the fly.
Q. He runs to the Big Astronomer and calls him home.
R. He is very excited and remembers his rival Big Astronomer.
S. Big Astronomer agrees and later discovers a fly in the telescope lens.
6. Little Astronomer is shamefaced and becomes humble.
(1) RQSP (2) PQRS
(3) RSPQ (4) QPSR

187. 1. What is this life it, full of care,
P. No time to stand beneath the boughs
Q. We have no time to stand and stare.
R. No time to see, when woods we pass
S. And stare as long as sheep or cows
6. Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.
(1) QPSR (2) QSPR
(3) RSPQ (4) SPRQ

188. 1. Louis Washkansky was a 56 year old South African.
P. He had a damaged heart.
Q. A team of doctors led by Dr. C. Barnard was formed.
R. He could not be cured.
S. So the doctors decided to give him a new heart.
6. The team conducted the operation.
(1) QSRP (2) RPSQ
(3) SQPR (4) PRSQ

189. 1. Bhima reached the Rakshasa's den.
P. He was a monster with red hair and a red beard.
Q. He climbed down from the cart.
R. At once he sat down to eat the food.
S. The Rakshasa saw him.
6. When he saw what Bhima was doing, he roared.
(1) PQRS (2) RQPS
(3) QRSP (4) QPSR

190. 1. His son fell into bad company of village boys.
P. The father wanted to wean his son from bad company.
Q. A few days later all bananas got spoiled.
R. His father was much worried about his son's bad company.
S. To give a lesson to the son, his father gave him a few good bananas with a rotten one.
6. The boy understood the desired lesson his father wanted to give him.
(1) RPSQ (2) SQPR
(3) PSQR (4) QSPR

Directions (191-195) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

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191. 1. With a little cajoling
P. was moved inside a small cement enclosure
Q. beneath the rail tracks
R. the friendly leopard
S. at the corner of his cage
6. of the toy train.
(1) RSPQ (2) SRPQ
(3) RPSQ (4) SQPR

192. 1. In the shops of Great Britain, Nirad Choudhary
P. of our elephant-headed God of success, Ganesha
Q. who was likely to be a counterpart
R. missed the image of any God
S. presiding over all our enterprises
6. particularly financial ones.
(1) QPSR (2) RQPS
(3) SPQR (4) PSQR

193. 1. They were enjoying themselves
P. from the horrors of poison arrows
Q. and the lurking phantoms
R. completely distracted
S. enormously
6. in the jungle around them,
(1) RSPQ (2) SRPQ
(3) RQSP (4) QRPS

194. 1. Modern industrialized communities
P. and the rich glow of health which comes
Q. have lost touch with soil
R. which nature gives
S. and do not experience that joy
6. from contact with mother earth.
(1) RSPQ (2) QSRP
(3) QRSP (4) QPSR

195. 1. By tradition, the medical profession
P. has sealed lips and
Q. to explain its problems
R. has been even more reluctant
S. to the general public
6. than to the patient.
(1) PRQS (2) RSPQ
(3) PQRS (4) SRPQ

Directions (196-215) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences / passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four sentences / parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences / passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

196. 1. Many people advised me against opting for English.
P. The reason is I love the subject.
Q. Similarly I chose Political Science.
R. I decided to opt for it.
S. I find Political Science extremely interesting.
6. It was a subject in my graduation as well.
(1) PQRS (2) RPSQ
(3) RPQS (4) SRPQ

197. 1. The availability of electric power
P. would make a tremendous difference
Q. to be improved
R. to the countryside
S. and enable rural economy
6. in various directions.
(1) PRSQ (2) RQSP
(3) QRPS (4) RSQP

198. 1. Most of the diamonds found
P. are high enough to allow
Q. where the pressure and temperature
R. on Earth were formed below
S. the Earth's crust in the upper mantle
6. diamonds to crystallize.
(1) PSRQ (2) SRQP
(3) RSQP (4) RPSQ

199. 1. Computers and mobile phones
P. grammar and reducing
Q. are turning us into
R. lazy writers
S. ruining our spelling and
6. our attention span.
(1) QRSP (2) SPQR
(3) QSPR (4) SRPQ

200. 1. Greed is regarded as
P. possible ruinous and
Q. because it has
R. destructive effects
S. immoral behaviour
6. on the other people.
(1) RQPS (2) SPRQ
(3) SQPR (4) SQRP

201. 1. It is true
P. born to be happy but
Q. we are born
R. that we are not
S. to seek happiness
6. seizing every opportunity.
(1) RPQS (2) QSRP
(3) RSQP (4) PSQR

202. 1. Indiscriminate industrialization resulted
P. as the rural
Q. in cities in search
R. in urban migration
S. poor settled
6. of opportunities.
(1) PQRS (2) SRQP
(3) RPSQ (4) PSQR

203. 1. There are some stores
P. that make it easy
Q. who have
R. with reasonable goods
S. for people
6. a limited budget.
(1) PQRS (2) SPQR
(3) RPSQ (4) QPSR

204. 1.The transition from
P. school to college
Q. meet it
R. so one must
S. is demanding
6. without expectations.
(1) SQRP (2) PSRQ
(3) PRQS (4) RQPS

205. 1. The Railways have launched
P. where one can find
Q. on a Google map
R. an online application
S. the exact location of 6,500 trains
6. on a real time basis.
(1) QRSP (2) QRPS
(3) RPSQ (4) SQPR

206. 1. A man is born alone
P. good and bad
Q. he experiences the
R. and dies alone, and
S. consequences of
6. his actions alone.
(1) RQSP (2) RQPS
(3) QSPR (4) PQRS

207. 1. In the first years of his reign, Asoka was an autocrat.
P. The effect over the slaughter on his mind was profound.
Q. He was successful but thousands were slain in the battle.
R. About the ninth year he decided to conquer Kalinga.

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S. This caused a sudden change of his heart.
6. He joined the Buddhist community and became a monk.
(1) RPQS (2) RSPQ
(3) RQSP (4) RQPS

208. 1. Vegetarianism promotes a natural way of life.
P. A vegetarian's life-style is natural and healthy.
Q. Despite its message of universal love and non-violence, it has not spread.
R. It is best cultivated in the mind.
S. This may be because it is an inward looking habit.
6. Food and health are closely related.
(1) QSRP (2) PQRS
(3) QRSP (4) PRSQ

209. 1. Optimism is not a deep, complicated philosophy.
P. In some persons it is an inborn trait.
Q. In fact, it is always taking a positive and bright view of life.
R. It is more of a general attitude of life.
S. They are tuned that way by nature and temperament.
6. However in most cases it is an acquired and nurtured habit.
(1) RQPS (2) QRPS
(3) PSRQ (4) PSQR

210. 1. Our life is full of ups and downs.
P. They too had problems in their lives.
Q. When we face failures we are often disheartened.
R. They fought against all odds and achieved success.
S. The lives of great men inspire us.
6. By following them we can overcome crises.
(1) SQPR (2) PSQR
(3) SPRQ (4) QSPR

211. 1. We should plan our leisure carefully.
P. The activity we choose should make us happy.
Q. We should choose some interesting and useful activity.
R. It should increase our confidence.
S. We should then work at it during our leisure.
6. That is the way to be healthy, wealthy and happy.
(1) PRQS (2) QSPR
(3) QRPS (4) QPSR

212. 1. The majority of children world-wide who are out of schools are girls.
P. She marries much later in life and has fewer children.
Q. A working woman spends 90% of her income on the family.
R. An educated woman acquires self-respect and confidence.
S. Child mortality drops and fewer cases of mothers die in child-birth.
6. So when you educate a woman the benefits cascade across the society.
(1) PSQR (2) RPSQ
(3) QRPS (4) QPRS

213. 1. Architecture began
P. to build their own shelters
Q. on ready-made ones
R. when early people started
S. rather than relying
6. such as trees and caves.
(1) RPSQ (2) PRQS
(3) RQPS (4) PSQR

214. 1. People are like potatoes.
P. It is only after potatoes have been sorted and bagged that they are loaded onto trucks.
Q. After potatoes have been harvested, they have to be spread out and sorted in order to get the maximum market dollar.
R. This is the method that all Idaho potato farmers use - all but one.
S. They are divided according to size -big, medium and small.
6. One farmer never bothered to sort the potatoes.
(1) PQRS (2) QSPR
(3) PRQS (4) QSRP

215. 1. Rani Padmini was a Rajput Queen.
P. Allaudin Khilji invaded India and reached the gates of Chittor, the capital city of the Rajputs.
Q. But, the Rajputs under Rani Padmini fought like tigers.
R. Khilji attacked Chittor again, and rushed into the fort, only to be stunned.
S. Khilji desired to capture Chittor and its beautiful Queen, Rani Padmini.
6. The Rani and the other women had burnt themselves alive.
(1) PQSR (2) PSQR
(3) SQRP (4) SRQP

Directions (216–221) : In the following questions, the Ist and the last sentence/part of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage/sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the passage/sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

216. 1. Fires in the Steppes or bushes scared humans earlier.
P. Gradually, they learnt to appreciate the power of fire.
Q. It gave them light and warmth and kept away wild animals.
R. About 700,000 years ago, humans started fire accidentally by lightning.
S. They could harden the tips of wooden spears and cook meat in it.
6. Soon they learnt to produce fire by striking flintstone and pyrite with each other or by rubbing lumbers.
(1) PQSR (2) PQRS
(3) QRSP (4) QSPR

217. 1. There are a lot of ways to communicate speaking, singing, clapping, hooting.
P. Even animals communicate with one another.
Q. Only humans can express their thoughts and feelings in words because of our superior brain.
R. Both humans and animals also communicate through body language
S. But their ways differ from the humans.

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6. Sometimes we don't use words but make gestures (like traffic signs) or simple movements of the hand in order to communicate.

(1) QPRS (2) PQRS
(3) PSQR (4) PRSQ

218. 1. Sherlock Holmes is the
P. who is in a state of grace
Q. is raised to the status.
R. because in him scientific curiosity
S. exceptional individual
6. of a heroic passion.

(1) SRQP (2) SPRQ
(3) RPSQ (4) PRQS

219. 1. The goals of our present system
P. schooling is to prepare
Q. students for the examination system
R. which will take them to the
S. of primary and secondary
6. best technical institutions in the country.

(1) QPRS (2) PRQS
(3) PSQR (4) SPQR

220. 1. Egotism is the most common fault of mankind.
P. However, with time it becomes an exaggerated form of self display.
Q. It is the product of a perfectly natural desire to display oneself.
R. This is necessary as it impairs the personality and frustrates all efforts at self improvement.
S. Beyond any shadow of doubt, it is a defect that ought to be constantly hunted down, and scotched.
6. One should always be on guard not to give into egotism.

(1) PSRQ (2) PQRS
(3) QPSR (4) RSPQ

221. 1. When the Impressionists
P. they made them look like
Q. everyday and often putting
R. people you would see
S. painted pictures of people
6. more emphasis on the scene.

(1) SRQP (2) PRQS
(3) SPRQ (4) RQPS

Directions (222-227) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence/part of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage/sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)

222. 1. Science is concerned with finding out how things actually happen.
P. He showed that a light object falls to the ground at the same rate as a heavy object.
Q. It does not mean laying down principles as to how they ought to happen.
R. This did not agree with the views of most learned men of that time.
S. The most famous example of this concerns Galileo's discovery about falling bodies.
6. But Galileo proved his point experimentally by dropping weights from the Leaning Tower of Pisa.

(1) PSQR (2) QSPR
(3) RQPS (4) SQPR

223. 1. After inventing dynamite, Alfred Nobel became a rich man.
P. He created a fund just two weeks before his death.
Q. Alfred did not want to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite.
R. He apprehended its universally destructive power too late.
S. Prizes are given from this fund to people for their enormous contributions to humanity.
6. Nobel prizes for various disciplines are awarded each year on the anniversary of his death.

(1) PQRS (2) RQPS
(3) QPSR (4) SPQR

224. 1. The pungent vapour that is released
P. which make our eyes stream and nose run,
Q. contains irritant chemicals
R. when we chop onions
S. eases congestion as well as
6. flushes out virus particles.

(1) RQPS (2) QPRS
(3) SQPR (4) QRPS

225. 1. Miss Sullivan led Helen into her room and gave her a doll.
P. Helen was simply making her fingers go in monkey-like imitation.
Q. Miss Sullivan tried to make Helen understand that 'd-o-l-l' applied to both.
R. Miss Sullivan spelled the word 'd-o-l-l' on to Helen's hand.
S. Miss Sullivan put her big rag doll into her lap and also spelled 'd-o-l-l'.
6. Her teacher had been with her several weeks before Helen understood that everything has a name.

(1) SRPQ (2) QPSR
(3) RPSQ (4) PSQR

226. 1. Marie chose to study Physics
P. that investigates the four forces at work
Q. in the universe
R. which is a branch of science
S. both on a large scale, as in the solar system
6. or on a small scale, as in atoms.

(1) RQPS (2) RPQS
(3) PSRQ (4) SPRQ

227. 1. A proposal has been made
P. tourists will continue to visit game parks
Q. to-trim the horns of rhinos to discourage poachers
R. and the question is whether
S. to see rhinos once the animals' horns
6. have been trimmed.

(1) RPQS (2) SQPR
(3) QRPS (4) PRSQ

Directions (228-233) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage/sentences is (are) split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the passage/sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

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228. 1. Sappho was one of the greatest and earliest of women poets.
P. Whatever we know about her poetry today is from the quotations found in the works of others.
Q. She lived on the island of Lesbos in the late 600's BC.
R. Most of Sappho's works – about 10 books of verse have been destroyed.
S. Only one of her poems has survived in its complete form.
6. Without doubt, she was one of the best lyric poets of Ancient Greece.
(1) PRQS (2) PQSR
(3) QSPR (4) QRSP

229. 1. Most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines.
P. They must be fed well and kept at right temperatures.
Q. They might burst with rage and blow up causing ruin.
R. If they do not get their meals they refuse to work.
S. Machines are very stern masters.
6. So, men need to wait upon machines attentively.
(1) SPRQ (2) PQRS
(3) QSPR (4) RPQS

230. 1. Books have been present since the time the first scripts were formed — about 5000 years ago.
P. The books of that time looked different from the ones available today.
Q. Then an important invention, letter press printing, also known as 'black art' changed the world.
R. Later, the books came in the form of rollers, or texts were stapled together and covered with a wooden book cover.
S. Initially, people bound the small clay tablets together with leather bands.
6. There was no longer the need to write text by hand; instead copies of text could be made with the help of a printing press.
(1) PRQS (2) PSRQ
(3) SPRQ (4) SRQP

231. 1. The harnessing of our rivers
P. is a great national problem
Q. the waters of which
R. which must be considered
S. now mostly run to waste
6. and dealt with on national lines.
(1) RPQS (2) QSPR
(3) QSRP (4) RPSQ

232. 1. Many people drive
P. hopelessly jammed
Q. their own cars to work
R. the roads would become
S. but if everyone did this
6. especially during rush-hours.
(1) QSRP (2) PRQS
(3) RPSQ (4) QSPR

233. 1. I realize that peace and
P. security are rightful aims,
Q. violent adventure is probably
R. and that my own desire for
S. merely an adaptation to the
6. age in which I live.
(1) PQRS (2) SRQP
(3) PRQS (4) SPQR

Directions (234-239) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage/sentences is (are) split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the passage/sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

234. 1. The first illness I read about was cholera.
P. I sat for a while, too frightened to move.
Q. I came to malaria.
R. As I read the list of symptoms, it seemed to me that perhaps I had cholera myself.
S. Then, in a kind of dream, I started to turn the pages of the book again.
6. Yes, there was no doubt about it — I had malaria too.
(1) RPSQ (2) PQSR
(3) SPQR (4) QSPR

235. 1. Lata was caught in a traffic jam.
P. Would she really have to miss the interview ?
Q. But the vehicles on either side looked as though they would be there forever.
R. The reason was that she was due to appear for an interview in less than half-an-hour.
S. She was fretting : she could not afford to be late.
6. Or, worse — would she arrive late and create a bad first impression ?
(1) RSQP (2) RSPQ
(3) SRQP (4) SRPQ

236. 1. When you are debating whether to
P. but also helps you stay
Q. take your evening walk or skip it
R. not only keeps your weight in check
S. remember that taking a long a walk
6. calm and relaxed.
(1) RPQS (2) QSRP
(3) SRPQ (4) QRSP

237. 1. The enzymes in washing powder
P. making them able to survive
Q. come from bacteria
R. to live in hot springs
S. that have evolved
6. the rigours of the hot cycle.
(1) PQSR (2) QSRP
(3) SQRP (4) QSPR

238. 1. The lion used to be very widely distributed in Africa and Asia.
P. There are special forest zones set aside for wild-life in various countries.
Q. Indiscriminate killing has caused the number to fall.
R. Today they are a relatively rare species.
S. If the species survives at all, it will be only in national parks.
6. No hunting is permitted in such reserved areas.
(1) RQSP (2) SRPQ
(3) RSPQ (4) QSPR

239. 1. After the tornado had hit the coastal areas,
P. my house was gone,
Q. I became a pauper overnight
R. my fields were completely destroyed,
S. my livestock was lost and

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6. though my neighbour's house remained untouched.

(1) QRPS (2) PRSQ
(3) RPQS (4) SQPR

Directions (240-259) : In the following questions, the first and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

240. 1. Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes.
P Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help.
Q. Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, etc.
R. Mosquito nets can be used for protection.
S. But, there is no sure way to protect everyone from their deadly bites.
6. This is a natural solution.
(1) SRQP (2) PQRS
(3) SRPQ (4) RSQP

241. 1. The spider fell seven times to reach its goal but didn't give up hope.
P. The king learnt a lesson from the spider.
Q. It tried again and this time it succeeded in reaching the top.
R. Then he attacked his enemies repeatedly.
S. He appealed to the people for help and collected soldiers to form a large army.
6. At last he won the battle and got back his kingdom.
(1) PQSR (2) QPSR
(3) RSQP (4) PSRQ

242. 1. A few workmen came to cut down the tree.
P. It took them all morning.
Q. They did not know what to do with the roots.
R. It was not an easy job to cut down such a huge tree.
S. They decided that the roots had to be dug out.
6. At last the tree was lying on the ground.
(1) PQRS (2) RPQS
(3) RPSQ (4) SRQP

243. 1. A mob went berserk at R G Kar Hospital on Friday.
P. The agitators also smashed equipment and windows of the hospital.
Q. The boy had died on the operating table soon after being administered anaesthesia.
R. This happened after the death of a 15 year old boy.
S. The victim's relatives and neighbours clashed with the police.
6. Work at the hospital stopped for the rest of the day.
(1) QSPR (2) PRQS
(3) RQSP (4) SQPR

244. 1. Children are not the only ones who can fly kites.
P. In some countries like Malaysia, there are kite festivals.
Q. These experts are mostly adult amateur kite fliers.
R. Kite flying is a good leisure activity for parents with their children.
S. Self designed kites are flown by experts during such times.
6. Some of them play music too.
(1) PSQR (2) SRPQ
(3) QSPR (4) RPSQ

245. 1. The motor car is one of the useful gifts of modern science.
P. One of these is the smoke and pollution that it creates.
Q, It has made short and medium distance journeys fast and comfortable.
R. The other is that it has made journey by road hazardous.
S. Yet we cannot say that a motor car is a blessing without disadvantages.
6. Finally, in this age of energy crisis, a personal car is an expensive object to maintain.
(1) QSPR (2) RSPQ
(3) PSRQ (4) SQPR

246. 1. A mule began to day dream that he was a good runner as his mother was a race horse.
P. The master sat on the mule, whipped him hard because he was in a hurry to reach the market.
Q. He started running across the field.
R. Forced to run faster, the mule collapsed on the ground.
S. When his master saw him running fast he thought that his mule was a good runner.
6. He thought, "Though my mother was a race horse but my father was only a donkey."
(1) QSPR (2) SPRQ
(3) PSQR (4) RPQS

247. 1. Thomas Alva Edison was born on 11 February 1847.
P. In 1869, he borrowed a small amount of money and became a freelance inventor.
Q. He soon became fascinated with electrical currents.
R. He was always an inquisitive boy.
S. He created the world's first industrial research laboratory.
6. He was indeed one of the outstanding geniuses the world had.
(1) PSRQ (2) QRSP
(3) RQPS (4) PQRS

248. 1. Gulliver landed on the shores of Lilliput.
P. He planned to carry Gulliver to the capital city.
Q. The Lilliputians put an ointment on Gulliver's wounds.
R. He fell asleep thereafter.
S. The Emperor of the land was informed.
6. It alleviated all the pain and discomfort.
(1) PQSR (2) RSPQ
(3) SRQP (4) QSPR

249. 1. Phillip is a 55 year old blind man.
P. He enjoys the sweet smell itself.
Q. He can smell a rose but can't tell its colour.
R. He has been blind since birth.
S. It does not matter to him.
6. People sometimes pity him but he tells them he is happy.

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(1) SQRP (2) RQSP
(3) PQRS (4) QPSR

250. 1. The Olympic games started in Greece 2000 years back.
P. They were held in Athens.
Q. The modern Olympics was resurrected by a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin.
R. Danny Boyle's show triumphed over the Beijing Olympic Opening Ceremony.
S. The 2012 Olympics venue was London.
6. The Queen played a surprising but much appreciated role in it.
(1) PRSQ (2) QSRP
(3) RQSP (4) PQSR

251. 1. Abanidranath Tagore was the leading painter of Bengal.
P. He tried to modernise Mughal and Rajput styles to offset their influence.
Q. He countered the British Raj through his paintings.
R. He succeeded and his style was accepted as a natural Indian style.
S. During his time western model of art was taught in the schools.
6. Above all this great painter was a nephew of Rabindranath Tagore.
(1) QPSR (2) SPQR
(3) RPSQ (4) QSPR

252. 1. The highway bypass would have disastrous effects on the area's home owners.
P. Finally the new road would cause residential properties to depreciate.
Q. What is more, home owners would have to deal with the increased noise and pollution.
R. This would increase vehicles in the neighbourhood.
S. The new road would cut directly through the middle of the subdivision.
6. This means that families who chose to move away would have to sell their homes for far less than their current value.
(1) SRQP (2) PQRS
(3) SPQR (4) QRPS

253. 1. Other than Rome, Philadelphia has maximum number of murals.
P. Jane Golden started a programme pairing troubled youths with artists to paint murals.
Q. Young people got involved in creating magnificent pieces of art.
R. The benefit could immediately be discovered.
S. The young people became more responsible.
6. As a result, the mural programme became a model for other US cities seeking to help troubled youth.
(1) PRQS (2) PQRS
(3) SPQR (4) QRPS

254. 1. According to Greek mythology, Atlas was a Titan of enormous strength.
P. Zeus ordered Atlas to carry the earth and sky for all eternity.
Q. Because of his association with the globe, maps began to be decorated with this image of Atlas.
R. Atlas is shown as a stooped figure carrying the globe on his shoulders.
S. Finally, the word 'atlas' came to denote a collection of maps.
6. Today an 'atlas' refers to any book that consists of several maps.
(1) PQRS (2) PRQS
(3) QRPS (4) QSPR

255. 1. At the age of four, Jagadish Chandra Bose was sent to a village 'Pathshala'.
P. This step proved beneficial to the boy, for he thus became familiar with his mother tongue and learnt to read and write it.
Q. This was very unusual because a man of his father's status was expected to send his son to an English school.
R. He also became acquainted with some of the rich treasures of Indian culture.
S. He mixed with children of all castes and lost the sense of class superiority.
6. His mother, too, reinforced what he learnt and did at school.
(1) PRQS (2) RQPS
(3) QPSR (4) SQRP

256. 1. A devastating earthquake struck Maharashtra and parts of Karnataka.
P. The communication network cut off the quake hit villages from the rest of the world.
Q. The quake measured 6.6 on the Richter scale.
R. Ten thousand people were killed and an equal number of people were injured.
S. 40 villages of Maharashtra were destroyed completely.
6. 10 medical teams of the Army were sent from Mumbai to the devastated zone.
(1) SPQR (2) SQPR
(3) QRSP (4) PQSR

257. 1. Child labourers are posing a grave problem before India.
P. Children are paid low wages and the heinous opportunism of employers leads to the employment of children.
Q. The government is indifferent to this problem and common people lack awareness in guarding against this social crime.
R. It is the extreme poverty of parents that leads children to earn at a minor age.
S. The illiteracy of parents is also responsible for this evil.
6. For the solution of this problem we need a thorough economic reform and the spread of literacy.
(1) QPSR (2) PQSR
(3) QPRS (4) RSPQ

258. 1. The main reason behind Global Warming is the emission of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane.
P. The ozone layer of the earth is depleted by cosmic research resulting in the warming of the atmosphere.
Q. Burning of fuels in cars and factories results in the emission of harmful gases in the air.
R. Cosmic oriented research work and test fire of atom bombs are also the causes of Global Warming.

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S. As a result of the rise in the temperature, polar ice-caps and ice-bergs melt down and the water level in seas and rivers swells.

6. Natural disasters like Tsunami, earthquake may also result from Global Warming.

(1) PQRS (2) QRPS
(3) RPQS (4) SQPR

259. 1. The telescope, originally invented by a Dutch spectacle maker Hans Lippersky was kept a secret.

P. He made a high powered telescope from lenses got from spectacle makers.

Q. Then in 1609, Galileo heard about the invention.

R. He presented a telescope of a higher power to the Venetian Senate.

S. He conducted his own experiments and discovered the secret within 24 hours.

6. Galileo became famous as the inventor of the telescope because he made it popular.

(1) PQSR (2) QSPR
(3) RPQS (4) QRPS

Directions (260–279) : In the following questions, sentence/passage is split into four parts and named A, B, C and D. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Them find the correct answer and indicate it by blackening the appropriate circle in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

260. (A) to understand
(B) to many people
(C) threatening and even impossible
(D) grammar appears
(1) CABD (2) BDCA
(3) DACB (4) ADBC

261. (A) a lazy sulky
(B) the rascal is
(C) him at arms length
(D) good for–nothing, keep
(1) BADC (2) DCAB
(3) ADCB (4) CDBA

262. (A) into the office
(B) someone broke
(C) highly confidential letters (D) and stole some
(1) CABD (2) ABCD
(3) BADC (4) BDCA

263. (A) the public
(B) aim is to educate
(C) the NGOS's
(D) about the danger of smoking
(1) CBAD (2) ABDC
(3) BADC (4) CADB

264. (A) although a great scientist
(B) Einstein was weak in arithmetic
(C) right from his school days
(D) it has been established that
(1) ADBC (2) DABC
(3) DCBA (4) DBCA

265. (A) people blame others for their misdeeds
(B) of the present-day-World arise
(C) most of the troubles
(D) from the fact that instead of doing their duty
(1) CBDA (2) DCBA
(3) ABDC (4) CBAD

266. (A) his writings are so philosophical
(B) to read between the lines
(C) that it is sometimes difficult
(D) and find out what he wants to convey
(1) ACBD (2) ABCD
(3) BCAD (4) BDAC

267. (A) choice of goals that are not
(B) wisdom is equally needed
(C) only beneficient but also attainable
(D) in private life in the
(1) BDAC (2) ADCB
(3) ABCD (4) CBDA

268. (A) to raise their status
(B) from others
(C) and to gain acceptance
(D) people follow fashion
(1) DBCA (2) ABCD
(3) BCAD (4) DACB

269. (A) have some influence on
(B) alter much of his natural bent
(C) no doubt, education and sorroundings
(D) the direction of a man's life; but they do not
(1) CADB (2) DACB
(3) CBAD (4) ADBC

270. (A) reasons for this failure
(B) one of the principal
(C) dare not take risks
(D) is that many people
(1) BADC (2) CBAD
(3) ACBD (4) BDAC

271. (A) whole of last year
(B) twice
(C) during the
(D) I only went fishing
(1) CADB (2) BADC
(3) ACBD (4) DCAB

272. (A) a vaulable aid to education
(B) the cinema offers
(C) not only amusement
(D) but is also
(1) DABC (2) BCDA
(3) BDAC (4) CBDA

273. (A) well skilled in his job
(B) he is a capable person..
(C) but his roughness of a rustic nature
(D) devalues his achievements
(1) BCDA (2) ADBC
(3) CDBA (4) BACD

274. (A) just to prove
(B) disparaging each new production
(C) no one liked their caustically
(D) the playwright's worthlessness
(1) CBAD (2) DBAC
(3) CDAB (4) ADBC

275. (A) inside the auditorium
(B) other people
(C) apart from us
(D) there were several
(1) CDBA (2) ABDC
(3) CBDA (4) BDAC

276. (A) for some time
(B) which is troublesome
(C) the weather becomes cool and pleasant
(D) though there is humidity in it
(1) DBAC (2) ACBD
(3) CBAD (4) CADB

277. (A) has only spread to other parts of the world recently
(B) mango has been commericially cultivated
(C) for many years, although its cultivation
(D) in the Indo- Burma Malayan region of southeast Asia
(1) ADBC (2) DACB
(3) BDCA (4) BADC

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278. (A) he did not take revenge on Ravi
(B) though he had
(C) as he was magnanimous
(D) done great harm to him
(1) CABD (2) ADCB
(3) BCAD (4) DACB

279. (A) can make Indian farmers active
(B) growth of industries,
(C) throughout the year
(D) in cities around the villages
(1) BADC (2) CADB
(3) DCAB (4) BDAC

Directions (280-299) : In the following questions, the passage/sentence is split into four parts and named A, B, C and D. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014 (TF No. 482 RN 5)

280. A. explained angrily
B. the bricklayer
C. leaving the site
D. his reasons for
(1) BADC (2) DCAB
(3) CBAD (4) ADCB

281. A. which had some
B. had no use
C. I found a firm
D. components for which they
(1) DACB (2) CADB
(3) BDAC (4) CBDA

282. A. the most suitable materials
B. because that is
C. it of wood
D. we made
(1) CADB (2) ACBD
(3) DCBA (4) BADC

283. A. get some peace
B. he left home
C. his parents could
D. in order that
(1) BDCA (2) CBDA
(3) DCAB (4) ADCB

284. A. coal as a fuel
B. in place of wood
C. during this period
D. people were beginning to use
(1) CDAB (2) DCAB
(3) BDAC (4) ACDB

285. A. try to use the camera
B. carefully
C. before you
D. read the manual
(1) BDCA (2) DCAB
(3) ACBD (4) CADB

286. A. are not allowed
B. to change to a different class
C. unless there is a special reason
D. students
(1) CDBA (2) BADC
(3) ACBD (4) DABC

287. A. she had taken a seat
B. I put a woollen rug
C. after
D. over her knees
(1) ADBC (2) CDAB
(3) CABD (4) BACD

288. A. undoubtedly to be
B. our aim
C. it ought
D. to raise the minds of the natives
(1) CABD (2) DBAC
(3) ADCB (4) BADC

289. A. indeed
B. that he might have passed
C. he was
D. so eloquent
(1) BADC (2) DACB
(3) ABDC (4) CDAB

290. A. She arrived where Gerard's branch started.
B. His heart stood still.
C. The bear was mounting steadily uphill.
D. But then he thanked God.
(1) BCDA (2) ABCD
(3) CABD (4) DCAB

291. A. While a student in London he began to take an interest in contemporary politics.
B. Wells was a British author and one of the earliest writers of science fiction.
C. But he later received a scholarship to study science in London.
D. He came from a lower middle-class family and was apprentice to a draper at the age of fifteen.
(1) ADCB (2) BDCA
(3) BCAD (4) ACBD

292. A. tends to create havoc
B. even in small quantities
C. the regular use of alcohol
D. in many organs of the body
(1) BDCA (2) DACB
(3) CBAD (4) ACBD

293. A. I learned to walk and to talk
B. Time passed
C. I began to notice things
D. I remember my mother with her pretty hair and youthful figure unlike Peggoty
(1) DCBA (2) BACD
(3) ACDB (4) DBAC

294. A. I was about to examine the hull which formed on deck a kind of horizon platform.
B. Daybreak appeared.
C. Suddenly, I felt it gradually sinking.
D. The morning mists surrounded us, but they soon cleared off.
(1) CABD (2) ABDC
(3) DBAC (4) BDAC

295. A. It came upon me and buried me deep in its own body and carried me swiftly towards the sea.
B. I soon found it impossible to avoid it.
C. I saw the sea come after me as high as a great hill and as furious as an enemy.
D. I got upon my feet and endeavoured to make towards the land as fast as possible before another wave should return.
(1) DCBA (2) ADBC
(3) CBAD (4) BADC

296. A. At first glance all I could discern was a massive stone table running down its length.
B. This apartment was not nearly so well lighted as the vast stalactite ante-cave.
C. I stared down the passage and found myself in a gloomy apartment some 20 feet long, which in some past age had been hollowed out by hand out of the mountain.
D. Next, I discovered a brown thing seated on the table in the centre.
(1) BADC (2) CBAD
(3) DABC (4) ABDC

297. A. At last, having used up every tower, they wrote 'H. East' and 'T. Brown' on the minute hand of the great clock.

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B. So they climbed the walls to the top of the school, and found a number of tennis balls.
C. In doing so, they held up the minute hand and so upset the clock's timing.
D. They liked it so much up there that they went back again and spent their time carving their names on the top of every tower.
(1) BDAC (2) DABC
(3) CDBA (4) ACBD

298. A. Tagore pointed out various evils of society of the time.
B. And the beginning of the twentieth century were very tradition-bound.
C. The Indian people in the nineteenth
D. Through the Brahmo Samaj he tried to abolish evil customs like child-marriage and caste system.
(1) BADC (2) CBAD
(3) ABCD (4) BACD

299. A. The phantom head created by the witches warned him against Macduff.
B. The second time they gave him some very ambiguous hope.
C. But a bloody child and a child crowned with a golden crown encouraged him to be bold and proud.
D. When Macbeth met the weird sisters or witches.
(1) DBAC (2) BACD
(3) CABD (4) DABC

Directions (300–319) : In the following questions, the passage/sentence is split into four parts and named A, B, C and D. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015 Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

300.(A) We can give him
(B) and let him do nothing
(C) to lock up a man
(D) is one of the cruelest punishments
(1) CBDA (2) DCAB
(3) ADCB (4) BDCA

301.(A) Until they have come
(B) some take no thought
(C) to the end of it
(D) of the value of time
(1) DCBA (2) BDAC
(3) ACDB (4) CBDA

302.(A) To the undertaking
(B) may very well be compared
(C) of a journey
(D) the process of learning
(1) DBAC (2) CBDA
(3) ACDB (4) BDCA

303.(A) Half its beauty and usefulness
(B) knowledge would lose
(C) without hard toil
(D) if we could acquire it
(1) BADC (2) DCAB
(3) CBDA (4) CDBA

304.(A) Purity of our lives depends on
(B) much of the happiness and
(C) of our companions and friends
(D) our making a wise choice
(1) DCBA (2) CBAD
(3) BADC (4) ADCB

305.(A) On earth have not
(B) the noblest deeds
(C) been done for gold
(D) that have been done
(1) CADB (2) DBCA
(3) ACBD (4) BDAC

306.(A) Is often worse than
(B) to make him sad
(C) to hurt a person's heart,
(D) breaking his head
(1) BACD (2) CBAD
(3) ADBC (4) DCBA

307.(A) A right to equal opportunity
(B) while we are born equal
(C) all have not the same capacity
(D) meaning that we have
(1) ACDB (2) CABD
(3) BDAC (4) DBCA

308.(A) Bestowed with indifference
(B) with kind words is much more
(C) a small gift accompanied (D) acceptable than a large gift
(1) DABC (2) CBDA
(3) ADCB (4) BCAD

309.(A) He was a versatile writer who
(B) that are all considered the best in their spheres
(C) Tagore was a poet before everything else but
(D) wrote novels, dramas, essays, and short stories
(1) BDCA (2) CADB
(3) CABD (4) ABDC

310.(A) With reluctance
(B) of his kindly
(C) and faithful Persian friend
(D) he accepted the invitation
(1) ADBC (2) CBAD
(3) BADC (4) DBAC

311.(A) Stubbornly refused
(B) the thief almost
(C) his hands up or he would shoot
(D) when the policeman told him to keep
(1) CADB (2) BADC
(3) ACBD (4) DBAC

312.(A) Shall have shifted
(B) of this month we
(C) by the end
(D) to owe new house
(1) BDCA (2) DABC
(3) CBAD (4) ADBC

313.(A) Asked me what I was and where I was bound for
(B) I met with a very aged man who
(C) of the hill called difficulty (D) when I came to the foot
(1) ABDC (2) DCBA
(3) CBAD (4) CBDA

314.(A) My actions towards him
(B) he told me several things (C) had been felt to be very unkind
(D) and one of them was that
(1) BDAC (2) ACDB
(3) CBDA (4) ABCD

315.(A) And never got uncoiled
(B) out of which interminable serpents
(C) it was a town of machinery and tall chimneys
(D) of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever
(1) DBAC (2) ACBD
(3) BCAD (4) CBDA

316.(A) Use a fairly good quality cotton
(B) as the thread is inserted in the needle's eye
(C) or nylon thread so that
(D) the strands do not unravel
(1) DCAB (2) ACDB
(3) ABCD (4) BCDA

317.(A) The blossoming flowers and weakening the roots of our society

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(B) drug addiction
(C) which is eating away
(D) is the monster
(1) BDCA (2) BCDA
(3) DBCA (4) DCAB

318.(A) From the mountains
(B) to see the gentle flow
(C) of the river
(D) it is very pleasant
(1) DACB (2) DBCA
(3) BDAC (4) BDCA

319.(A) In the winter time
(B) the 2022 World Cup in Qatar
(C) would best be staged
(D) will not be held in June and July but
(1) ADCB (2) BDCA
(3) BCAD (4) CDAB

Directions (320–339) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentences of the passage/sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four sentences/parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

320. I. It is expected that every Burmese boy will become novice at a pagoda for a short time.
P. My parents used to bring me breakfast in the morning.
Q. My head was shaved and I put on the yellow robe.
R. Every day I got up at five thirty.
S. When I was eleven I went to a monastery near my home.
6. That was a special privilege the novices had.
(1) PSRQ (2) PQRS
(3) QRSP (4) SQRP

321. 1. As a boy Charles Darwin showed no promise to be a good student.
P. He was a failure at school.
Q. He had greater interest in flowers, birds and stories about them.
R. The narrow old fashioned syllabus of his school was dull to him.
S. So he was a problem for his parents.
6. His father then sent him to study medicine to carry on the family profession.
(1) PRSQ (2) RPQS
(3) QSRP (4) SQPR

322. 1. The programme examines the four great inventions,
P. cell phones, cars, planes and sky scrapers
Q. the people, processes, ideas and eureka moments
R. The programme celebrates
S. that define and continually shape the modern world,
6. that have led to their development.
(1) SPRQ (2) SRPQ
(3) SRQP (4) SPQR

323. 1. Many people like to eat pizza, but not everyone knows how to make it.
P. However, these are ways for making a basic version at home.
Q. Then you must add sauce and cheese.
R. Making the perfect pizza can be complicated.
S. When you make pizza, begin with the crust.
6. The best part of making pizza at home is that you can customize it.
(1) RSQP (2) PSRQ
(3) SQPR (4) RPSQ

324. 1. Archimedes was a famous Greek mathematician, physicist and inventor,
P. Then attached one end of the rope over it to a heavily laden ship.
Q. King Hieron had doubts about Archimedes claim that he could lift great weights with ease with the help of pulleys.
R. He handed the other end of the rope to the king and asked him to pull it gently.
S. To prove him right, Archimedes constructed a multiple pulley.
6. The king pulled it and to his great astonishment, the ship was lifted out of water.
(1) SQRP (2) PRQS
(3) QSPR (4) RQPS

325. 1. Valence sat behind driver's seat in her blue car.
P. The marchers, suddenly broke out into a noise like a cheering football crowd.
Q. As she watched, a loud racket began.
R. It went on and on.
S. The men swung their spoons and ladles and spatulas and drummed on cars and canisters.
6. An endless monotonous 'clang–clang–clang' rose up from all sides.
(1) SPRQ (2) RSPQ
(3) QPSR (4) QSRP

326. 1. Most libraries divide the catalogue cards into two.
P. On the other hand if one wishes to find a book on a specific subject, subject cards can be consulted.
Q. Apart from author, title and subject, these cards can also contain other necessary information.
R. If one knows the author or title, the book can be located with the author cards.
S. They are author and title cards in one and the subject cards in the other.
6. This includes publisher and year of publication.
(1) RSPQ (2) QSRP
(3) SRPQ (4) PQRS

327. 1. I stopped just outside the door of the hut.
P. It was made dimmer by a thick pall of smoke that filled the room.
Q. The first thing I did then was to dash towards the boarded window and tear down the boards.
R. Before venturing into it, I allowed a minute to pass to get my eyes accustomed to the dim light.
S. As I finally stepped in to the murky space, I could discern the wasted frame of my old friend on the bed.
6. The dingy room, dangerously suffocating so far, was being filled with fresh air and pale sunbeams
(1) QSRP (2) PSQR
(3) SPRQ (4) RPSQ

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328. 1. Nicolas Chauvin,
P. he became the laughing stock of all Europe thereafter
Q. a soldier of French empire so vociferously and uneasingly
R. and this exaggerated and blatant patriot was
S. aired his veneration of Napoleon Bonaparte that
6. known as a chauvinist.
(1) QSPR (2) PRQS
(3) RQSP (4) SRPQ

329. 1. Alternative medicine is, by definition, an alternative to modern, western medicine.
P. Rather, they consider their disciplines as supplementary to orthodox medicine.
Q. The problem is that many doctors refuse to recognize alternative medicine.
R. But the term 'alternative' can be misleading.
S. Few practitioners of homeopathy, ayurveda etc. regard their therapies as substitutes for modern medicine.
6. However, the demand for alternative forms of medical therapy is stronger than ever before.
(1) SRPQ (2) QPSR
(3) PQRS (4) RSPQ

330. 1. Small is big for quick service restaurants.
P. Raising product prices may not fare well now.
Q. Companies are luring consumers by introducing "affordable" products.
R. They are also shedding their "niche image".
S. Companies admit that sales are lower compared to the previous year.
6. Companies are focusing on small packs to boost volume growth.
(1) SPQR (2) PRQS
(3) QSPR (4) PQRS

331. 1. This practitioner is a member of
P. by massage and other manipulative procedures a technique.
Q. the profession that originated in 1874 when Andrew T. still
R. based on the theory that illness may be caused by the undue pressure
S. devised a drugless technique of curing diseases
6. of displaced bones on nerves and blood vessels.
(1) QSPR (2) RPSQ
(3) RQSP (4) QRSP

332. 1. Few men can exert the full power of their intellect
P. and of course the injury done to the health
Q. at the time when nature prescribes sleep
R. must in the long run have a bad effect
S. without ruining their health thereby,
6. on the quality of work done.
(1) QSPR (2) SQPR
(3) SQRP (4) SRQP

333. 1. Derozio was a very bright student who often stood first in English and other subjects and got gold medals.
P. Derazio was a brilliant teacher.
Q. Students had great respect for this young teacher.
R. He became a teacher of Hindu college (now presidency University) in the year 1826.
S. He was 17 years old then and some of his students were even older than him.
6. Some students of senior classes also came to attend his lectures.
(1) QPSR (2) PQRS
(3) SRQP (4) RSPQ

334. 1. Shark fin soup is one of the cruelest dishes in the world.
P. Then they are thrown back into the water.
Q. The poor sharks are trapped.
R. They usually bleed to death or drown.
S. Their fins are sliced off.
6. As many as 73 million sharks meet this fate every year.
(1) QSPR (2) RSQP
(3) QSRP (4) SQPR

335. 1. It is not uncommon for close synonyms to be understood to share the same memory.
P. The difference between words like 'hard' and 'difficult' goes unnoticed.
Q. One may employ one or other with complete indifference.
R. In general this is well and good.
S. Most people lack the linguistic sense to quibble over such trifles.
6. But for most of us it is of no less significance.
(1) PQRS (2) SRQP
(3) QRSP (4) PRSQ

336. 1. It is surprising to note that
P. AIDS and SARS may hog news headlines
Q. that kill the most
R. but it is heart attacks
S. people in India every year.
6. This is something to be noted
(1) RQSP (2) RPSQ
(3) PRQS (4) SQPR

337. 1. The new government was formed.
P. Now an administrator runs the show.
Q. The secretary has now announced a change of intentions.
R. Then the earlier board was disbanded.
S. They plan to hand down the cooperative to some private player.
6. Thus the State transport minister plans to revive the water transportation system
(1) RPQS (2) PQSR
(3) QSPR (4) SPQR

338. 1. The government on Thursday
P. which was imposed to check
Q. that led to exodus of north-east people
R. withdrew the ban on bulk SMS and MMS
S. the spread of rumours related to the violence in Assam
6. from Bangalore, Chennai, Mumbai and Pune.
(1) RPSQ (2) QSPR
(3) QPSR (4) RPQS

339. 1. Trees have many uses.
P. They give us fruit, wood, gum, oil, medicines and spices.

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Q. Forest keep the air cool and bring rain.
R. Trees give us many other useful things.
S. Trees give out oxygen and maintain the level of oxygen in the air.
6. We can take shelter under the trees in the scorching summer sun

(1) RPQS (2) QPSR
(3) PQRS (4) SRPQ

Directions (340 –359) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence(s) and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

340. 1. Once upon a time I went to Scotland.
P. I found my flesh creep as I walked down its sinister corridor.
Q. There, in a castle in the dark, misty highlands, actually a modest hotel in Edinburgh,
R. and the next morning he'd been found with his throat slit.
S. We'd had dinner with Jock Mc. Arthur only the previous night,
6. The chill finger of suspicion pointed at all of us.
(1) PQSR (2) QRSP
(3) SRQP (4) QPSR

341. 1. The world is stunned with the news that 44 year old Steeve Irwin is no more.
P. He was shooting in the Great Barrier Reef of Queensland.
Q. He is killed by the poisoned barb of a huge sting ray.
R. The incident took place at about 11 am.
S. He was shooting an underwater documentary film.
6. Irwin was brought to the surface unconscious.
(1) RSPQ (2) QSPR
(3) SPQR (4) PRSQ

342. 1. Nalanda became India's famous centre of education.
P. Ten thousand Buddhist monks used to live there.
Q. It is situated near the town of Bihar Sharif.
R. The ruins of Nalanda can still be seen.
S. It was visited by the Chinese Pilgrim Hiuen Tsang.
6. He stayed there for several years.
(1) QPSR (2) SPQR
(3) RQPS (4) RPSQ

343. 1. One of the gifts of independence is the awakening of women of our country.
P. Besides, their talent is recognized and they are appointed to high posts in the State.
Q. Free India has seen women as Governors, Ministers and Ambassadors.
R. That is because our government is making efforts to raise their status.
S. Women have a bright future in independent India.
6. We even had a woman Prime Minister.
(1) QPSR (2) QSPR
(3) SRPQ (4) SPQR

344. 1. Grandpa had some old clothes.
P. But my mother took them out and kept them neatly folded in the cupboard again.
Q. So he threw them into the waste basket.
R. So he put the clothing into the family's bag of items to donate to charity.
S. My mother found them and put them back in his basket.
6. Grandpa finally put the items in my mother's mending basket and never saw them again.
(1) RSQP (2) PQSR
(3) SRPQ (4) QSRP

345. 1. Technology is meant for bringing comfort to the body and spirituality brings comfort to the mind.
P. But in India that never happened, religion has always encouraged Science.
Q. Scientists were persecuted.
R. Here religion and Philosophy were never isolated practices.
S. In the West, religion was always opposed to Science.
6. They intertwined with life, in music, art, drama, dance, painting and sculpture.
(1) SQPR (2) PQSR
(3) PRSQ (4) SRQP

346. 1. Mandela led the battle of freedom against slavery.
P. The way was fighting with non-violence and truth.
Q. He fought it in a unique way.
R. This struggle brought the racists down to the ground.
S. Many nations got their freedom in this way.
6. But some nations still wouldn't get the desired freedom.
(1) RSPQ (2) QPRS
(3) SPQR (4) PQRS

347. 1. The Cinema is a very valuable teaching aid.
P. The Cinema is entertaining also .
Q. Historical films help the teacher of History.
R. Science can also be taught very effectively through Cinema.
S. Large number of people like social films.
6. Thus Cinema has a great impact on our society.
(1) PQRS (2) RQSP
(3) QRPS (4) SQRP

348. 1. Rola Sleiman parked her car in the only empty spot outside Tripoli's evangelical church.
P. But that's not the only thing that makes her unique.
Q. She's a pastor, and at 37, she's younger than most of her colleagues.
R. It is a small sand-coloured building with a simple facade and large wooden doors in the middle of the city.
S. It was Sunday morning and, like every Sunday at around this time, Rola was headed to work.
6. Rola is also, as far as she knows, the only female pastor in Lebanon - and perhaps even in the entire Middle East.
(1) PRSQ (2) RSQP
(3) SQPR (4) SRPQ

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349. 1. Our pleasures should be healthy so that they can impart a sense of well-being.
P. This applies very much to the passion for sports.
Q. Some people become slaves to an enthusiasm and regard it as their real and only pleasure in life.
R. It is quite possible that indulging this passion is doing them great harm.
S. Modern sports have become so exaggerated that they can damage and sometimes destroy one's health.
6. An enthusiasm for violent sports may well dig an early grave for the participant.
(1) QPRS (2) QSPR
(3) QRPS (4) QRSP

350. 1. The heart is the pump of life.
P. They have even succeeded in heart transplants.
Q. Now-a-days surgeons are able to stop a patient's heart and carry out complicated operations.
R. A few years ago, it was impossible to operate on a patient whose heart was not working properly.
S. If the heart stops we die in about five minutes.
6. All this was made possible by the invention of the heart lung machine.
(1) PQRS (2) QRSP
(3) RSQP (4) SRPQ

351. 1. Researchers say that jogging alone is unhealthy.
P. It was found that communal joggers have double the number of brain cells as solo runners.
Q. These positive effects are suppressed when running occurs in isolation.
R. Experiments indicated that running alone stifles brain cell regeneration.
S. Experienced in a group, running stimulates brain cell growth.
6. However, joggers around the world should remember that jogging is healthier than the rat race.
(1) PQSR (2) RPSQ
(3) RQPS (4) SPQR

352. 1. In a first, a robotic exoskeleton device has enabled a 39-year old former athlete, who had been completely paralysed for four years
P. This is the first time that a person with chronic, complete paralysis has regained enough voluntary control to actively work with a robotic device.
Q. The athlete's leg movement also resulted in other health benefits.
R. to control his leg muscles and take thousands of steps.
S. In addition to the device, the man was aided by a novel non-invasive spinal stimulation technique that does not require surgery.
6. including improved cardio vascular function and muscle tone.
(1) SPQR (2) RPSQ
(3) PQRS (4) QRPS

353. 1. India is rapidly coming under the influence of western culture.
P. Earlier India had its own moral and social values.
Q. This change can be seen in our education system, marriages, food habits and daily routine.
R. But today they have changed enormously.
S. The effect of westernization is visible everywhere in India.
6. It may be harmful to forget our culture and values completely.
(1) QSRP (2) PQSR
(3) SPRQ (4) PSRQ

354. 1. Katherine Mansfield was born in Wellington, New Zealand.
P. In 1908 she went back to the London which she felt to be her spiritual home.
Q. She was sent to Queen's College School, London in her fifteenth year to 'finish' her education.
R. She remained there for four years.
S. Soon after returning to New Zealand, she became dissatisfied.
6. She hoped to make a literary career there.
(1) QRSP (2) RSQP
(3) PQRS (4) PSRQ

355. 1. The Pyramids are beautiful enormous structures.
P. A mummy is the dead body of a human being to which oils and spices have been applied to prevent it from decaying.
Q. They are the tombs of the old kings of Egypt who were called the Pharaohs.
R. These mummies were placed inside these great Pyramids.
S. The bodies of the Pharaohs were made into mummies when they died.
6. Near them, were placed, gold, silver, food, furniture and other things because it was believed that the mummies might require them after death.
(1) SPRQ (2) QSRP
(3) QPRS (4) QSPR

356. 1. A couple in my neighbour is known for shouting at each other.
P. With an apprehension of a serious fight between the two I went closer to the door and peeped in.
Q. I intended to calm them down.
R. I could guess both of them lay peacefully in their bed.
S. Last night at about 11 O'clock I could hear shrieks and sounds.
6. The fight was going on in a T.V. Serial on a channel.
(1) RPQS (2) RPSQ
(3) PSRQ (4) SPQR

357. 1. Children like to celebrate their birthday.
P. In addition to birthday presents, they also receive greetings.
Q. It provides an opportunity for them to enjoy themselves with their friends.
R. The birthday presents also add to their joy.
S. Nobody can deny that company of friends is joyful.
6. All these factors make birthday worth celebrating.
(1) QSRP (2) RPQS
(3) SRPQ (4) QRSP

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358. 1. Designing is as natural to me as breathing.
P. It was then that I launched my own label.
Q. It's been a good season so far.
R. But my career took off only after the birth of my second child.
S. Right now, I'm busy with my first store.
6. Next month, I'll be going to New York.
(1) SQRP (2) QRSP
(3) RPSQ (4) PSQR

359. 1. The world leaders,
P. that the despotic regime will try to get
Q. by unleashing cruder violence that may come
R. gathered in the peace-conference, were unanimous in voicing their fears
S. over its palpable sense of insecutity
6. in the form of the use of chemical weapons.
(1) QPRS (2) RPSQ
(3) SQRP (4) PQSR

Directions (360-363) : In the following questions, the first and the last part/sentence of the sentence/group of sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

360. 1. Glorious tributes were paid
P. who, after fighting a battle with cancer,
Q. the original superstar of Bollywood
R. passed away last month
S. to the legendary Rajesh Khanna.
6. at his residence in Mumbai.
(1) SQRP (2) SQPR
(3) SRPQ (4) QSPR

361. 1. A volcano is an opening or rupture in a planet's surface.
P. Erupting volcanoes can pose many hazards.
Q. This opening allows magma, ash and gases to escape from below the surface.
R. Volcanic ash can be a threat to aircraft.
S. Volcanoes are generally found where tectonic plates are diverging or converging.
6. Historically, so-called volcanic winters have caused catastrophic famines.
(1) RSPQ (2) SQRP
(3) SPQR (4) QSPR

362. 1. What gives some persons
P. torturing physical pain
Q. after experiencing
R. after the loss of a precious loved one
S. the power to fight on
6. day after day?
(1) PQSR (2) PQRS
(3) PSQR (4) SRQP

363. 1. Though the government
P. the growth of population
Q. has undertaken a series of plans
R. and for raising the standard of living of the people
S. for economic development
6. has upset all the plans.
(1) SRPQ (2) QPRS
(3) SPQR (4) QSRP

Directions (364-367) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence are numbered S_1 and S_6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

364. 1. Without water
P. and consequently
Q. the oxygen content in the atmosphere
R. which carry out photosynthesis and release oxygen
S. there would be no animals or plants
6. would go down.
(1) SPRQ (2) SPQR
(3) PRQS (4) SRPQ

365. 1. In recent years
P. primarily because purchasing
Q. has grown more intense
R. price competition in most industries
S. managers now exert much influence
6. over suppliers.
(1) RSPQ (2) RQPS
(3) SRPQ (4) SPRQ

366. 1. Right from
P. have been used as a measure of time
Q. prehistoric times
R. and have formed the basis of
S. the phases of the moon
6. the earliest calendar.
(1) QRSP (2) PRSQ
(3) QSPR (4) SRQP

367. 1. The internet is
P. a worldwide network
Q. that should not be
R. regulated or censored
S. by any one country
6. howsoever strong the temptation.
(1) PSQR (2) PQRS
(3) PRSQ (4) PRQS

Directions (368-371) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

368. 1. The watchman
P. and found two thieves
Q. woke up when
R. with black masks
S. he heard the dog barking
6. trying to get in.
(1) SPQR (2) QSRP
(3) PQRS (4) QSPR

369. 1. Falcons have sharp angular wings
P. to dive sharply
Q. and allow them
R. to chase their prey
S. that give them the speed
6. to capture their victims
(1) SQPR (2) QPRS
(3) PRSQ (4) SRQP

370. 1. This summer was the most
P. to believe that next
Q. and we have reason
R. scorching in living memory,
S. year and the year after
6. will be hotter still
(1) RQPS (2) SRPQ
(3) SPQR (4) QSPR

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371. 1. The students
P. touched the
Q. arrived and
R. their teacher
S. feet of
6. with reverence
(1) QRSP (2) RQSP
(3) QPSR (4) QPRS

Directions (372-375) : In the following questions, the first and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

372. 1. Margaret Noble
P. became a disciple
Q. of Swami Vivekananda
R. a remarkable Irish lady,
S. and dedicated her life
6. to the service of the Indian people.
(1) SRQP (2) PQRS
(3) SQPR (4) RPQS

373. 1. A man
P. with yellow, red, green
Q. stood holding
R. balloons
S. a pole
6. flying from it.
(1) QRSP (2) PRSQ
(3) QSPR (4) PRQS

374. 1. Earth is the home
P. to our future
Q. we all share
R. generations as their
S. and would pass on
6. legacy.
(1) PRQS (2) QSPR
(3) SPQR (4) QPRS

375. 1. It was a Friday morning and
P. the lieutenant scanned the horizon
Q. just as the desert haze
R. with his binoculars
S. was clearing
6. and focused on many enemy tanks.
(1) SPQR (2) PRSQ
(3) QSPR (4) RPSQ

Directions (376–379) : The 1st and the last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

376. 1. It is those good works
P. that lead to peak performance
Q. which we do with passion
R. our understanding of our purpose
S. and which come to reflect
6. in this life.
(1) SRQP (2) QPSR
(3) QSRP (4) PRQS

377. 1. Everyone
P. the case calmly
Q. acknowledges
R. who knows you
S. when he considers
6. that you have been wronged.
(1) PSQR (2) QRSP
(3) RQSP (4) SRPQ

378. 1. I am a self- confessed technophobe.
P. I believe that computer is responsible for the dying of the art of conversation.
Q. I have come to hate technology and the way it dominates every aspect of life.
R. For many, it has become the most important object both in home and at the workplace.
S. One of the worst offenders is the computer.
6. Small wonder then, that I have managed to keep this ubiquitous machine out of my home.
(1) RPSQ (2) PQRS
(3) SRPQ (4) QSRP

379. 1. Moisturisers for the face.
P. as oily ones may block
Q. in greater concentration on the face
R. the oil glands found
S. should be chosen carefully
6. and cause pimple/acne to break out.
(1) SRPQ (2) SPQR
(3) SQPR (4) SPRQ

Directions (380-383) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

380. 1. All religions show us the path
P. know that
Q. and wisemen
R. God is one
S. which leads to God
6. but the paths are different.
(1) SRQP (2) SQPR
(3) QPRS (4) QSPR

381. 1. While
P. I was walking
Q. with my brother
R. I met a monk
S. in the field
6. who was from Nepal.
(1) PQSR (2) PSQR
(3) RSQP (4) RQSP

382. 1. Television,
P. has become
Q. the most powerful medium
R. one of the marvels
S. of modern science,
6. of mass communication today.
(1) RSPQ (2) SRQP
(3) RSQP (4) PQRS

383. 1. The Narmada Dam Project
P. many of whom
Q. the most deprived sections
R. will displace some people
S. happen to belong to some of
6. of Indian society.
(1) PQRS (2) RPSQ
(3) SRQP (4) PSRQ

Directions (384–388) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

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384. 1. Man's
P. in the modern
Q. insatiable thirst for knowledge
R. the wonderful achievements of science
S. is at the root of
6. world.
(1) SQPR (2) RSPQ
(3) QSRP (4) PQRS

385. 1. Today
P. by the hunters for their
Q. are trapped or killed
R. millions of wild animals
S. each year
6. skin.
(1) QPRS (2) PSQR
(3) SPRQ (4) RQSP

386. 1. These
P. about the heavenly
Q. experiments by the scientists
R. with amazing knowledge
S. will supply us
6. bodies.
(1) QSRP (2) RQPS
(3) PSQR (4) PSRQ

387. 1. Over 67 years
P. but the problems
Q. have remained
R. have passed
S. of the common man
6. as daunting as ever.
(1) QPRS (2) RPSQ
(3) SRQP (4) QSPR

388. 1. The President
P. from Tokyo
Q. where he
R. had been meeting
S. came back
6. other world leaders.
(1) PSQR (2) RPQS
(3) QSPR (4) SPQR

Directions (389–393) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

389. 1. Man's
P. in the modern
Q. insatiable thirst for knowledge
R. the wonderful achievements of science
S. is at the root of
6. world.
(1) SQPR (2) RSPQ
(3) QSRP (4) PQRS

390. 1. Today
P. by the hunters for their
Q. are trapped or killed
R. millions of wild animals
S. each year
6. skin.
(1) QPRS (2) PSQR
(3) SPRQ (4) RQSP

391. 1. These
P. about the heavenly
Q. experiments by the scientists
R. with amazing knowledge
S. will supply us
6. bodies.
(1) QSRP (2) RQPS
(3) PSQR (4) PSRQ

392. 1. Over 67 years
P. but the problems
Q. have remained
R. have passed
S. of the common man
6. as daunting as ever.
(1) QPRS (2) RPSQ
(3) SRQP (4) QSPR

393. 1. The President
P. from Tokyo
Q. where he
R. had been meeting
S. came back
6. other world leaders.
(1) PSQR (2) RPQS
(3) QSPR (4) SPQR

Directions (394–398) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

394. 1. Along with the orthodox Hindu's
P. and in the deity,
Q. Raghupati has his Brahmin's pride
R. faith in the scriptures
S. because he is the
6. lord of the temple.
(1) RPQS (2) RQPS
(3) SQPR (4) SPQR

395. 1. My grandmother was an old woman.
P. But that was hard to believe.
Q. And she even had a husband.
R. People said that she had once been young and pretty.
S. She had been like this for the twenty years that I had known her.
6. She often told us of the games she used to play as a child.
(1) QPSR (2) RSPQ
(3) RPQS (4) SRQP

396. 1. It is the twilight hour.
P. The sound breaks the still silence around me.
Q. I turn round and see her seated on a rock.
R. I hear more bells behind me.
S. The temple bell rings in the distance.
6. Her eyes sparkle like the anklets on her swinging feet.
(1) SPRQ (2) SQPR
(3) RQSP (4) RSQP

397. 1. Use bright, cheerful, favourable words and phrases to describe other people. Make it
P. for all your friends and associates.
Q. Be extremely careful
R. a rule to have a big, positive word
S. to avoid
6. the petty cut-him-down language.
(1) RSPQ (2) RPQS
(3) QRPS (4) PQRS

398. 1. An officer in Andhra Pradesh
P. found that the tribals put
Q. materials in turbid water
R. who was in charge of tribal development
S. certain gum and wood
6. to make the water clear.
(1) PSRQ (2) PQSR
(3) RPSQ (4) RSPQ

Directions (399–418) : In each of the following questions, the 1st and the last part of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/ passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These

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four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence / passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

399. 1. Some animals like fishes lay eggs and leave them.
P. The mother does not care for the eggs at all.
Q. They lay thousands of eggs at a time but do not look after them.
R. Most of the eggs die and only a few of them develop into fishes.
S. She simply leaves the eggs and never comes back to them.
6. Is this not something terrible? Yet, it is a fact.
(1) QPSR (2) PSQR
(3) RQPS (4) QSPR

400. 1. Why should I tell you again and again?
P. They know what they have to do.
Q. Don't you know your duties?
R. Only you require to be told.
S. Other students need not be told.
6. I will not tolerate this anymore.
(1) QSPR (2) QRPS
(3) SPRQ (4) QPSR

401. 1. One evening he lit a large lamp in the bedroom and sat near his wife.
P. 'Why not?', was the answer.
Q. 'Whatever you like.'
R. 'Shall I read you something?', he asked.
S. 'What shall I read?', he continued.
6. He was somewhat taken aback by her answer.
(1) RPSQ (2) SRQP
(3) RQPS (4) SQPR

402. 1. Marine biology is the study of organisms in the ocean.
P. At a fundamental level, marine life helps determine the very nature of our planet.
Q. Marine life is a vast resource.
R. Shorelines are also shaped and protected by marine life.
S. Marine organisms contribute significantly to the oxygen cycle.
6. Marine biology covers a great deal, from the microscopic to the huge whales.
(1) PSRQ (2) QPSR
(3) RPSQ (4) SPQR

403. 1. Suddenly the man heard the low hum of an engine.
P. Instead, it grew louder and louder and seemed to be coming from above.
Q. At first he thought that it must be a car travelling along the road he had recently left.
R. He looked up quickly and saw an aeroplane cutting a crazy, zigzag path across the sky.
S. He expected the noise to fade away in the distance.
6. It disappeared for an instant behind some clouds, then emerged and plunged into the field.
(1) QSPR (2) SPRQ
(3) RPSQ (4) QPRS

404. 1. I got on a colourful bus filled with all kinds of strange people.
P. We arrived at a gate like the one in Salvador Dali's paintings.
Q. The bus rode across the dirty expanses without roads.
R. At first, I wasn't aware that the bus roof was loaded with drugs.
S. Everyone was filled with dust and often the wheels would sink into the soft soil.
6. It was a gate neither separated nor connected anything from or to anything.
(1) QRSP (2) SPQR
(3) RQSP (4) RSPQ

405. 1. Prices of food products are going up.
P. Seven straight weeks of rising prices have burnt holes in common man's pockets.
Q. But it ruled out any "blind control" to rein in the increasing rates.
R. Wholesale price-based inflation has already touched over a three year high.
S. The government has admitted that containing inflation would be a more difficult task.
6. This may hurt economic growth and reforms.
(1) SQRP 2) PQRS
(3) PRSQ 4) RSQP

406. 1. The biggest villain in Deadwood has always been one thing: Fire.
P. In less than an hour the flames were leaping through the tree-tops.
Q. In our own times, a great fire threatened the town yet again.
R. The wind roared through the forest carrying the flames almost to the edge of town.
S. It all began when some wastepaper caught fire at the foot of the valley.
6. Fire-brigades arrived from all parts of the country to save Deadwood.
(1) RQSP (2) SQPR
(3) PSRQ (4) QSPR

407. 1. Health and fitness have now become one of the major concerns.
P. This made life active and alert.
Q. Earlier humans used to hunt for their living.
R. Now, life has become more simple and easy.
S. Due to which their body had to undergo a lot of physical exercise.
6. Everything we need is just a phone call away.
(1) RPSQ (2) PQRS
(3) QSPR (4) SRQP

408. 1. My friend Peter went to live in a village.
P. But it was a very slow animal.
Q. So Peter bought a donkey for five hundred rupees.
R. One day his neighbour told him that he must buy a donkey.
S. Every family there had a donkey to carry things for them.
6. It did not like to work.
(1) RSPQ (2) QPSR
(3) SRQP (4) RSQP

409. 1. The master returned home after sometime.
P. The snake was lying dead under the cradle.
Q. He went into the room where the baby was sleeping.
R. It had been killed by his dog.
S. He noticed a snake.
6. He realised that his dog had saved his baby.
(1) SRPQ (2) QRPS
(3) QSPR (4) PQRS

410. 1. In summer tiny oysters are collected.
P. Then each oyster is taken out and a small hole is drilled in its shell.
Q. There they are kept for three years.
R. A tiny piece of sand is put inside the oyster.

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S. They are placed in trays and planted in the sea.
6. Then the oysters are again left in the sea.
(1) QSPR (2) SQPR
(3) RPSQ (4) PSRQ

411. 1. Time flows on without any stop.
P. In fact change is the law of nature.
Q. The condition in which a man lives. his ideas and thoughts are changing from age to age.
R. This is true not only of physical life.
S. That is why, things are always changing.
6. Thus, our mode of living and ideas are different from those of our grandfathers.
(1) SRPQ (2) SQPR
(3) SPQR (4) SPRQ

412. 1. Adversity is a curse.
P. When every thing goes on well, we are tempted to take matters easy.
Q. But, it has its uses also.
R. But adversity prompts us to exert ourselves.
S. We fall into a life of comfort and idleness.
6. This develops our latent powers, enabling us to prosper in life.
(1) QSPR (2) QPSR
(3) QRSP (4) QSRP

413. 1. Giving advice is a difficult task.
P. Moreover one doesn't know oneself, amid ambiguity, how can one know others.
Q. It is a wonder how such people like politicians, reformers and people suchlike are so confident as to invent measures to live their life.
R. Life is but one and mistakes are often irrepairable.
S. Unless he knows another person, how can he advise?
6. I find it very difficult to give advice.
(1) PSQR (2) QRPS
(3) SQPR (4) RPQS

414. 1. A traveller had spent many a year in Africa.
P. "How did you manage it?" asked one of his friends, greatly impressed.
Q. On his return home, he narrated his adventures to his friends.
R. "Oh, it was nothing", replied the traveller.
S. "When I was in El Doab", he said, "I made fifty Arabs run!"
6. "I ran, and they ran after me!"
(1) RPQS (2) QRSP
(3) QSPR (4) PQSR

415. 1. Religion can bring revolution in the country.
P. Younger generation should read religious books.
Q. But it should be practised from within.
R. They will learn values of life from those books.
S. Their actions must be properly motivated.
6. Then they can be better human beings in Indian society.
(1) QPRS (2) QRPS
(3) RSPQ (4) PRQS

416. 1. We wanted to relax and have fun.
P. All of us agreed to share responsbilities.
Q. Two of us took our cars.
R. We decided to go on a picnic at Lodhi Gardens.
S. Each one of us brought one dish, some fruits and sweets.
6. We enjoyed ourselves a lot and felt a welcome change in our monotonous life.
(1) SPQR (2) PRQS
(3) RPQS (4) SRPQ

417. 1. My hobby is to collect thought provoking articles from newspapers, magazines and Journals.
P. It has made me a much sought after speaker.
Q. It keeps me updated and helps me in my profession.
R. My successful talks give me self-satisfaction and fame.
S. Whenever I have to deliver a talk on topics such as education, personality development, stress management, I have a lot to say.
6. There is no doubt that a hobby is a boon if it combines pleasure and usefulness.
(1) QSPR (2) RSPQ
(3) SPQR (4) PQRS

418. 1. First Deserve and then Desire.
P. Earlier I was very ambitious and wanted to fulfil my desires by hook or by crook.
Q. One can be exposed any time and put to shame.
R. This saying proved to be a mantra for success in my life.
S. But I realised that success through short cuts is shortlived.
6. I followed this saying and today I am a successful businessman.
(1) SPQR (2) RPSQ
(3) PRSQ (4) QRPS

Directions (419– 438) : In each of the following questions, the 1st and the last part of the sentence / passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence / passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence / passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 01.12.2016)

419. 1. Information Technology is a recent development.
P. These changes are attributed to the Internet, website, e-mail and Fax.
Q. As a result of these techniques, the whole world has shrunken into a global village.
R. The invention of computer has accelerated the speed of computing.
S. It has brought about revolutionary changes in the field of communication.
6. Browsing Internet has become a regular feature.
(1) QPRS (2) SRPQ
(3) QRPS (4) SPRQ

420. 1. The telephone is the most tyrannical of all the machines we have invented.
P. We might be watching television, reading a book, or doing some gardening.
Q. It uses us more than we use it.
R. But at the first summon, we hasten to answer its call.
S. It rings frantically whenever we are in the middle of doing something else.
6. Are we not like slaves hastening to their whip-cracking masters?
(1) SPRQ (2) SRPQ
(3) QSPR (4) QPSR

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421. 1. One day G. Washington was riding along a road.
P. The beam was too heavy to lift without help.
Q. The Corporal was giving them orders.
R. On the way, he saw soldiers lifting a heavy beam.
S. They needed just one more man.
6. G. Washington dismounted and helped the soldiers to lift the beam.
(1) RQPS (2) QPRS
(3) SQRP (4) QRPS

422. 1. There was a boy named Ali.
P. They asked him to find work.
Q. He lived with his parents.
R. But Ali refused to work.
S. They were very poor.
6. They asked him to leave the house.
(1) RQPS (2) PSQR
(3) QSPR (4) SQPR

423. 1. The second centre is much smaller.
P. It will be known as Dhana Dhanya Cultural Complex.
Q. It will come up at Alipore.
R. The State Government has decided to set up this centre.
S. But it is equally attractive.
6. This will be built in the memory of Dwijendralal Roy.
(1) PQSR (2) RQSP
(3) SQPR (4) QPSR

424. 1. Siem Reap is a small town near the temple of Angkor Wat.
P. There are some fine examples of Khmer and French architecture.
Q. The town is charming and worth exploring.
R. In Angkor Wat you will find more than 100 stone mouments and temples.
S. Now a days, visitors are using it as a base for visits to nearby temples.
6. To see the whole town can take several days.
(1) QPSR (2) PSRQ
(3) RSPQ (4) SPRQ

425. 1. The north–eastern region presents a diverse system of habitats, ranging from tropical rainforests to alpine meadows.
P. In eastern Himalayas the rainfall ranges from 125 to 300 cm, in Assam from 178 to 305 cms.
Q. The temperature in the region varies with location, elevation, topography, rainfall and humidity.
R. The uneven distribution affects the region in two opposite ways, floods and droughts.
S. It is largely a humid tropical region with two periods of rainfall; the winter rains come from the west and the Summer rains are brought by the monsoon winds.
6. The winter temperature in Shillong, for example, varies from 4°C to 24°C; in Gangtok, from 9°C to 23°C.
(1) QRSP (2) SPRQ
(3) PQRS (4) RSQP

426. 1. On vacation in Tangier, Morocco, my friend and I sat down at a street cafe.
P. At one point, he bent over with a big smile, showing me a single gold tooth and a dingy fez.
Q. Soon I felt the presence of someone standing alongside me.
R. But this one wouldn't budge.
S. We had been cautioned about beggars and told to ignore them.
6. Finally a man walked over to me and whispered, "Hey buddy, this guy is your waiter and he wants to take your order".
(1) SQRP (2) SQPR
(3) QSRP (4)QSPR

427. 1. The manual typewriter is worked by hand.
P. The required letter is thus printed on the paper.
Q. When one of the keys is tapped, a hammer goes and strikes the ribbon against the blank paper.
R. Then the roller automatically moves on, another key is tapped and the next letter is printed.
S. A sheet of paper is clipped against the roller.
6. A person who knows typing, can really work fast on this machine.
(1) SQPR (2) RPQS
(3) PSQR (4) QPSR

428. 1. I usually sleep quite well in the train, but this time I slept only a little.
P. Most people wanted it shut and I wanted it open.
Q. Soon there was a quarrel about the window.
R. The quarrel left me completely upset.
S. There were too may people and too much luggage all around.
6. The window was shut all night as usual.
(1) RSQP (2) SQPR
(3) SQRP (4) RSPQ

429. 1. We stayed on the second floor of an individual house.
P. Then she would add the three fourths water that he would anyway add to the milk.
Q. One day she said to him that he was too old to climb upstairs with the heavy can of milk.
R. My mother was very angry with the old man who brought diluted milk to us.
S. She suggested to him that he should come up with the can, one fourth full with milk.
6. So that he was not burdened with climbing upstairs with the heavy can.
(1) QRSP (2) RQSP
(3) PQRQ (4) SPRQ

430. 1. Reporters gather news for newspaper.
P. The newspaper is sent to the distributors.
Q. The news is classified and arranged by the editors.
R. It is printed in the press.
S. Then the newspapers are sent to news agencies.
6. The news agencies sell the newspapers.
(1) SRPQ (2) RPSQ
(3) QRPS (4) PRQS

431. 1. The trial of Madhuri Gupta began on the morning of 22

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March 2012, almost two years after she was first taken into police custody.

P. She was released on bail after having already served 21 months in Tihar jail waiting for a trial.

Q. Shortly before 10 a.m., Gupta was chatting amiably with the policmen on duty at North Delhi's Tis Hazari Courts complex.

R. She had been jailed until january of this year, when she was formally charged with violating the official Secrets Act, 1923.

S. Home to about 400 courtrooms, the complex is among the largest of its kind in Asia.

6. The place presents a dim picture of the depressing realities of justice at work.

(1) PRSQ (2) QPSR
(3) SRQP (4) RPQS

432. 1. By 1 pm, the producers were ready and the show time sirens wailed.

P. He was wearing a skullcap and sported his now signature long beard.

Q. Jamshed was to pre-record episodes of ALIF LAAM MEEM, a 2011 Islamicised version of WHO WANTS TO BE A MILLIONAIRE for Geo TV.

R. Junaid Jamshed made his entrance, standing tall in a kurta.

S. We were at International Studios in Karachi.

6. Geo TV is one of Pakistan's biggest TV networks.

(1) PRQS (2) RPSQ
(3) QSPR (4) PQRS

433. 1. When he was a little boy, he lived on a farm in the country.

P. He used to feed the chicken in the morning.

Q. After Lunch, it was too hot to work or play.

R. It was his grandfather's vegetable farm,

S. Then he played in the fields until noon.

6. So everyone took a nap for two or three hours.

(1) PQSR (2) RPQS
(3) PSRQ (4) RPSQ

434. 1. It was 7 O'clock in the morning.

P. He was keenly looking at the approaching vehicles.

Q. His house was in the lead.

R. Shardul was waiting for his school bus.

S. Today is the final day of his school athletic meet.

6. As a leader of the house, he wanted to win the General Championship by scoring maximum points.

(1) PRSQ (2) SRPQ
(3) RSPQ (4) RPSQ

435. 1. Little indeed is known of the origin of English literature.

P. This has not prevented some scholars from writing their "lives" from hints in the texts themselves.

Q. So far as poets are concerned, again, little or nothing is known beyond the names of two of them.

R. We can be certain that poetry made its appearance long before the first prose was written down.

S. Critics have also relied on scanty contemporary references, and also a mass of conjecture that cannot be described as intelligent.

6. Not withstanding the mists, old English literature has an amazing richness.

(1) PQRS (2) SRQP
(3) PRQS (4) RQPS

436. 1. A film director decided to make a romantic film.

P. A long spell of audition was conducted to find a suitable heroine.

Q. Mr. Mohan Lal was signed as the hero of the film.

R. The director wanted a new face for the heroine of his film.

S. Finally, he selected a young school girl for his film.

6. The film was a box office hit.

(1) QRPS (2) QPSR
(3) RPSQ (4) RPQS

437. 1. Rohit went to the airport to see off his friend.

P. He explained that he had lost his bag in the crowd.

Q. Rohit asked him why he was worried and anxious.

R. Just then, a policman was seen with a teenager who had a bag in his hand.

S. The friend appeared worried and anxious about something.

6. They told the policeman about their lost bag and claimed it.

(1) QSPR (2) RPSQ
(3) PQRS (4) SQPR

438. 1. I boarded a bus from Tilak Nagar to the Railway Station.

P. It was very embarrassing when people looked at me as if I was a fool.

Q. The conductor came and I asked for a ticket.

R. I was very happy to occupy a seat as I was sure that my journey will be comfortable.

S. He told me that I had boarded a wrong bus.

6. But the conductor was kind enough to tell me that I could get down on the next-stand and get bus to the station.

(1) PSRQ (2) SPQR
(3) PQSR (4) RQSP

Directions (439–458) : In each of the following questions, a sentence has four portions marked P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Rearrange it in the proper sequence in order to make a meaningful sentence.

(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)

439. (P) to the total cost of the product (Q) in reasonable proportion (R) advertising costs (S) are no longer

(1) RSQP (2) RPQS
(3) RQSP (4) PSRQ

440. (P) the floor should (Q) be curtained to stop echoing (R) be carpeted (S) and the walls should

(1) PRSQ (2) PQSR
(3) PSRQ (4) PSQR

441. (P) when engaged against the enemy (Q) the captain who was himself a brave man (R) never to lose heart (S) advised the soliders

(1) SQRP (2) QSRP
(3) QPSR (4) PQSR

442. (P) on the cover page (Q) and publicity posters (R) who would look good (S) they prefer some one

(1) SPQR (2) RPQS
(3) PRSQ (4) SRPQ

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443. (P) would miss a very interesting game (Q) to be played (R) between two famous teams (S) he said that those who would not accompany him
(1) SQRP (2) SRPQ
(3) SPQR (4) QRPS

444. (P) no cultured society is possible (Q) without books no fresh ideas are possible (R) and (S) without fresh ideas
(1) QRSP (2) PRSQ
(3) RSQP (4) RSPQ

445. (P) american (Q) as men (R) earn as much (S) working women
(1) PSQR (2) PRQS
(3) SRQP (4) PSRQ

446. (P) is a disease (Q) which is as (R) common as the common cold (S) dental decay
(1) RPSQ (2) SQRP
(3) QRPS (4) SPQR

447. (P) aimed at ameliorating the (Q) the package of socioeconomic measures announced by the PM (R) in the country has received the widespread support of people (S) lot of the teeming millions
(1) PRSQ (2) SQPR
(3) QPSR (4) RQPS

448. (P) has been stagnant (Q) a soft drink market that (R) the ad is an attempt (S) to put some fizz into
(1) QPSR (2) SRPQ
(3) RSQP (4) SQPR

449. (P) sculpted it into (Q) the world's greatest statue (R) existed and (S) she took what
(1) QRSP (2) QRPS
(3) SRPQ (4) SQRP

450. (P) an interactive tool to (Q) available via the World Wide Web (R) a web search engine is (S) help people locate information
(1) RPSQ (2) RQSP
(3) PSRQ (4) QRPS

451. (P) emerged out of its (Q) Chief Minister's family for its electoral fortunes (R) in the past one year, the political party has (S) pathetic reliance on the
(1) SQRP (2) RPSQ
(3) PQRS (4) QSPR

452. (P) adventure programmes (Q) adult programmes (R) more than (S) children watch
(1) PSRQ (2) SPRQ
(3) PRSQ (4) SPQR

453. (P) blessing, there is (Q) fact that it has been a great consolation (R) if this government is not a wholesome (S) no denying the
(1) RSQP (2) QRSP
(3) PRSQ (4) RPSQ

454. (P) It is no surprise (Q) that Kerala has three international airports (R) has tourism as its core competency (S) for a state that
(1) SRPQ (2) QPSR
(3) SPQR (4) SQPR

455. (P) unsurpassed power (Q) modern society (R) in (S) women enjoy
(1) RQPS (2) SRPQ
(3) SPRQ (4) PRSQ

456. (P) go to the lady (Q) herself with impeccable majesty and wisdom (R) who has conducted (S) to a great extent the credit must
(1) SPRQ (2) SQPR
(3) SPQR (4) RSPQ

457. (P) is a risk of damage to the cornea (Q) can be cleared with (R) most eye infections (S) antibiotics but still there
(1) RPQS (2) RQSP
(3) SPQR (4) PRQS

458. (P) reading books is a habit (Q) but also enlarges the mind (R) because it not only increases knowledge (S) which must be cultivated by everybody
(1) PQRS (2) PSRQ
(3) SPRQ (4) PQSR

459. Rearrange the parts of the sentence in correct order.
The first clue
P. to the nature of this agenda
Q. lies in the origin of
R. the smart city idea itself
(1) RPQ (2) QPR
(3) QRP (4) PQR
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

460. Rearrange the parts of the sentence in correct order.
One year after its official launch,
P. while expectations
Q. has largely escaped political scrutiny
R. have been scaled down, the rhetoric
(1) QPR (2) RPQ
(3) PRQ (4) PQR
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

461. Rearrange the parts of the sentence in correct order
Aggregate levels of under nutrition in India
P – remain shockingly high, despite the impressive
Q – stunting in the last decade
R – reduction in
(1) PRQ (2) QPR
(3) RPQ (4) QRP
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

462. Rearrange the parts of the sentence in correct order
Imagine the government
P – were an investor,
Q – trying to maximize India's long-run
R – economic growth
(1) PRQ (2) PQR
(3) QRP (4) RPQ
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

Directions (463–482) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last part of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/ passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/ passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct.
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

463. 1. Making ropes is one of the oldest trades in the world.
P. People used them for tethering animals, for drawing water from wells and for dragging large stones which were used in building.
Q. We know that people made ropes several centuries back.
R. They made them from camel hair and from twisted grass.
S. We have found pieces of rope in very old Egyptian tombs.
6. We have found too, ropes which were made of thin copper wire in the city of Pompeii, which was destroyed by a volcano 2000 years ago.
(1) QSRP (2) PRQS
(3) SQPR (4) QSPR

464. 1. The king was distressed because his people were lazy.
P. All cursed the stone and blamed the Government.

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Q. Then the king had the stone removed.
R. Next day people passed by and went round it.
S. He had a big stone put in the middle of the road one night.
6. Under the stone the king had placed a purse full of money.
(1) PSRQ (2) SRPQ
(3) QPRS (4) PQRS

465. 1. September 2005.
P. I felt such a great weight on me that I could barely move.
Q. As the doors closed behind me, I was overcome by deep loneliness and despair.
R. I was leaving behind my family and I didn't know when I would see them again.
S. I was going through the departure gate at the airport in Holguin, Cuba.
6. In my hands I held my prayer book.
(1) RSQP (2) RQPS
(3) SQRP (4) PSRQ

466. 1. The recipe of making white sauce is very simple.
P. Stir the mixture of maida and butter constantly.
Q. Put one table spoon of fine flour (maida) when the butter gets heated.
R. Heat one table spoon of butter in a pan.
S. Add one cup of milk to the mixture and cook for one minute.
6. Add salt and pepper to taste.
(1) QRSP (2) PRQS
(3) SRQP (4) RQPS

467. 1. I can't stand here and promise that your future path is going to be wonderful.
P. Whatever one feels like doing today is set up as moral.
Q. People don't even pretend to care about what is right.
R. Instead, it might be very difficult, because our time is different than some other eras in human history.
S. If you look around, you can see that, little by little, it is a path leading to our destruction.
6. I am afraid that this legacy of freedom is facing an uncertain future.
(1) PSRQ (2) RQPS
(3) QSRP (4) PQRS

468. 1. Rose was lonely in the house.
P. She was very good at that.
Q. She sat all day in a room on the terrace.
R. She would sit on the rug and do her reading and writing.
S. It was a little room with nothing but a bed and a rug.
6. It was the only thing she had learnt from the convent.
(1) QRSP (2) RSPQ
(3) QSRP (4) PSQR

469. 1. "As a matter of fact", said the boy modestly,"I'm a spaceman."
P. "You can't see it from here."
Q. 'From another planet.'
R. 'I'm a spaceman', he said again.
S. John and George stared at the boy.
6. John gasped, George gave a shout of laughter.
(1) PSRQ (2) QPSR
(3) RQPS (4) SRQP

470. 1. A poor woman lost her only son.
P. He asked her to bring mustard seed from a house where no death had ever taken place.
Q. As Buddha wanted her to understand that death is inevitable.
R. She could not find such a house.
S. She came to Buddha to bring her son back to life.
6. The woman understood the message of Buddha.
(1) SPQR (2) SQPR
(3) RSPQ (4) SRPQ

471. 1. Don't ask what we are doing this time.
P. On other occasions we have time in hand.
Q. It is difficult to say if the programme can be put up at all.
R. This time we are not only facing a lack of time but of resources as well.
S. I am losing confidence gradually, so please see what you can do for us.
6. We don't want to give up trying.
(1) PRQS (2) RQSP
(3) QSRP (4) QRPS

472. 1. It is now five in the evening.
P. And so it will bear away another child.
Q. Soon it will be six and it will be time.
R. I have to unveil the truth; I have to end the injustices committed by the shadow.
S. The shadow will then come in darkness.
6. The shadow must be defeated.
(1) PSRQ (2) SQRP
(3) QSPR (4) PRQS

473. 1. "Mother do you love me?", she asked.
P. She then looked into her mother's tear-filled eyes out of impatience for a reply.
Q. She kept waiting but her mother did not speak.
R. Then, she understood what words the mother's eyes spoke and the reason for her silence.
S. She got no direct reply and grew restless.
6. She climbed slowly on to her mother's lap.
(1) PRQS (2) QSRP
(3) SQPR (4) RQPS

474. 1. In the early 1920's, settlers came to Alaska looking for gold.
P. Today, people use it to get from place to place.
Q. The trail they used to travel inland is known today as the Iditarod trail.
R. They travelled by boat, to Seward and Krik and from there by land into the gold fields.
S. The Iditarod trail quickly became a major thoroughfare in Alaska.
6. In the winters, the only means of travel down this trail is by dog sledge.
(1) PSQR (2) RQSP
(3) PQRS (4) QRSP

475. 1. There was a large gathering at the party.
P. I, too wore a brand new gold jacket.
Q. My black leather shoes were shining.

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R. It matched well with my new pair of faded stone washed pants.
S. Everybody had put-on new colourful clothes.
6. They had been polished.
(1) SRPQ (2) RPQS
(3) SPRQ (4) PQSR

476. 1. There was nobody in the market at that time of the night.
P. Added to that it had been raining incessantly.
Q. The night was darker than usual.
R. All shops were closed.
S. The atmosphere was heavy.
6. The stars disappeared from the sky and it made the night heavier.
(1) PQRS (2) QPRS
(3) SRPQ (4) RQPS

477. 1. The fame of Bacon as a creative writer rests mainly on his essays.
P. The term is derived from 'essai'.
Q. It may be perhaps desirable to write something on 'Essay'.
R. 'Essai' means experiment, attempt.
S. The essay covers an enormous range of composition.
6. In style the essay is often self revelatory and illustrative.
(1) PQRS (2) QPRS
(3) RPSQ (4) SPRQ

478. 1. Vinoo was to leave for Hyderabad by the 5 o'clock train.
P. Quickly, both got the luggage in and the train began to move.
Q. He drove to the station and reached a few minutes before the train was to leave.
R. However, Vinoo had a busy schedule on that day and could leave the office only around 4:45 PM.
S. He rushed on to the platform and found his friend waiting near their compartment.
6. Vinoo heaved a sigh of relief and settled down to enjoy the journey.
(1) PQSR (2) RSQP
(3) SQPR (4) RQSP

479. 1. After the firing that evening the street that used to be full of people was completely deserted.
P. Nor were any windows open.
Q. Suddenly, I detected a movement to my left.
R. There was no trace of any human beings, and all doors were firmly closed.
S. Surprisingly, even the stray dogs had disappeared.
6. I was so frightened that I ran for my life.
(1) PSQR (2) PQRS
(3) RPSQ (4) RSPQ

480. 1. Sunita Aralikar's story is incredible but true.
P. Fortunately she was pulled out of the tiny grave by her maternal grandfather.
Q. Her mother died when she was fifteen days old.
R. Her grandfather decided to educate her on his own.
S. She was buried alive by her illiterate father the next day.
6. Today Sunita is an author and a well known social activist, fighting against female infanticide.
(1) PQRS (2) SRQP
(3) QSPR (4) PRSQ

481. 1. It was my first day in college.
P. They took me to their room.
Q. As I entered, two seniors approached me.
R. I was happy to follow them.
S. They offered to help me to locate my classroom.
6. There they forced me to part with my money and the wrist watch.
(1) PRQS (2) RPQS
(3) QSRP (4) SPQR

482. 1. The teacher asked the boys to be quiet.
P. The boys opened their books.
Q. Suddenly there was some noise outside.
R. Then he asked them to open their books.
S. The teacher looked outside.
6. A dog had entered in the school premises.
(1) QSRP (2) PRSQ
(3) RPQS (4) SQRP

ANSWERS

1. (2)	2. (1)	3. (4)	4. (1)
5. (3)	6. (2)	7. (4)	8. (2)
9. (1)	10. (2)	11. (3)	12. (4)
13. (2)	14. (2)	15. (3)	16. (3)
17. (2)	18. (1)	19. (3)	20. (3)
21. (3)	22. (4)	23. (1)	24. (4)
25. (1)	26. (2)	27. (3)	28. (4)
29. (3)	30. (4)	31. (2)	32. (1)
33. (3)	34. (1)	35. (4)	36. (1)
37. (2)	38. (4)	39. (3)	40. (3)
41. (3)	42. (3)	43. (4)	44. (4)
45. (2)	46. (3)	47. (1)	48. (3)
49. (3)	50. (3)	51. (3)	52. (3)
53. (1)	54. (1)	55. (1)	56. (4)
57. (2)	58. (1)	59. (4)	60. (3)
61. (2)	62. (1)	63. (3)	64. (1)
65. (1)	66. (4)	67. (2)	68. (4)
69. (2)	70. (1)	71. (1)	72. (1)
73. (2)	74. (3)	75. (1)	76. (3)
77. (2)	78. (2)	79. (3)	80. (3)
81. (3)	82. (4)	83. (2)	84. (4)
85. (3)	86. (4)	87. (3)	88. (1)
89. (2)	90. (2)	91. (1)	92. (4)
93. (2)	94. (1)	95. (3)	96. (1)
97. (2)	98. (1)	99. (3)	100. (3)
101. (3)	102. (3)	103. (2)	104. (1)
105. (2)	106. (1)	107. (4)	108. (3)
109. (3)	110. (3)	111. (1)	112. (1)
113. (2)	114. (2)	115. (4)	116. (3)
117. (4)	118. (1)	119. (2)	120. (3)
121. (2)	122. (4)	123. (1)	124. (1)
125. (2)	126. (1)	127. (1)	128. (2)
129. (3)	130. (4)	131. (4)	132. (2)
133. (2)	134. (3)	135. (1)	136. (1)
137. (3)	138. (2)	139. (2)	140. (3)
141. (3)	142. (1)	143. (3)	144. (1)
145. (2)	146. (2)	147. (3)	148. (4)
149. (4)	150. (1)	151. (3)	152. (3)
153. (1)	154. (3)	155. (2)	156. (4)
157. (2)	158. (3)	159. (2)	160. (3)
161. (2)	162. (1)	163. (1)	164. (4)
165. (2)	166. (1)	167. (3)	168. (1)
169. (4)	170. (3)	171. (4)	172. (1)
173. (4)	174. (3)	175. (3)	176. (1)
177. (4)	178. (3)	179. (1)	180. (3)
181. (3)	182. (3)	183. (1)	184. (3)

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185. (4)	186. (1)	187. (1)	188. (4)
189. (4)	190. (1)	191. (1)	192. (1)
193. (2)	194. (2)	195. (1)	196. (3)
197. (1)	198. (3)	199. (1)	200. (3)
201. (1)	202. (3)	203. (3)	204. (2)
205. (3)	206. (2)	207. (4)	208. (1)
209. (1)	210. (4)	211. (3)	212. (2)
213. (1)	214. (2)	215. (2)	216. (1)
217. (3)	218. (2)	219. (4)	220. (3)
221. (3)	222. (2)	223. (2)	224. (1)
225. (3)	226. (2)	227. (3)	228. (4)
229. (1)	230. (2)	231. (2)	232. (1)
233. (3)	234. (1)	235. (3)	236. (2)
237. (2)	238. (1)	239. (2)	240. (1)
241. (2)	242. (2)	243. (3)	244. (4)
245. (1)	246. (1)	247. (3)	248. (2)
249. (2)	250. (4)	251. (4)	252. (1)
253. (1)	254. (2)	255. (3)	256. (3)
257. (4)	258. (2)	259. (2)	260. (2)
261. (1)	262. (3)	263. (1)	264. (2)
265. (1)	266. (1)	267. (1)	268. (4)
269. (1)	270. (1)	271. (1)	272. (2)
273. (4)	274. (1)	275. (1)	276. (4)
277. (3)	278. (1)	279. (4)	280. (1)
281. (2)	282. (3)	283. (1)	284. (1)
285. (4)	286. (4)	287. (3)	288. (1)
289. (4)	290. (3)	291. (2)	292. (3)
293. (2)	294. (4)	295. (1)	296. (2)
297. (1)	298. (2)	299. (1)	300. (1)
301. (2)	302. (1)	303. (1)	304. (3)
305. (4)	306. (2)	307. (3)	308. (2)
309. (2)	310. (1)	311. (2)	312. (3)
313. (2)	314. (1)	315. (4)	316. (2)
317. (1)	318. (2)	319. (2)	320. (4)
321. (1)	322. (1)	323. (3)	324. (3)
325. (3)	326. (3)	327. (4)	328. (1)
329. (4)	330. (4)	331. (1)	332. (2)
333. (4)	334. (1)	335. (1)	336. (3)
337. (1)	338. (1)	339. (3)	340. (4)
341. (1)	342. (3)	343. (3)	344. (4)
345. (1)	346. (2)	347. (3)	348. (2)
349. (3)	350. (3)	351. (2)	352. (2)
353. (3)	354. (1)	355. (4)	356. (4)
357. (1)	358. (3)	359. (2)	360. (2)
361. (4)	362. (4)	363. (4)	364. (4)
365. (2)	366. (3)	367. (2)	368. (4)
369. (4)	370. (1)	371. (3)	372. (4)
373. (3)	374. (2)	375. (3)	376. (3)
377. (3)	378. (4)	379. (4)	380. (2)
381. (2)	382. (1)	383. (2)	384. (3)
385. (4)	386. (1)	387. (2)	388. (4)
389. (3)	390. (4)	391. (1)	392. (2)
393. (4)	394. (1)	395. (4)	396. (1)
397. (2)	398. (3)	399. (1)	400. (1)
401. (1)	402. (2)	403. (1)	404. (3)
405. (3)	406. (4)	407. (3)	408. (3)
409. (3)	410. (2)	411. (4)	412. (2)
413. (2)	414. (3)	415. (1)	416. (3)
417. (1)	418. (2)	419. (2)	420. (3)
421. (1)	422. (3)	423. (3)	424. (1)
425. (2)	426. (3)	427. (1)	428. (2)
429. (2)	430. (3)	431. (4)	432. (2)
433. (4)	434. (4)	435. (4)	436. (1)
437. (4)	438. (4)	439. (1)	440. (1)
441. (2)	442. (4)	443. (3)	444. (1)
445. (4)	446. (4)	447. (3)	448. (3)
449. (3)	450. (1)	451. (2)	452. (2)
453. (4)	454. (1)	455. (3)	456. (1)
457. (2)	458. (2)	459. (4)	460. (3)
461. (1)	462. (2)	463. (1)	464. (2)
465. (3)	466. (4)	467. (2)	468. (3)
469. (4)	470. (2)	471. (1)	472. (3)
473. (3)	474. (2)	475. (3)	476. (2)
477. (2)	478. (4)	479. (3)	480. (3)
481. (3)	482. (3)		

EXPLANATIONS

1. (2) QPSR
2. (1) QRPS
3. (4) QPRS
4. (1) SPRQ
5. (3) SQPR
6. (2) QRSP
7. (4) SQPR
8. (2) PSRQ
9. (1) SQPR
10. (2) SRPQ
11. (3) SRPQ
12. (4) SPQR
13. (2) RPSQ
14. (2) PSQR
15. (3) SQPR
16. (3) PRSQ
17. (2) QSRP
18. (1) PQRS
19. (3) QRSP
20. (3) QRSP
21. (3) RSQP
22. (4) QPSR
23. (1) RPQS
24. (4) QSRP
25. (1) RQPS
26. (2) QSPR
27. (3) SRQP
28. (4) RPQS
29. (3) PRQS
30. (4) SPQR
31. (2) QRPS
32. (1) QPSR
33. (3) QRSP
34. (1) PRSQ
35. (4) RQPS
36. (1) SPRQ
37. (2) QPSR
38. (4) QSRP
39. (3) QPSR
40. (3) SPRQ
41. (3) RSQP
42. (3) RSQP
43. (4) RPSQ
44. (4) QPSR
45. (2) SPRQ
46. (3) RQPS
47. (1) QPRS
48. (3) QPRS
49. (3) SRPQ
50. (3) RPSQ
51. (3) PSRQ
52. (3) RPSQ
53. (1) RSQP
54. (1) QPRS
55. (1) SPRQ
56. (4) SPRQ
57. (2) SRPQ
58. (1) PQRS
59. (4) QSPR
60. (3) QSPR
61. (2) QRPS
62. (1) SQPR
63. (3) QSPR
64. (1) QPRS
65. (1) SRQP
66. (4) QSPR
67. (2) SRPQ
68. (4) SQPR
69. (2) QSPR
70. (1) RPQS
71. (1) SQPR
72. (1) QPRS
73. (2) SQRP
74. (3) QPSR
75. (1) QPSR
76. (3) RPSQ
77. (2) RPSQ
78. (2) QPSR
79. (3) SPRQ
80. (3) SQPR
81. (3) SPRQ
82. (4) SRQP
83. (2) QSPR
84. (4) SRQP
85. (3) QRSP
86. (4) RQPS
87. (3) SRQP
88. (1) SRQP
89. (2) RSPQ
90. (2) RSPQ
91. (1) QSRP
92. (4) QSPR
93. (2) QSRP
94. (1) QPRS
95. (3) SQRP
96. (1) RPQS
97. (2) SPRQ
98. (1) SQPR
99. (3) RSQP
100. (3) QRPS
101. (3) SQPR
102. (3) QSRP
103. (2) RSPQ
104. (1) QPSR
105. (2) SPRQ
106. (1) QSRP
107. (4) RPSQ
108. (3) QSRP
109. (3) SPRQ
110. (3) RQPS
111. (1) SQPR
112. (1) QPSR
113. (2) PQRS
114. (2) SQRP
115. (4) PQRS
116. (3) SRPQ
117. (4) PSRQ
118. (1) QSRP
119. (2) SRQP
120. (3) SRPQ
121. (2) QPSR
122. (4) SPRQ
123. (1) SRPQ
124. (1) SRQP
125. (2) QPRS
126. (1) PRSQ
127. (1) SRPQ
128. (2) RPQS
129. (3) RQSP
130. (4) QPSR
131. (4) RQSP
132. (2) PRQS
133. (2) RPSQ
134. (3) QRSP
135. (1) RPSQ
136. (1) RPSQ
137. (3) SPRQ
138. (2) RSQP
139. (2) QSRP
140. (3) QPRS
141. (3) QRSP
142. (4) RPQS
143. (3) SPRQ
144. (1) RPQS
145. (2) RPSQ
146. (2) QPSR
147. (3) SPQR
148. (4) RPSQ
149. (4) RQPS
150. (1) SPRQ
151. (3) SRQP
152. (3) PRSQ
153. (1) RQPS
154. (3) QPSR
155. (2) SQPR
156. (4) PRSQ

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157. (2) QRPS
158. (3) RQSP
159. (2) SRPQ
160. (3) QSPR
161. (2) PSRQ
162. (1) QPRS
163. (1) QPSR
164. (4) RPSQ
165. (2) SPRQ
166. (1) SQPR
167. (3) QPRS
168. (1) QPSR
169. (4) SQRP
170. (3) RPQS
171. (4) SRQP
172. (1) QSRP
173. (4) RPQS
174. (3) SPRQ
175. (3) RPQS
176. (1) QSPR
177. (4) RQSP
178. (3) RPSQ
179. (1) SPRQ
180. (3) RQSP
181. (3) QSPR
182. (3) SPRQ
183. (1) RQSP
184. (3) SPQR
185. (4) SPRQ
186. (1) RQSP
187. (1) QPSR
188. (4) PRSQ
189. (4) QPSR
190. (1) RPSQ
191. (1) RSPQ
192. (1) QPSR
193. (2) SRPQ
194. (2) QSRP
195. (1) PRQS
196. (3) RPQS
197. (1) PRSQ
198. (3) RSQP
199. (1) QRSP
200. (3) SQPR
201. (1) RPQS
202. (3) RPSQ
203. (3) RPSQ
204. (2) PSRQ
205. (3) RPSQ
206. (2) RQPS
207. (4) RQPS
208. (1) QSRP
209. (1) RQPS
210. (4) QSPR
211. (3) QRPS
212. (2) RPSQ
213. (1) RPSQ
214. (2) QSPR
215. (2) PSQR
216. (1) PQSR
217. (3) PSQR
218. (2) SPRQ
219. (4) SPQR
220. (3) QPSR
221. (3) SPRQ
222. (2) QSPR
223. (2) RQPS
224. (1) RQPS
225. (3) RPSQ
226. (2) RPQS
227. (3) QRPS
228. (4) QRSP
229. (1) SPRQ
230. (2) PSRQ
231. (2) QSPR
232. (1) QSRP
233. (3) PRQS
234. (1) RPSQ
235. (3) SRQP
236. (2) QSRP
237. (2) QSRP
238. (1) RQSP
239. (2) PRSQ
240. (1) SRQP
241. (2) QPSR
242. (2) RPQS
243. (3) RQSP
244. (4) RPSQ
245. (1) QSPR
246. (1) QSPR
247. (3) RQPS
248. (2) RSPQ
249. (2) RQSP
250. (4) PQSR
251. (4) QSPR
252. (1) SRQP
253. (1) PRQS
254. (2) PRQS
255. (3) QPSR
256. (3) QRSP
257. (4) RSPQ
258. (2) QRPS
259. (2) QSPR
260. (2) BDCA
261. (1) BADC
262. (3) BADC
263. (1) CBAD
264. (2) DABC
265. (1) CBDA
266. (1) ACBD
267. (1) BDAC
268. (4) DACB
269. (1) CADB
270. (1) BADC
271. (1) CADB
272. (2) BCDA
273. (4) BACD
274. (1) CBAD
275. (1) CDBA
276. (4) CADB
277. (3) BDCA
278. (1) CABD
279. (4) BDAC
280. (1) BADC
281. (2) CADB
282. (3) DCBA
283. (1) BDCA
284. (1) CDAB
285. (4) CADB
286. (4) DABC
287. (3) CABD
288. (1) CABD
289. (4) CDAB
290. (3) CABD
291. (2) BDCA
292. (3) CBAD
293. (2) BACD
294. (4) BDAC
295. (1) DCBA
296. (2) CBAD
297. (1) BDAC
298. (2) CBAD
299. (1) DBAC
300. (1) CBDA
301. (2) BDAC
302. (1) DBAC
303. (1) BADC
304. (3) BADC
305. (4) BDAC
306. (2) CBAD
307. (3) BDAC
308. (2) CBDA
309. (2) CADB
310. (1) ADBC
311. (2) BADC
312. (3) CBAD
313. (2) DCBA
314. (1) BDAC
315. (4) CBDA
316. (2) ACDB
317. (1) BDCA
318. (2) DBCA
319. (2) BDCA
320. (4) SQRP
321. (1) PRSQ
322. (1) SPRQ
323. (3) SQPR
324. (3) QSPR
325. (3) QPSR
326. (3) SRPQ
327. (4) RPSQ
328. (1) QSPR
329. (4) RSPQ
330. (4) PQRS
331. (1) QSPR
332. (2) SQPR
333. (4) RSPQ
334. (1) QSRP
335. (1) PQRS
336. (3) PRQS
337. (1) RPQS
338. (1) RPSQ
339. (3) PQRS
340. (4) QPSR
341. (1) RSPQ
342. (3) RQPS
343. (3) SRPQ
344. (4) QSRP
345. (1) SQPR
346. (2) QPRS
347. (3) QRPS
348. (2) RSQP
349. (3) QRPS
350. (3) RSQP
351. (2) RPSQ
352. (2) RPSQ
353. (3) SPRQ
354. (1) QRSP
355. (4) QSPR
356. (4) SPQR
357. (1) QSRP
358. (3) RPSQ
359. (2) RPSQ
360. (2) SQPR
361. (4) QSPR
362. (4) SRQP
363. (4) QSRP
364. (4) SRPQ
365. (2) RQPS
366. (3) QSPR
367. (2) PQRS
368. (4) QSPR
369. (4) SRQP
370. (1) RQPS
371. (3) QPSR
372. (4) RPQS
373. (3) QSPR
374. (2) QSPR
375. (3) QSPR
376. (3) QSRP
377. (3) RQSP
378. (4) QSRP
379. (4) SPRQ
380. (2) SQPR
381. (2) PSQR
382. (1) RSPQ
383. (2) RPSQ
384. (3) QSRP
385. (4) RQSP
386. (1) QSRP
387. (2) RPSQ
388. (4) SPQR
389. (3) QSRP
390. (4) RQSP
391. (1) QSRP
392. (2) RPSQ
393. (4) SPQR
394. (1) RPQS
395. (4) SRQP
396. (1) SPRQ
397. (2) RPQS
398. (3) RPSQ
399. (1) QPSR
400. (1) QSPR
401. (1) RPSQ
402. (2) QPSR
403. (1) QSPR
404. (3) RQSP
405. (3) PRSQ
406. (4) QSPR
407. (3) QSPR
408. (3) SRQP
409. (3) QSPR
410. (2) SQPR
411. (4) SPRQ
412. (2) QPSR
413. (2) QRPS
414. (3) QSPR
415. (1) QPRS
416. (3) RPQS
417. (1) QSPR
418. (2) RPSQ
419. (2) SRPQ
420. (3) QSPR
421. (1) RQPS
422. (3) QSPR
423. (3) SQPR
424. (1) QPSR
425. (2) SPRQ
426. (3) QSRP
427. (1) SQPR
428. (2) SQPR
429. (2) RQSP
430. (3) QRPS
431. (4) RPQS
432. (2) RPSQ
433. (4) RPSQ
434. (4) RPSQ
435. (4) RQPS
436. (1) QRPS
437. (4) SQPR
438. (4) RQSP
439. (1) RSQP
440. (1) PRSQ
441. (2) QSRP
442. (4) SRPQ
443. (3) SPQR
444. (1) QRSP
445. (4) PSRQ
446. (4) SPQR
447. (3) QPSR
448. (3) RSQP
449. (3) SRPQ
450. (1) RPSQ
451. (2) RPSQ
452. (2) SPRQ
453. (4) RPSQ
454. (1) SRPQ
455. (3) SPRQ
456. (1) SPRQ
457. (2) RQSP
458. (2) PSRQ
459. (4) PQR
460. (3) PRQ
461. (1) PRQ
462. (2) PQR
463. (1) QSRP
464. (2) SRPQ
465. (3) SQRP
466. (4) RQPS
467. (2) RQPS
468. (3) QSRP
469. (4) SRQP
470. (2) SQP
471. (1) PRQS
472. (3) QSPR
473. (3) SQPR
474. (2) RQSP
475. (3) SPRQ
476. (2) QPRS
477. (2) QPRS
478. (4) RQSP
479. (3) RPSQ
480. (3) QSPR
481. (3) QSRP
482. (3) RPQS

p p p

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CLOZE TEST

Directions (1-10) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 1997)

The library, if used properly, is invaluable in helping you develop discernment. It is rich 1information that goes far beyond the 2 of any one text book or course. 3 your text book author does not make a particular 4 clear and you feel the need 5 another description in greater detail 6 in other words, go to the library and 7 other books on the subject. By calling 8 two or three writers dealing with the 9 topic, you will find some 10 of certain facts. In seeking additional sources, you will have gained immeasurably, for you will have seen what several experts perceive as being particularly important on a common subject.

1. (1) of (2) for (3) in (4) with
2. (1) pages (2) limits (3) confines (4) limitations
3. (1) If (2) While (3) When (4) Suppose
4. (1) information (2) entry (3) explanation (4) point
5. (1) for (2) of (3) to (4) about
6. (1) or (2) but (3) though (4) however
7. (1) verify (2) identify (3) check (4) collect
8. (1) for (2) up (3) forth (4) upon
9. (1) actual (2) specific (3) correct (4) same
10. (1) description (2) clarification (3) explanation (4) evidence

Directions (11-20) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Secstion Officer (Audit) Exam. 09.09.2001)

Mass communication is the delivery of 11, ideas and entert-ainment to thousands or millions of 12 simultaneously; it is a force with incalculable 13 on today's world. The 14 of mass comm-unication rests 15 the skills of the communicator to 16 the recipient's thinking, 17 stir emotions, to 18 him or her to 19. Mass communication is the one-to-one impact of one human intelligence upon 20, carried on thousand fold simultaneously among individuals who have no direct personal contact.

11. (1) items (2) news (3) advertisements (4) cartoons
12. (1) People (2) pictures (3) advertisements (4) items
13. (1) worth (2) impact (3) force (4) value
14. (1) dynamism (2) force (3) success (4) power
15. (1) against (2) under (3) to (4) upon
16. (1) stimulate (2) agitate (3) understand (4) minimize
17. (1) for (2) to (3) with (4) from
18. (1) encourage (2) persuade (3) discourage (4) endanger
19. (1) direction (2) function (3) action (4) mission
20. (1) another (2) people (3) man (4) women

Directions (21-30) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

Civilization, like (21), fall, not so much because of (22) of the enemy outside, as through the weakness and (23) within, Rome fell not because of the (24), they merely knocked (25) something that was already dead. The heart of Rome had (26) beating when the arms and legs were cut (27). We see something of this (28),. in India and China and in the case of the Arabs. The (29) of Arabian civilization was sudden even as their rise had been. In India and China the process is long-drawn (30) and it is not easy to spot it.

21. (1) states (2) kingdom (3) empires (4) buildings
22. (1) weakness (2) strength (3) power (4) tenacity
23. (1) disease (2) decease (3) decay (4) fortitude
24. (1) barbarity (2) barbarous (3) barbarians (4) Romans
25. (1) off (2) on (3) down (4) no word
26. (1) seized (2) rotated (3) ceased (4) started
27. (1) down (2) off (3) up (4) no word
28. (1) process (2) procedure (3) spectacle (4) scene
29. (1) downfall (2) death (3) collapse (4) dismemberment
30. (1) out (2) up (3) upon (4) no word

Directions (31-40) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given and indicate the correct alternative.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 14.12.2003)

Man has been tampering 31 the Ecosphere for a very 32 time and is forced to 33 that the environmental resources are 34. Environmental problems are 35 social problems. They begin with people as 36 and end with people as victims. Unplanned use of resource 37 resulted in the depletion of fossil fuels, 38 of air and water, deforestation which has resulted in 39 imbalance and draining away of national wealth 40 heavy expenditure on oil and power generation.

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31. (1) to (2) in
(3) with (4) for
32. (1) short (2) long
(3) small (4) tall
33. (1) see (2) look
(3) do (4) recognise
34. (1) plenty (2) scarce
(3) minute (4) enough
35. (1) really (2) coldly
(3) badly (4) happily
36. (1) effect (2) result
(3) cause (4) wisdom
37. (1) have (2) had
(3) being (4) has
38. (1) revolution (2) pollution
(3) resolution (4) evolution
39. (1) ecological (2) biological
(3) logical (4) chronological
40. (1) by (2) in
(3) out (4) through

Directions (41-50) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark you answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

It is summed up in a single word – Man. Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove man from the 41 and the root cause of hunger and 42 is abolished forever.

Man is the only 43 that consumes without 44. He does not give milk, he 45 not lay eggs, he is 46 to pull the plough, he cannot run 47 enough to catch rabbits. 48 he is lord of all the animals. He sets them to work, he gives back to them the bare 49 that will prevent them from 50 and the rest he keeps for himself.

41. (1) area (2) scene
(3) place (4) light
42. (1) overwork (2) work
(3) while (4) waste
43. (1) body (2) worm
(3) human (4) creature
44. (1) drinking (2) producing
(3) eating (4) sleeping
45. (1) does (2) do
(3) did (4) has done
46. (1) too idle (2) too strong
(3) too weak (4) too quick
47. (1) slow (2) fast
(3) idle (4) dull
48. (1) Yet (2) But
(3) Then (4) Thus
49. (1) Maximum (2) Minimum
(3) Average (4) Capacity
50. (1) Producing (2) Creating
(3) Eating (4) Striving

Directions (51-60) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)

Pythons are 51 non-venomous snakes found 52 in damp places or rocky ledges near marshes or in dense 53. They are considered to be the most primitive 54 the living snakes, 55 they retain the traces of hind limbs of a 56 era in the form 57 horny claw-like spurs, which are present 58 either side of 59 anus. These hind limbs are functionless 60 female pythons.

51. (1) small (2) tiny
(3) cute (4) huge
52. (1) mostly (2) rarely
(3) occasionally (4) hardly
53. (1) cities (2) jungles
(3) hills (4) towns
54. (1) between (2) in
(3) among (4) over
55. (1) so (2) because
(3) and (4) but
56. (1) by gone (2) latest
(3) present (4) recent
57. (1) in (2) for
(3) on (4) of
58. (1) over (2) above
(3) on (4) in
59. (1) the (2) a
(3) an (4) that
60. (1) with (2) among
(3) on (4) in

Directions (61-70) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

Man's basic aggressiveness is a fact and is the emotional factor for all the bloody violence that has marked human history since the beginning. His technology has never been as perfectly 61 as in the weapons he makes to 62 his brothers. The plough has changed very 63 in design from the time man took 64 cultivation. But swords have not become 65 and the rifle, with which one man kills another, is a 66 in comparison with the stone and 67 with which he used to 68 his adversaries in the earliest stage of civilisation. Nuclear 69 has designs that nature can never 70. They are wonders of technological creation.

61. (1) operated (2) implemented
(3) employed (4) deployed
62. (1) shoot (2) injure
(3) wound (4) kill
63. (1) much (2) little
(3) slightly (4) radically
64. (1) in (2) to
(3) into (4) over
65. (1) swordfishes
(2) penknives
(3) featherweights
(4) ploughshares
66. (1) miracle (2) masterpiece
(3) legend (4) model
67. (1) battleaxe (2) spear
(3) sword (4) stick
68. (1) slaughter (2) penalise
(3) reform (4) belabour
69. (1) bomb (2) science
(3) weaponry (4) research
70. (1) fabricate (2) generate
(3) formulate (4) emulate

Directions (71–80) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

Happy is the man who (71) the habit of reading when he is young. He has secured a life-long source of (72) instruction and inspiration. So long as he has his beloved books he need (73) feel lonely. He always has a pleasant (74) of leisure moments. He is the (75) of wealth more precious than gold. (76) indeed is the man who does not read and (77) is his life. (78) gives the high-

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est kind of pleasure. When we are (79) it is a healthy recreation to lose (80) in the company of books.

71. (1) owns (2) buys (3) acquires (4) takes
72. (1) pleasure (2) satisfaction (3) sadness (4) dejection
73. (1) always (2) ever (3) sometimes (4) never
74. (1) source (2) occupation (3) possession (4) relief
75. (1) possessor (2) loser (3) master (4) heir
76. (1) Rich (2) Lucky (3) Poor (4) Bad
77. (1) full (2) vacuum (3) empty (4) deep
78. (1) Writing (2) Speaking (3) Listening (4) Reading
79. (1) weak (2) fresh (3) sick (4) tired
80. (1) himself (2) ourselves (3) yourselves (4) themselves

Directions (81–90) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 11.12.2005)

The educational institutions established by the British and the Christian missionaries were primarily designed to propagate and promote the English language and the western 81. Their aim was also to produce such 82 who could man the lower levels of 83 British administrative hierarchy and remain ever loyal 84 the British rulers. The British educational policy 85 with eminent success in the matter of 86 its objectives. The majority of people 87 middle classes who went to these educational 88, did acquire some knowledge and skill which 89 sufficient enough to work as babus in these 90 offices.

81. (1) range (2) trade (3) culture (4) pride
82. (1) Indians (2) North-Indians (3) South-Indians (4) Rajputs
83. (1) the (2) a (3) an (4) now
84. (1) of (2) with (3) for (4) to
85. (1) served (2) met (3) planned (4) started
86. (1) performing (2) conducting (3) achieving (4) changing
87. (1) with (2) in (3) of (4) from
88. (1) departments (2) institutions (3) concerns (4) projects
89. (1) was (2) had (3) were (4) have
90. (1) rural (2) revenue (3) private (4) government

Directions (91-100) : In the following passage, there are blanks' each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each four words are suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

Gandhiji once said, "I would say that if the village perishes, India will perish too. India will be 91 more India. Her own mission in the world will get 92 The 93 of the village is possible only when it is no more 94 Industrialization on a mass scale will 95 lead to passive or active exploitation of the villagers as the problems 96 competition and marketing come in. Therefore, we have to 97 on the village being self-contained, manu-facturing mainly for use. Provided this character of the village industry is 98 there would be no objection to villagers using even the modern machines and tools that they can make and 99 to use. Only, they 100 not be used as a means of exploitation of others".

91. (1) certainly (2) scarcely (3) much (4) no
92. (1) lost (2) extension (3) elevated (4) flourished
93. (1) rehabilitation (2) pruning (3) revival (4) devastation
94. (1) denuded (2) exploited (3) contaminated (4) populated
95. (1) passionately (2) surprisingly (3) scarcely (4) necessarily
96. (1) forming (2) enhancing (3) between (4) of
97. (1) concentrate (2) ponder (3) imagine (4) ensure
98. (1) regained (2) neglected (3) maintained (4) thwarted
99. (1) prepare (2) afford (3) hesitate (4) propose
100. (1) can (2) could (3) need (4) should

Directions (101-110) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer-sheet.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

In India, from times immemorial', there __101__ been a common spiritual outlook on __102__ to which various races and religions __103__ made contributions. Thus a subtle but 104 thread of unity has been running __105__ through the infinite multiplicity of our __106__. For an analytical description of Indians __107__ cultural heritage, in the light of __108__ definition given above, it would be 109 to trace her cultural history of 110 thousand years.

101. (1) rather (2) have (3) has (4) had
102. (1) manner (2) life (3) happiness (4) behaviour
103. (1) have (2) has (3) are (4) is
104. (1) genuine (2) serious (3) strong (4) sincere
105. (1) out (2) on (3) in (4) all
106. (1) life (2) fortune (3) future (4) hope
107. (1) sole (2) special (3) common (4) actual
108. (1) the (2) a (3) new (4) its
109. (1) important (2) necessary (3) required (4) useful
110. (1) many (2) more (3) vivid (4) several

Directions (111-120) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (IInd Sitting)

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Of all the psychological problems (111) the-aged face, the most (112) are perhaps isolation and the (113) for adaptability. In addition to. This (114) handicaps and the diminishing number (115) social roles that are commonly (116) to the old, the aged (117) to cope with loss of the (118) career, standard of living, (119) and above all, people. The gloomy (120) through the obituaries for yet another friend who has gone is bad enough. The death of a spouse is often a blow from which the aged do not recover. The ability to come to terms with these changes is vitally important.

111. (1) which (2) whose
(3) that (4) who
112. (1) wonderful (2) difficult
(3) beautiful (4) interesting
113. (1) necessity (2) need
(3) claim (4) order
114. (1) mental (2) spiritual
(3) physical (4) financial
115. (1) in (2) on
(3) of (4) off
116. (1) made (2) presented
(3) available (4) given
117. (1) has (2) are
(3) had (4) have
118. (1) available (2) familiar
(3) known (4) unfamiliar
119. (1) home (2) office
(3) surroundings (4) environment
120. (1) look (2) view
(3) search (4) sight

Directions (121–130) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

The language problem is not solved by deciding the medium of instruction in the educational institutions. The problem of 121 between State Governments still 122. At present, each State Government is 123 the process of 124 the 125 language as the medium for 126 purposes. Then the need for a stable language for 127 communication 128. Moreover, the Central Government shall 129 adopt a particular language for 130 own official work.

121. (1) communication
(2) information
(3) intimation
(4) decision
122. (1) stays (2) remains
(3) resides (4) rests
123. (1) into (2) through
(3) with (4) in
124. (1) adapting (2) imposing
(3) thrusting (4) adopting
125. (1) local (2) mother
(3) regional (4) foreign
126. (1) governmental
(2) officious
(3) administrative
(4) religious
127. (1) inter-state (2) regional
(3) international (4) intra-state
128. (1) comes up (2) rises
(3) crops up (4) persists
129. (1) having to (2) have to
(3) had been (4) have been
130. (1) its (2) their
(3) our (4) his

Directions (131-140) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007 (IInd Sitting)

In most enterprises around the world, it is the information technology infrastructure that is undergoing the most rapid upgradation. Perhaps this is a direct result of the rate of (131) in the information technology industry, (132), with new (133) and business (134) invading our consciousness everyday. In this context, it is the (135) of this new technology that looms (136) as an issue (137) the chief information officers of end-user organisations. Given the (138) of magnitude (139) the investments required and associated (140) in human terms in order to effect change of this magnitude, this concern is hardly surprising.

131. (1) rejection
(2) growth
(3) obsolescence
(4) magnificence
132. (1) Where (2) Hence
(3) What (4) Since
133. (1) armies (2) agencies
(3) enemies (4) technologies
134. (1) relations (2) prospects
(3) applications (4) agreements
135. (1) absorption
(2) development
(3) delineation
(4) filtration
136. (1) large (2) wide
(3) across (4) close
137. (1) eluding (2) facing
(3) confounding (4) comprising
138. (1) order (2) priority
(3) quality (4) gravity
139. (1) in (2) on
(3) for (4) of
140. (1) choices (2) costs
(3) feelings (4) possibilities

Directions (141-150) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

A man can be physically 141 within stone walls and iron bars. His 142 of movement and action may thus be 143 . But his mind and spirit will 144 remain free. His hopes and 145 , ideals and ambitions will still remain with him. 146 tyranny or oppression can 147 the lover of liberty. The cruelty of the British, 148 , increased the zeal and 149 of the freedom fighters. No prison, no oppression can ever 150 the invincible spirit of man.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

141. (1) prevailed (2) prevented
(3) confined (4) limited
142. (1) want (2) freedom
(3) nature (4) way
143. (1) rejected (2) adjusted
(3) prevented (4) restricted
144. (1) seldom (2) often
(3) still (4) hardly
145. (1) aspirations
(2) attributes
(3) achievements
(4) needs
146. (1) all (2) little
(3) full (4) no
147. (1) prevent (2) prevail
(3) reduce (4) intimidate

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148. (1) only (2) rarely
(3) hardly (4) narrowly
149. (1) mind
(2) determination
(3) want
(4) discrimination
150. (1) kindle (2) lower
(3) reject (4) extinguish

Directions (151-160) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

When we visited the volcano it was in a state of 151. We stood near tip of the 152 on an irregular plane. It was heaped 153 stones and cinders and 154 rocks which had been regularly 155 out from the volcano.

During the volcanic eruption, large quantities of rocks and stones were hurled out from the summit in terrible 156. From the summit volumes 157 smoke and fountains of liquid fire 158 forth continuously. The smoke now white, now impenetrably black was 159 by a deep fiery roar. Stones 160 down and the molten lava moved on with a horrible sound.

151. (1) movement (2) eruption
(3) ejection (4) insertion
152. (1) point (2) summit
(3) path (4) curve
153. (1) on (2) in
(3) with (4) by
154. (1) slanting (2) curving
(3) pointed (4) big
155. (1) flung (2) toppled
(3) distanced (4) over-flown
156. (1) Calm (2) Confusion
(3) Horror (4) Speed
157. (1) in (2) about
(3) of (4) with
158. (1) flew (2) extracted
(3) poured (4) oozed
159. (1) together (2) turned
(3) stuck
(4) accompanied
160. (1) rose (2) ascended
(3) rained (4) poured

Directions (161–170) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 30.11.2008)

Scientists have developed an electronic circuit that 161 the wiring of the human brain in some ways – an achievement that 162 revolutio nalise computer science and 163 the understanding of how nature's most powerful 164 works. The 165 built on a 166 chip the size of a finger nail, is 167 from the thinking machines of science-fiction : For one thing it cannot 168, the way the 169 can. But researchers say it could 170 in better speech and object recognition by computers.

161. (1) imitates (2) mimics
(3) limits (4) expands
162. (1) shall (2) ought
(3) could (4) have
163. (1) exceed (2) improve
(3) impair (4) develop
164. (1) processor
(2) electronic system
(3) circuit
(4) brain
165. (1) computer (2) monitor
(3) system (4) circuit
166. (1) silicon (2) minute
(3) big (4) brown
167. (1) for (2) above
(3) beyond (4) far
168. (1) equate (2) teach
(3) learn (4) recognise
169. (1) computer (2) processor
(3) chip (4) brain
170. (1) yield (2) give
(3) respond (4) result

Directions (171 – 180) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out and the blanks have been numbered from 91 to 100. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)

The Aryans (171) about northern Asia and Europe over the wide grasslands. But as their numbers grew and the climate became drier and the land (172), there was not (173) food for all of them to eat. (174) they were forced to move to other parts of the world in search of (175). They spread out all over Europe and (176) to India, Persia and Mesopotamia. Thus we find that nearly all the people of Europe and northern India and Persia and Mesopotamia, although they differ so much (177) each other now, are really descendants from the same (178), the Aryans. Of course this was very long (179) and since then much has happened and races have got mixed up to a large extent. The Aryans are, (180), one great ancestral race of the people of the world today.

171. (1) wandered (2) wondered
(3) worked (4) worried
172. (1) grassful (2) green
(3) grassless (4) dead
173. (1) full (2) enough
(3) plenty (4) grass
174. (1) So (2) As
(3) Because (4) Yet
175. (1) riches (2) money
(3) shelter (4) food
176. (1) went (2) came
(3) come (4) has come
177. (1) to (2) with
(3) on (4) from
178. (1) friends (2) family
(3) ancestors (4) Aryans
179. (1) ago (2) time
(3) period (4) wait
180. (1) so (2) since
(3) therefore (4) but

Directions (181-190) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)

One of the myths relevant to the contemporary human condition is that of Prometheus. It has positive and optimistic 181. Man can better himself and aspire 182 higher worlds through his own efforts, 183, in the process, he may 184 terrible tribulations, wars, revolutions, tortures of the 185 and the spirit. Time and again he would be tempted to throw 186 the towel, or retire into 187 and to the dream world of drugs and 188. But he will not, if made of the 189 of Prometheus, be diverted. He will stick 190. his goal, as Prometheus did in stealing fire from the Gods, suffering

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terrible retribution for his pains.

181. (1) signals (2) morals
(3) echoes (4) undertones
182. (1) in (2) into
(3) to (4) after
183. (1) and (2) though
(3) yet (4) still
184. (1) resist (2) experience
(3) challenge (4) suffer
185. (1) heart (2) body
(3) mind (4) soul
186. (1) up (2) in
(3) away (4) off
187. (1) wilderness (2) meditation
(3) obscurity (4) passivity
188. (1) stimulants (2) luxuries
(3) delusions (4) deceptions
189. (1) stuff (2) material
(3) substance (4) blood
190. (1) by (2) to
(3) in (4) on

Directions (191-195) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-I)

I have always been nervous and keyed up at onset of any operation. With Louwtzie next to me, I became even more tense. There was a sense of (191) between us which did not belong in the theatre. It was something electrical, a sort of involuntary interlocking of our (192) selves, which she could not (193) any more than I would. Inevitably, this was a (194) at the operating table. The ritual of command and interlacing of hands and instruments demand a totally different (195).

191. (1) futility (2) consistency
(3) hostility (4) intimacy
192. (1) projected (2) protracted
(3) distracted (4) frustrated
193. (1) sever (2) help
(3) solve (3) suffer
194. (1) proposition (2) sufferance
(3) disturbance (4) contraction
195. (1) companionship
(2) partnership
(3) relationship
(4) studentship

Directions (196 – 205) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-I)

Hawthorne had not (196) this sudden dismissal. He (197) thought they would scold him as usual, (198) now he had no job. What (199) he tell Sophia ? Sophia (200) Hawthorne's wife. He had not told her (201) about his troubles (202) the office. How was he going to support her (203) himself from now on ? He walked home slowly. (204) his wife saw him, he (205) miserable.

196. (1) selected (2) attempted
(3) expected (4) detected
197. (1) has (2) was
(3) did (4) had
198. (1) and (2) because
(3) but (4) since
199. (1) will (2) was
(3) is (4) could
200. (1) is (2) and
(3) be (4) was
201. (1) anything (2) something
(3) each thing (4) nothing
202. (1) for (2) with
(3) at (4) by
203. (1) from (2) and
(3) without (4) against
204. (1) Then (2) Although
(3) When (4) However
205. (1) pretended (2) behaved
(3) looked (4) showed

Directions (206–215) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

Bollywood is the informal term (206) used for the Hindi-language film industry (207) in Mumbai, India. The term is (208) incorrectly used to refer to the (209) of Indian cinema; it is only a (210) of the Indian film industry. Bollywood is the (211) film producer in India and one of the largest (212) of film production in the (213). The name is a portmanteau of Bombay (the (214) name for Mumbai) and Hollywood, the (215) of the American film industry.

206. (1) ultimately (2) popularly
(3) singularly (4) deliberately
207. (1) constructed
(2) accommodated
(3) based
(4) dedicated
208. (1) often
(2) regularly
(3) intermittently
(4) less
209. (1) whole (2) all
(3) full (4) collection
210. (1) fraction (2) little
(3) sample (4) part
211. (1) active (2) largest
(3) fastest (4) negligible
212. (1) grounds (2) theatres
(3) studios (4) centres
213. (1) world (2) land
(3) area (4) state
214. (1) early (2) local
(3) former (4) political
215. (1) area (2) focus
(3) symbol (4) head

Directions (216–225) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alter natives given.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (Ist Sitting)

Science means knowledge, but not all knowledge is science. I know from my own eyesight that our dog Chippy likes papaya; I know from a book that Akbar was the (216) of Babar, and (217) in 1605; and I know (218) the radio that India did not do well in the (219) Test matches. We can call these (220) of knowledge, (221), but they are not science.

Science (222) with facts, but not with facts which have (223) to do with each other, like the facts about our dog, cricket and the Moghul ruler; those facts are not related (224) , and so have nothing (225) with science. Science starts with observation.

216. (1) grandson
(2) grandfather
(3) grand nephew
(4) son
217. (1) gone (2) died
(3) disappeared (4) absented
218. (1) on (2) in
(3) since (4) from

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219. (1) old (2) ordinary
(3) latest (4) outdated
220. (1) pieces (2) peace
(3) whole (4) block
221. (1) lies (2) charges
(3) facts (4) blame
222. (1) starts (2) stops
(3) passes (4) drives
223. (1) no (2) neither
(3) nor (4) nothing
224. (1) by that way
(2) in any way
(3) from the side
(4) in addition to
225. (1) to lie (2) to speak
(3) to sleep (4) to do

Directions (226 – 235) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (IInd Sitting)

Almost every full moon night, the officials in Andaman and Nicobar Islands take part in a cautious ritual. The tribesmen watch from a safe distance as the officials (226) the island in a boat (227) gifts for them. The islanders come (228) hesitantly only after the officials (229) dumped the coconuts brought (230) them onto the beach and begin (231) away from their small island. On some nights the tribals even (232) up enough courage to swim upto a few feet (233) from the boat. The officials maintain that they do (234) want to interfere with the way of life of the tribals. The islanders (235) heavily on the mainland for most goods.

226. (1) approach (2) depart
(3) present (4) absent
227. (1) coming (2) leaving
(3) carrying (4) relieving
228. (1) forward (2) backward
(3) sides (4) upward
229. (1) has (2) have
(3) had (4) be
230. (1) by (2) to
(3) in (4) for
231. (1) watching (2) seeing
(3) sailing (4) stopping
232. (1) leave (2) muster
(3) come (4) present
233. (1) correctly (2) distantly
(3) near (4) away
234. (1) no (2) neither
(3) not (4) nor
235. (1) spy (2) rely
(3) occupy (4) reply

Directions (236-245) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (Ist Sitting)

The Solar System has been a complicated wonder for the astronomers. This is a (236) to which we may never have the exact answer. Man has wondered (237) the age of the Earth (238) ancient times. There were all kinds of (239) that seemed to have the (240). But man could not begin to (241) about the question scientifically until about 400 years (242), when it was proved that the (243) revolved round the Sun and the Earth was a (244) of our Solar System, then scientists knew where to (245) .

236. (1) problem (2) question
(3) matter (4) query
237. (1) around (2) out
(3) about (4) on
238. (1) since (2) during
(3) around (4) from
239. (1) ideas (2) opinions
(3) stories (4) matters
240. (1) solution (2) novel
(3) book (4) answer
241. (1) read (2) think
(3) open (4) guess
242. (1) now (2) time
(3) then (4) ago
243. (1) Moon (2) time
(3) Earth (4) Mars
244. (1) part (2) division
(3) opening (4) centre
245. (1) end (2) begin
(3) think (4) work

Directions (246 – 255) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (IInd Sitting)

A (246) becomes a flowing stream only (247) there is continuity of (248) life in a society. In (249) words, a (250) culture comes into (251) when people (252) a continuous way of life. Such (253) expresses itself (254) various ways in common traditions and (255) of conduct.

246. (1) civilization (2) culture
(3) idea (4) philosophy
247. (1) at (2) what
(3) when (4) as
248. (1) individual (2) nature's
(3) society's (4) collective
249. (1) different (2) difficult
(3) other (4) many
250. (1) distinctive (2) unique
(3) clear (4) foggy
251. (1) phase (2) existence
(3) action (4) thinking
252. (1) develop (2) create
(3) follow (4) end
253. (1) inconsistency
(2) uniqueness
(3) greatness
(4) continuity
254. (1) in (2) of
(3) with (4) at
255. (1) rules (2) regulations
(3) norms (4) laws

Directions (256–265) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I)

Martin Luther King, Jr., was born Michael Luther King, Jr., (256) his grandfather had his name (257) to Martin. Martin Luther attended segregated public schools in Georgia, (258) from high school at the age of fifteen; he received the B.A. degree in 1948 (259) Morehouse College, a distinguished Negro institution of Atlanta from which both his father and grandfather had graduated. After three years of (260) study at Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania where he was elected president of a (261) white senior class, he was awarded the B.D. in 1951. (262) a fellowship won at Ebenezer he enrolled in graduate studies at Boston University, completing his residence (263) the doctorate in 1953 and receiving the degree in 1955. In Boston he (264) and married Coretta Scott, a young woman of (265) intellectual and artistic attainments.

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256. (1) and (2) so
(3) since (4) but
257. (1) given (2) changed
(3) become (4) made
258. (1) Graduating (2) Finishing
(3) Graduated (4) Finished
259. (1) in (2) from
(3) by (4) with
260. (1) theological (2) intellectual
(3) educational (4) psychological
261. (1) predetermined
(2) predominantly
(3) significantly
(4) somewhat
262. (1) From (2) By
(3) With (4) Through
263. (1) for (2) of
(3) about (4) to
264. (1) saw (2) eloped
(3) met (4) watched
265. (1) common (2) particular
(3) uncommon (4) general

Directions (266-275) : In the following passage, some of the w-ords have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(FCI Assistant Grade-II
Exam. 22.01.2012 Paper-I)

Broadly speaking letters may be said to 266 into two classes, the formal and 267. Formal letters 268 of official or business matters and are 269 to an employer, officials of a department or institutions. Letters to the 270 of a newspaper also belong to this class. In fact, all 271 using formal pattern is of this category. The 272 has to be precisely stated. It must be 273 in style and quite 274. No 275 element has any place in it.

266. (1) fall (2) rise
(3) escape (4) describe
267. (1) affectionate (2) personal
(3) foreign (4) official
268. (1) deal (2) contain
(3) apprise (4) consist
269. (1) respected (2) addressed
(3) prayed (4) typed
270. (1) publisher (2) salesman
(3) editor (4) printer
271. (1) correspondence
(2) writing
(3) columns
(4) articles
272. (1) objection (2) criticism
(3) essay (4) language
273. (1) lucid (2) high
(3) florid (4) descriptive
274. (1) critical (2) creative
(3) subjective (4) objective
275. (1) divisive (2) wicked
(3) personal (4) untidy

Directions (276–285) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

FCI Assistant Grade-III
Exam. 25.02.2012 (Paper-I)
North Zone (Ist Sitting)

"Quit India" came not from the lips but the aching hearts of millions. In this open rebellion, the Inidan 276 reached its climax. The British were not only 277 by it, but also were obliged to quit unilaterally. The importance of Quit India can be 278 from Lord Linlithgow's statement, "I am engaged here in meeting by far the most 279 rebellion since that of 1857, the gravity and extent of which we have so far 280 from the world for reasons of military security." Still more significant was Churchill's gloomy disclosure to the King Emperor that, "the idea of 281 of power had become an admitted 282 in the minds of British party leaders." Although his public statements were diametrically opposite. The 283 created by Quit India made the British 284 that they could no longer keep India in 285.

276. (1) freedom (2) patriotism
(3) liberation (4) revolution
277. (1) threatened (2) inspired
(3) attacked (4) impressed
278. (1) diffused (2) gauged
(3) established (4) determined
279. (1) trivial (2) magnificent
(3) serious (4) auspicious
280. (1) excluded (2) elicited
(3) prevented (4) concealed
281. (1) transfer (2) seizure
(3) grabbing (4) retainment
282. (1) tactics (2) fantasy
(3) inevitability (4) occurrence
283. (1) violence (2) taboos
(3) vengeance (4) anarchy
284. (1) imagine (2) pretend
(3) realise (4) anxious
285. (1) power (2) bondage
(3) exile (4) suspense

Directions (286–295) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 31.08.2008)

286 the common 287, the ostrich does not bury its head in the sand to 288 danger. An ostrich can run 289 a speed of forty – five miles 290 hour, kick powerfully and 291 aggressively 292 its beak. As the 293 and fastest bird in the world, it 294 need to 295 its head.

286. (1) In keeping with
(2) As per
(3) According to
(4) Contrary to
287. (1) fact (2) view
(3) expectation (4) belief
288. (1) resist (2) avoid
(3) face (4) encounter
289. (1) with (2) for
(3) at (4) to
290. (1) one (2) per
(3) a (4) every
291. (1) peck (2) play
(3) push (4) poke
292. (1) on (2) through
(3) with (4) by
293. (1) larger (2) largest
(3) more large (4) large
294. (1) doesn't (2) did
(3) does (4) didn't
295. (1) put (2) cover
(3) shield (4) bury

Directions (296-305) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 02.08.2009)

Experts are beginning to suspect that one of the major 296 of crime in modern cities is the actual design of the city. Oscar Newman, a professor of architecture, in his book titled "Defensible Space" has 297 the results of his research on this question. The effect of environment 298 crime is twofold.

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Prof. Newman's research shows that some buildings may encourage people not only to interfere but to allow crimes to 299. Crowded apartments in a huge block bring people physically together but isolate them 300. People living in what is 301, one building with a common entry fell isolated within their own apartments.

They are unconcerned 302 their neighbours. Some years ago, a girl was stabbed to death 303 a period of half an hour, while hundreds of people living in the block 304 without interfering, without even calling the police.

The other obvious effect of the design of buildings is that it affords room for crimes. Hidden nooks and corners, spaces between buildings out of 305 are convenient spots where crimes can be committed without the fear of detection.

296. (1) expositions (2) causes
(3) theories (4) results
297. (1) published (2) printed
(3) predicted (4) pasted
298. (1) on (2) in
(3) over (4) about
299. (1) witness (2) show
(3) appear (4) happen
300. (1) spiritually (2) congnitively
(3) intellectually (4) mentally
301. (1) essentially (2) deliberately
(3) accidentally (4) ideologically
302. (1) for (2) with
(3) about (4) at
303. (1) between (2) through
(3) over (4) across
304. (1) viewed (2) studied
(3) observed (4) watched
305. (1) sight (2) vision
(3) visual (4) observation

Directions (306 – 315) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade'C' &'D') Exam. 26.09.2010)

There is nothing which a man of strong will cannot achieve. Will-power is the sure hypnotism that (306) all obstacles that (307) our progress. A man of strong will is always (308), while one who is weak in will has to (309) many failures. "Nothing ventured, nothing gained (310) be an excellent rule of conduct, but no strong will, no (311) is the greatest (312) of life. All difficulties melt away before a (313) mind. Very often we attribute our (314) to chance, fate or stars. We blame our luck, but (315) do we examine our minds, the weakness of which is really responsible for our failures.

306. (1) overcomes (2) prevents
(3) skips (4) avoids
307. (1) advance (2) hinder
(3) accelerate (4) help
308. (1) eventful (2) fearful
(3) successful (4) powerful
309. (1) avoid (2) omit
(3) overcome (4) face
310. (1) could (2) would
(3) may (4) should
311. (1) profit (2) success
(3) loss (4) result
312. (1) principal (2) aim
(3) principle (4) goal
313. (1) weak (2) heroic
(3) chief (4) disturbed
314. (1) advancement (2) progress
(3) strength (4) failures
315. (1) rarely (2) frequently
(3) suddenly (4) quickly

Directions (316 – 325) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)

A seminar is generally a form of (316) interaction, either at an academic (317) or a commercial or (318) organisation. It has the function of (319), small groups for (320) meetings, focusing each time on some (321) subject, in which everyone present is (322) to participate. This is often(323) through an ongoing dialogue with a seminar (324) or instructor. Normally participants must not be (325) in the field under discussion.

316. (1) academic (2) social
(3) informal (4) artificial
317. (1) institution
(2) intermission
(3) intervention
(4) interference
318. (1) provincial (2) proverbial
(3) professional (4) progressive
319. (1) bringing out
(2) bringing together
(3) bringing among
(4) bringing off
320. (1) recurring (2) repeating
(3) reverting (4) reforming
321. (1) particular (2) partial
(3) previous (4) prevented
322. (1) entrusted (2) encouraged
(3) enlarged (4) endured
323. (1) accomplished
(2) acknowledged
(3) acquainted
(4) acquired
324. (1) follower (2) member
(3) leader (4) associate
325. (1) professional (2) teacher
(3) starter (4) beginners

Directions (326-335) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010 (Ist Sitting)

There are certainly some things in common between science and religion. Both want the (326) of mankind. Only their ways and (327) are different. Then, both of them (328) to have truth as their basis. Religion (329) that the truth it (330) should be believed in with a blind (331) . Science says that it should be studied, (332), tested and only then relied upon. If during (333) some new truth or new aspect of the truth (334), science is ready to accept (335). But religion is not ready for research, experiment and change in whatever has already been accepted or revealed.

326. (1) goodwill (2) goodness
(3) welfare (4) best
327. (1) manner
(2) demonstration
(3) style
(4) methods
328. (1) say (2) claim
(3) assure (4) promise

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329. (1) wants (2) promotes
(3) shows (4) forces
330. (1) proclaims (2) announces
(3) creates (4) ensures
331. (1) belief (2) mind
(3) faith (4) trust
332. (1) touched (2) felt
(3) seen (4) probed
333. (1) hypothesis
(2) research
(3) meditation
(4) concentration
334. (1) emerges (2) comes
(3) presents (4) revealed
335. (1) these (2) this
(3) it (4) them

Directions (336 – 345) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting)

Indu 'didda' loved to wear saris. Her (336) collections, which Sonia inherited, were remarkable for not only (337) taste, but also the (338) of weaves and traditional representations. I do not think any other public figure (339) the first five decades after independence was so (340) to acquire saris of distinct (341) as 'didda' did. (342) you noticed this fact when meeting her, you not only joined her circle of (343) persons on traditional textiles, (344) also got a chance to bring her (345) to the cause you were espousing. Now this was very rare.

336. (1) private (2) peculiar
(3) personnel (4) particular
337. (1) extravagant (2) worthy
(3) good (4) suitable
338. (1) uniformity (2) mixture
(3) extent (4) variety
339. (1) with (2) in
(3) for (4) since
340. (1) keen (2) attracted
(3) earnest (4) ehthusiastic
341. (1) base (2) wave
(3) weave (4) length
342. (1) When (2) Also
(3) If (4) But
343. (1) snobbish
(2) knowledgeable
(3) smart
(4) wonderful
344. (1) hence (2) so
(3) thus (4) but
345. (1) notice (2) attention
(3) observation (4) concern

Directions (346 – 355) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 09.01.2011)

India and 25 other countries agreed to the Copenhagen Accord even as other developing countries accepted it as an irreversible decision later. The Accord came out of (346) bargaining lasting almost 20 hours among (347) of governments of some of the most (348) countries of the world. At the (349) of the day on Saturday, India (350) to have given ground on some (351) but blocked intrusion on other red lines. It had become (352) within the first week of the (353) that the best, even the four emerging and (354) economies of the developing world were going to defend the (355) economic resource sharing regimes.

346.(1) difficult (2) hard
(3) easy (4) early
347. (1) rulers (2) kings
(3) heads (4) chiefs
348.(1) influential (2) corrupted
(3) useless (4) beautiful
349. (1) middle (2) evening
(3) night (4) end
350. (1) proved (2) appeared
(3) viewed (4) cleared
351. (1) materials (2) thoughts
(3) issues (4) discussions
352. (1) evident (2) ambiguous
(3) vague (4) indecisive
353. (1) accord (2) talks
(3) issues (4) thoughts
354. (1) economic (2) political
(3) powerful (4) praiseworthy
355. (1) expected (2) existing
(3) resultant (4) consequential

Directions (356 – 365) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)

When Anil passed his final university examination and got his (356) he decided to (357) and invited all his friends to a party to be (358) the following Sunday. He spent most of that Saturday (359) things ready and at 7.40 the first guest arrived. After that a steady (360) of people (361) and Anil was busy chatting to people and introducing them to one another. Anil had a wide (362) of friends and not everyone at the party knew everyone (363). 'A party is always a good way to break the (364) and get people talking', Anil thought. The party soon got going and there was a feeling of relief at the (365) that the examinations were over and that a long summer holiday lay ahead.

356. (1) licence
(2) bachelorhood
(3) degree
(4) diploma
357. (1) celebrate
(2) feast
(3) entertain
(4) commemorate
358. (1) planned (2) celebrated
(3) offered (4) held
359. (1) preparing (2) putting
(3) getting (4) doing
360. (1) stream (2) current
(3) river (4) movement
361. (1) turned out (2) turned up
(3) turned in (4) turned down
362. (1) number (2) group
(3) circle (4) round
363. (1) else (2) other
(3) different (4) person
364. (1) silence (2) atmosphere
(3) monotony (4) ice
365. (1) subject (2) point
(3) fact (4) matter

Directions (366–375) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)

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Petroleum is the name of the (366) oil that comes from (367) the ground and from the oil wells. From this crude oil, we get the various (368) that drive ships, aircraft and many other forms of land (369). The quantities needed are (370), So countries that have their own oil fields are (371). The (372) of oil in many parts of the Middle East has brought great (373) to countries that were, fifty years ago, very (374). Now-a days without petroleum, commerce and industry are not (375).

366. (1) refined (2) engine
(3) mineral (4) cooking
367. (1) in (2) under
(3) over (4) into
368. (1) fuels (2) liquids
(3) spirits (4) gases
369. (1) communication
(2) connection
(3) transport
(4) development
370. (1) slight (2) moderate
(3) minute (4) immense
371. (1) wise (2) fortunate
(3) good (4) civilized
372. (1) discovery (2) invention
(3) preparation (4) creation
373. (1) fame (2) strength
(3) wealth (4) confidence
374. (1) weak (2) poor
(3) insignificant (4) sick
375. (1) possible (2) fortunate
(3) successful (4) reliable

Directions (376–380) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC CISF Constable (GD) Exam. 05.06.2011)

There 376 in the city of Ujjain, a poor tailor, 377 Ramphal. As he was very poor, he 378 to live and work in one little room with his wife and 379 three small children. The children fought 380 each other and made so much noise.

376. (1) lived (2) stayed
(3) inhabited (4) existed
377. (1) famous (2) named
(3) known (4) titled
378. (1) wished (2) liked
(3) had (4) wanted
379. (1) few (2) a few
(3) their (4) some
380. (1) to (2) upon
(3) for (4) with

Directions (381 – 400) : In the following two passages some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 16.10.2011)

PASSAGE I

I am delighted to see here the dignitaries representing their great countries. Their presence among us is a symbol of 381 in our efforts towards creating a sense of brotherhood among man. Our primary objective is promoting love and 382 . We have to work towards 383 fear and mistrust. It is an admitted fact that violence is not 384 in the present world. Peace and love are major 385 of life. They are 386 upon each other. Each is 387 without the other. Peace cannot possibly be achieved without 388 in man, the subtle feelings of real love for his fellow human beings. And this is not possible unless man becomes 389 of his own place in the universe. Human self is a highly important 390 of human nature.

381. (1) commonality (2) community
(3) solidarity (4) sympathy
382. (1) harmony
(2) balance
(3) correspondence
(4) agreement
383. (1) stamping (2) eradicating
(3) terminating (4) abolishing
384. (1) maintainable (2) workable
(3) sustainable (4) supportable
385. (1) portion (2) fixing
(3) section (4) ingredients
386. (1) coexistent
(2) interdependent
(3) reliable
(4) symbiotic
387. (1) impartial (2) undone
(3) unfinished (4) incomplete
388. (1) awakening (2) realizing
(3) emerging (4) arising
389. (1) known (2) familiar
(3) aware (4) acquainted
390. (1) parcel
(2) aspect
(3) characterization
(4) view

PASSAGE II

I think the main reason for the alarming number of childhood suicides is 391 the excessive pressure placed on children to study 392 they may compete successfully 393 others when they grow 394 and achieve worldly respect and 395position. The main reason is that 396 are given on high purpose 397 believe in. Children today are 398 to be cynics – at an age when they 399 an absolute need for 400 of some kind.

391. (1) but (2) not
(3) only (4) just
392. (1) what (2) whatever
(3) that (4) everything
393. (1) for (2) from
(3) to (4) with
394. (1) up (2) big
(3) fair (4) tall
395. (1) low (2) high
(3) equal (4) similar
396. (1) children (2) we
(3) they (4) you
397. (1) at all (2) to
(3) they (4) they can
398. (1) told (2) taught
(3) brought up (4) asked
399. (1) had (2) see
(3) have (4) perceive
400. (1) ideals (2) idols
(3) heroes (4) icons

Directions (401–410) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (North Zone)

Even during that cold winter afternoon, the postman was slowly pushing his bicycle up the hill that led out to the village. He was walking very (401) because there was a lot of ice on the ground. He had only one letter to (402). This was for an (403) lady who lived at the (404) of the hill. Everyone (405) her 'grandmother'. She had lived alone (406) since her daugh-

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ter had emigrated (407) Australia many years (408). She (409) used to invite the postman for a cup of tea (410) he read her letters.

401. (1) briskly (2) slowly
(3) fast (4) leisurely
402. (1) post (2) handover
(3) deliver (4) give
403. (1) ancient (2) important
(3) old (4) illiterate
404. (1) foot (2) top
(3) end (4) mouth
405. (1) called (2) named
(3) branded (4) designated
406. (1) even (2) ever
(3) about (4) all
407. (1) for (2) about
(3) in (4) to
408. (1) since (2) after
(3) before (4) away
409. (1) always (2) rarely
(3) frequently (4) occasionly
410. (1) always (2) while
(3) sometimes (4) often

Directions (411-420) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (North Zone)

The word 'ticket' is (411) to every language in India. (412) those who are actively (413) in the political process (414) a ticket as permission to (415) an election as candidate (416) a political party. The (417), if elected, sits in the (418) assembly, or any other (419) for which he/she contests, as (420) of that party.

411. (1) general (2) peculiar
(3) common (4) familiar
412. (1) so (2) but
(3) and (4) since
413. (1) involved (2) seen
(3) leading (4) attracted
414. (1) look (2) interpret
(3) interfere (4) interrupt
415. (1) stand in (2) campaign
(3) vote (4) contest
416. (1) inside (2) of
(3) for (4) to
417. (1) leader (2) party
(3) candidate (4) ticket
418. (1) legislative (2) legal
(c) political (4) electoral
419. (1) body (2) election
(3) party (4) institute
420. (1) candidate
(2) participant
(3) representative
(4) interpreter

Directions (421-430) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

It was a sudden decision. Three of us, all (421) in the hostel, decided to travel by train to (422) and witness the Republic Day Parade. The station was heavily (423) and there was a long queue before the ticket counter. (424) pretended sickness and persuaded the man nearest to the (425) to buy three more tickets – one for him and (426) for his sisters. No problem, therefore, in buying tickets. (427) train was already at the platform and there was (428) mad rush among the passengers to get on the coaches. Hari would not be worried by (429). He asked (430) to jump over the bumper between two coaches to get on to the other side.

421. (1) roommates (2) strangers
(3) classmates (4) friends
422. (1) Calcutta (2) Hyderabad
(3) Chennai (4) Delhi
423. (1) guarded (2) thronged
(3) crowded (4) filled
424. (1) She (2) Hari
(3) They (4) You
425. (1) door (2) window
(3) counter (4) enhance
426. (1) three (2) four
(3) one (4) two
427. (1) The (2) A
(3) An (4) No
428. (1) a (2) an
(3) the (4) not
429. (1) things (2) everything
(3) anything (4) something
430. (1) them (2) us
(3) we (4) they

Directions (431–440) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

Everyone considers food, shelter, clothing and medical care to be the basic needs for a comfortable living. Even the government accepts this and (431) to provide all these. But very (432) people know that energy required for (433) and heating is also one of (434) basic needs. We are all aware (435) our country has achieved self-sufficiency in (436) but we have to go a (437) way (438) in order to (439) sufficiency in the (440) of energy.

431. (1) assures (2) loves
(3) hates (4) promises
432. (1) little (2) small
(3) few (4) less
433. (1) cooking (2) living
(3) eating (4) sleeping
434. (1) theirs (2) such
(3) a (4) our
435. (1) this (2) that
(3) what (4) how
436. (1) food (2) resources
(3) weapon (4) heating
437. (1) some (2) all
(3) long (4) hard
438. (1) but (2) bet
(3) out (4) yet
439. (1) provide (2) serve
(3) achieve (4) garner
440. (1) field (2) terrain
(3) sector (4) space

Directions (441-450) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone)

The true elixir of life near to our hands is the commonest of all liquids, plain water. It has __441__ a role of vast significance in __442__ the

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course of earth's history and __443__ to play the leading role in the __444__ of life on the surface of our __445__ . Indeed, there is nothing here which __446__ so much to the beauty of the __447__as water, be it just a little __448__ trickling over the rocks or a __449__ pond by the way side where animals __450__ their thirst.

441. (1) done (2) played
(3) created (4) developed
442. (1) shaping (2) solving
(3) preventing (4) uplifting
443. (1) decides (2) continues
(3) prepares (4) refuses
444. (1) movement (2) drama
(3) scene (4) future
445. (1) star
(2) constellation
(3) planet
(4) sea
446. (1) deduces (2) adds
(3) detracts (4) brightens
447. (1) countryside (2) river
(3) humanbeings (4) skies
448. (1) river (2) stream
(3) waterfalls (4) well
449. (1) dirty (2) short
(3) huge (2) little
450. (1) complete (2) quench
(3) pamper (4) destroy

Directions (451 – 460) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (Delhi Zone)

Twenty million years ago, our immediate ancestors probably still lived in the trees. After we came (451) from the trees, we evolved an upright (452); our hands were more useful, being (453).We possessed agility and an excellent binocular (454). We had, in course of time, (455) many of the preconditions required for (456) tools. Moreover, there was now a real (457) in possessing a large brain and (458) communicating complex thoughts. Anyway, other things (459) equal, it is better to be smart (460) to be stupid.

451. (1) across (2) under
(3) into (4) down
452. (1) `posture (2) position
(3) pose (4) posterior
453. (1) free (2) tight
(3) loose (4) lazy
454. (1) vision (2) skill
(3) tools (4) ability
455. (1) lost (2) acquired
(3) demanded (4) forgotten
456. (1) making (2) doing
(3) sharpening (4) breaking
457. (1) use (2) pride
(3) advantage (4) right
458. (1) in (2) about
(3) upon (4) on
459. (1) was (2) being
(3) been (4) are
460. (1) not (2) rather
(3) than (4) unless

Directions (461 – 470) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

Just sixty-five million years ago our ancestors were the most unprepossessing of mammals-creatures with the size and intelligence of moles or tree shrews. The earth then (461) full of awesome, nightmarish lizards which (462) virtually every ecological niche. Some of (463) had very large brains, an upright (464) and two little front legs very much (465) hands, which they used dexterously to (466) small animals for dinner. But then (467) did not survive. Sadly, in one (468) event every one of them was (469) . And no one knows what wiped (470) the dinosaurs.

461. (1) was (2) is
(3) being (4) been
462. (1) created (2) emptied
(3) filled (4) threatened
463. (1) which (2) whom
(3) them (4) who
464. (1) posture (2) pose
(3) position (4) posterior
465. (1) as (2) like
(3) than (4) about
466. (1) frighten (2) catch
(3) drive (4) chase
467. (1) monkeys (2) moles
(3) tree shrews (4) dinosaurs
468. (1) insignificant
(2) catastrophic
(3) unpleasant
(4) enlivening
469. (1) survived (2) participated
(3) destroyed (4) separated
470. (1) out (2) on
(3) of (4) away

Directions (471-480) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

Ants play an important part in the __471__ of nature. They eat a large __472__of insects and so help keep them __473__ becoming too plentiful. In the tropics, ants eat more __474__ half the termites hatched each year. Ants, in __475__ are an important __476__ source for birds. Frogs, lizards and many other animals also feed __477__ ants.

Ants are __478__ helpful and harmful to farmers. Some kinds of ants aid farmers by killing insects that __479__ crops. Ants that dig underground nests __480__ the soil. They break up, loosen and mix the soil.

471. (1) destruction (2) creation
(3) formation (4) balance
472. (1) quantity (2) number
(3) size (4) weight
473. (1) from (2) to
(3) at (4) in
474. (1) less (2) or
(3) than (4) rather
475. (1) environment (2) trees
(3) nature (4) ground
476. (1) food (2) energy
(3) treasure (4) land
477. (1) our (2) up
(3) for (4) on
478. (1) once (2) largely
(3) both (4) really
479. (1) fertilise (2) nourish
(3) damage (4) cause
480. (1) impoverish (2) improve
(3) ruin (4) indulge

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Directions (481–505) : In the following three passages some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam.04.08.2011 Paper-II)

PASSAGE - I

The last decade has been 481 for management education and development. When the economies of most western countries were 482 in the early 1980's there were 483 cuts both in corporate training and in higher education. During the boom years of the mid 1980's there were some 484 in both areas. In the early 1990's industrialized countries were in the 485 of another severe recession and a 486 retrenchment was to be reasonably 487 throughout the training world. But this has not been the case so far. Many leading companies are 488 their belief in training as the key to future competitiveness and governments are 489 an era of rapid 490 in higher education.

481. (1) dogmatic (2) paradoxical
(3) praiseworthy (4) outstanding

482. (1) galvanized (2) developing
(3) faltering (4) privatised

483. (1) judicious (2) marginal
(3) proportionate (4) severe

484. (1) reactions (2) slashing
(3) pro-activity (4) curiosity

485. (1) area (2) grip
(3) context (4) mood

486. (1) critical (2) profound
(3) slight (4) tough

487. (1) fabricated (2) advocated
(3) projected (4) expected

488. (1) asserting (2) rejecting
(3) managing (4) criticising

489. (1) establishing (2) encouraging
(3) circulating (4) preaching

490. (1) degradation
(2) communication
(3) exhibition
(4) expansion

PASSAGE -II

One of the oldest cities of Asia, Srinagar is known for its unique wooden architecture. Its 491 network of narrow streets amid multi-storey wooded houses 492 out its waterways, make it look like medieval Islamic 493 centres. The large-scale demolition of traditional buildings and bazaars 494 the quest for modernity have, however, 495 to their disappearance.

491. (1) expansive (2) extensive
(3) extended (4) expended

492. (1) open (2) opened
(3) opening (4) opined

493. (1) urban (2) village
(3) rural (4) country

494. (1) in (2) inside
(3) on (4) into

495. (1) lead (2) led
(3) conformed (4) caused

PASSAGE - III

More than 7,000 people died within a matter of days when toxic gas leaked 496 a chemical plant in Bhopal, India. The leak began late at night and 497 for several hours unnoticed. Since then, 498 to the toxins created by the leak has resulted in innumerable deaths. Many more are sick and 499 to live normal lives. Despite trying to get 500 for the disaster, the people have seen no real attempt to compensate them. The company involved, UCC, has publicly 501 all responsibility for the leak. No one till date has been held 502 . Was it the 503 of the machinery or simply human error ? Many questions remain 504. The investigation has been dealt with in a very 505 manner.

496. (1) in (2) at
(3) of (4) by

497. (1) continued (2) started
(3) proceeded (4) went

498. (1) experience
(2) introduction
(3) exposure
(4) acquaintance

499. (1) struggling (2) fighting
(3) grappling (4) learning

500. (1) finances
(2) compensation
(3) money
(4) payment

501. (1) blocked (2) refused
(3) forbidden (4) denied

502. (1) guilty (2) responsible
(3) accounting (4) trustworthy

503. (1) closure (2) insolvency
(3) stopping (4) failure

504. (1) unattempted
(2) unapologetic
(3) unanswered
(4) unreturned

505. (1) callous (2) cruel
(3) hard (4) thick skinned

Directions (506 –530) : In the following three passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II)

PASSAGE I

If you prefer mountains (506) deserts, try Darjeeling, West Bengal's hill resort that (507) at the foothills of the mighty Himalayas. (508), while in Bengal, if your spirit of adventure gets the better of you, (509) the ferry to the Sunderbans, the world's largest delta. But if these places do not attract you, there's Bhutan, the quiet Himalayan Kingdom, (510) West Bengal.

506. (1) against (2) from
(3) with (4) to

507. (1) nestles (3) cuddles
(2) sleeps (4) rests

508. (1) so (2) and
(3) but (4) since

509. (1) ask (2) take
(3) pick (4) pay

510. (1) adjoining (2) surrounding
(3) skirting (4) bordering

PASSAGE II

No communication has ever provided so many people with as (511) a range of new (512) as television has. Without (513) their homes, people can watch Government officials (514) important functions and see how people in (515) lands look and live. Television takes its (516) to deserts, jungles and even the sea floor. Television gives us a (517) of real life tragedy as when it comes to the (518) of war, natural disasters and poverty. It also (519) moments of great triumph, such as when the astronaut just (520) his foot on the moon.

511. (1) large (2) wide
(3) many (4) broad

512. (1) experiences (3) incidents
(2) happenings (4) anecdotes

513. (1) parting (2) moving
(3) departing (4) leaving

514. (1) perform (2) accomplish
(3) pursue (4) achieve

515. (1) far out (2) far off
(3) by far (4) far and wide

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516. (1) watchers (2) audience
(3) viewers (4) spectators
517. (1) glimpse (2) glance
(3) look (4) sight
518. (1) wounded (2) army
(3) victims (4) soldiers
519. (1) ceases (2) captures
(3) seizes (4) catches
520. (1) set (2) put
(3) kept (4) placed

PASSAGE III

An archaeologist studies the (521) and from the (522) he finds, he is able to (523) the daily lives of men and women who lived thousands of years ago. He makes a (524) study of those things which those men and women left (525) them. From the (526) he judges the size of the animals their owners could kill, from their tools he learns what (527) they had mastered and from their pots, needles and combs, he (528) the domestic skills of their (529). Thus it has been possible to write a generally (530) account of human evolution going back some half a million years.

521. (1) rocks (2) history
(3) past (4) future
522. (1) witness (2) evidence
(3) knowledge (4) matters
523. (1) create (2) build-up
(3) rebuild (4) reconstruct
524. (1) scientific (2) historic
(3) realistic (4) research
525. (1) with (2) behind
(3) under (4) below
526. (1) weapons (2) bullets
(3) guns (4) targets
527. (1) industries (2) products
(3) crafts (4) knowledge
528. (1) values (2) assesses
(3) judges (4) criticises
529. (1) friends (2) animals
(3) women-folk (4) neighbours
530. (1) reliable
(2) unmistakable
(3) perfect
(4) dependable

Directions (531–545) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 10 questions in passage I and 5 questions in passage II. Read the passages carefully and fill in the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (Ist Sitting))

PASSAGE-I

All forms of art have developed from religion (531) religious services. This is also true (532) writing poetry, developed from the (533) sung in (534) of the early Gods, or from incantations sung (535) bring rain or victory in battle. Plays (536) from the dances (537) in (538) of the Gods. The novel has developed from the stories, (539) about the Gods. A novel is a story that is based (540) real life.

531. (1) and (2) or
(3) but (4) yet
532. (1) in (2) to
(3) of (4) with
533. (1) songs (2) lines
(3) rhymes (4) words
534. (1) worship (2) memory
(3) praise (4) appreciation
535. (1) together (2) to
(3) alone (4) which
536. (1) developed (2) evolved
(3) came (4) wrote
537. (1) played (2) enacted
(3) danced (4) performed
538. (1) merit (2) power
(3) honour (4) praise
539. (1) deal (2) explain
(3) said to (4) told
540. (1) on (2) about
(3) in (4) through

PASSAGE-II

Arabia is a (541) sandy desert. At day time, the sand becomes fiery. There are springs here and there (542) which grass, fig and palm trees grow and make a cool, shady (543) where the Arabs live in easily movable tents. They move from place to place in (544) of food. They load the (545) and move for miles as if he is the ship of the desert.

541. (1) narrow (2) vast
(3) great (4) broad
542. (1) around (2) below
(3) above (4) across
543. (1) garden (2) park
(3) oasis (4) pond
544. (1) want (2) search
(3) lack (4) shortage
545. (1) horse (2) donkey
(3) camel (4) cattle

Directions (546 – 560) : In the following questions, you have following two brief passages with10 questions in Passage -I and 5 questions in Passage - II. Read the passages carefully and fill in the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting))

PASSAGE-I

In Buddha's days rough rectangular coins (546) issued by various economic and political authorities. (547), it was not until the fourth century before Christ that India arrived at a coinage guaranteed by the state. Sher Shah (548) well-designed pieces of copper, silver and gold. In medieval India the growth of industry and commerce was impeded (549) a religious antipathy to the taking of interest. The Indians (550) put out money at usury nor knew how to borrow. When the Hindu (551) not invest his savings in his own economic enterprises he (552) to hoard them, or to buy jewellery as conveniently (553) wealth. Perhaps this failure to develop a facile credit system (554) the industrial revolution to establish the European domination of Asia. Slowly, however despite the (555) of the Brahmans, money-lending grew.

546. (1) have (2) was
(3) had (4) were
547. (1) but (2) and
(3) or (4) since
548. (1) put forth (2) issued
(3) started (4) made
549. (1) as (2) on
(3) in (4) by
550. (1) neither (2) either
(3) whether (4) therefore
551. (1) would (2) should
(3) must (4) could
552. (1) preferred (2) decided
(3) declared (4) asked
553. (1) usable (2) precious
(3) hoardable (4) respectable
554. (1) summoned (2) aided
(3) insisted (4) confirmed
555. (1) affability (2) oppression
(3) hostility (4) compassion

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PASSAGE–II

One rainy day I watched a neighbour (556) to push her toddler in a pram with one hand and control her Doberman with the other. The dog didn't want to get its feet wet and was refusing to walk. I was about to put on my jacket and offer (557) help when the trio disappeared (558) some hedges. When they reappeared, she (559) to have sorted out her problem: the toddler, attached to the dog's leash, was (560) running through mud puddles, and the dog was in the pram.

556. (1) was struggling
(2) struggling
(3) to struggle
(4) being struggle

557. (1) few (2) lot
(3) the (4) some

558. (1) behind (2) on
(3) above (4) to

559. (1) seem (2) was
(3) seemed (4) looked

560. (1) joyously (2) generally
(3) hardly (4) fiercely

Directions (561 – 575) : In the following questions, you have following two brief passages with 10 questions in Passage -I and 5 questions in Passage - II. Read the passages carefully and fill up the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting)

PASSAGE-I

"My new machine is so (561) that it will even suck out ground-in dust and dirt (562) this". As he spoke, he used his (563) to press the soot and dust into the carpet.

The old lady (564) again, but without (565) success as the young man had (566) gone out of the front door.

A few minutes (567) , he reappeared with a very modern-looking vacuum cleaner. 'Now, where can I (568) this in ?' he asked.

''Probably the next village, about ten miles away", replied the old lady. "The electricity (569) hasn't (570) here yet".

561. (1) expensive (2) strong
(3) organized (4) effective

562. (1) like (2) such
(3) as (4) similar

563. (1) heel (2) ankle
(3) knee (4) shoulder

564. (1) questioned (2) spoke
(3) tried (4) stated

565. (1) much (2) some
(3) no (4) little

566. (1) quickly (2) fastly
(3) softly (4) rapidly

567. (1) after (2) later
(3) ago (4) following

568. (1) join (2) insert
(3) plug (4) connect

569. (1) power (2) wires
(3) companies (4) supply

570. (1) arrived (2) reached
(3) started (4) appeared

PASSAGE–II

The thermometer is an instrument for measuring temperature. The (571) form consists of a (572) tube with a fine (573). One end of the (574) is blown to form (575) bulb and the other is closed.

571. (1) seen (2) unseen
(3) heard (4) common

572. (1) brass (2) glass
(3) plastic (4) metal

573. (1) boar (2) cavity
(3) mole (4) bore

574. (1) tube (2) edge
(3) centre (4) place

575. (1) that (2) a
(3) all (4) an

Directions (576-590) : In each of the following two questions, you have following two brief passages with 10 questions in Passage I and 5 questions in Passage II. Read the passages carefully and fill in the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

PASSAGE I

There is an enemy beneath our (576). He recognises no national boundaries, no (577) parties. Everyone in the world is (578) by him. The enemy is the Earth itself. The (579) of a quake is greater than (580) man himself can produce. But, (581) scientists are directing more of their (582) into finding some way of (583) earthquakes and it is possible that at (584) time in the near future, (585) will have discovered a means of protecting itself from it.

576. (1) shelter (2) feet
(3) land (4) surface

577. (1) economical (2) historical
(3) geographical (4) political

578. (1) threatened (2) feared
(3) effected (4) dominated

579. (1) strength (2) power
(3) force (4) ability

580. (1) everything (2) nothing
(3) something (4) anything

581. (1) this day (2) today
(3) lately (4) at present

582. (1) efforts (2) strength
(3) capacity (4) tasks

583. (1) watching (2) directing
(3) opposing (4) combating

584. (1) any (2) some
(3) every (4) all

585. (1) scientists (2) humanity
(3) people (4) mankind

PASSAGE II

As well as I could make out, she had come for good, and had no intention of ever going again. She began (586) help my mother (587) morning, and was (588) and out of (589) store closet all (590), putting things to right, and making havoc in the old arrangement.

586. (1) to (2) so
(3) of (4) with

587. (1) tomorrow (2) next
(3) later (4) soon

588. (1) out (2) off
(3) of (4) in

589. (1) the (2) there
(3) then (4) thus

590. (1) days (2) day
(3) thing (4) things

Directions (591-605) : In the following questions, you have following two brief passages with 10 questions in Passage I and 5 questions in Passage II. Read the passages carefully and fill in the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

PASSAGE I

Any regular viewer of programmes on the television will certainly have some reservations about commercials. When television shows are (591) good, the commercials that (592) them are a disgrace. One of the many

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bad (593) of commercials is their loudness. They seem to be (594) as loud as the program and the viewer is almost (595) when they come on. Any attempt (596) conversation during commercials is futile. Commercials also take up too much time and (597) too often. The impression one (598) gets is that the shows are sandwiched in (599) long periods of advertising, all of it the same. Often commercials (600) a show at a particularly inappropriate time.

591. (1) reasonably
(2) rationally
(3) unreasonably
(4) irrationally

592. (1) join
(2) accommodate
(3) accompany
(4) admit

593. (1) features (2) feature
(3) property (4) mark

594. (1) two (2) pair
(3) twice (4) double

595. (1) deafening (2) blind
(3) deafened (4) deaf

596. (1) on (2) in
(3) to (4) at

597. (1) repeat (2) is repeated
(3) repeated (4) are repeated

598. (1) usually (2) usual
(3) use to (4) used to

599. (1) after (2) before
(3) between (4) during

600. (1) involve (2) integrate
(3) invert (4) interrupt

PASSAGE II

It seems there was no Marina beach during the 1700's. The (601) developed only after the construction (602) the Madras harbour in the (603) century. It should be remembered (604) any kind of developmental activity (605) the coast will have an impact on the adjoining regions.

601. (1) beach (2) coast
(3) shore (4) sea

602. (1) with (2) in
(3) of (4) on

603. (1) tenth (2) nineteenth
(3) fifteenth (4) sixth

604. (1) that (2) this
(3) these (4) they

605. (1) within (2) therein
(3) along (4) long

Directions (606–620) : In the following questions, you have following two brief passages with 10 questions in Passage-I and 5 questions in Passage-II. Read the passages carefully and fill in the blanks with, out of the four alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

PASSAGE -I

Without water (606) animal can survive. In desert regions, the greatest (607) to life is drying up. But many creatures are able to make use of (608) little water that exists in arid areas. One of nature's masterpieces , (609) creatures equipped to (610) with desert life is the hardy camel. There are several stories describing the (611) endurance of these animals. It is said that camels can (612) a distance of about 800 miles in eight days through continuous travel (613) an intake of a single drop of water. The popular (614) in a way is (615) . Water is indeed stored, but in the form of fat.

606. (1) every (2) no
(3) any (4) desert

607. (1) want
(2) inadequacy
(3) requirement
(4) worry

608. (1) what (2) the
(3) very (4) that

609. (1) for (2) about
(3) among (4) with

610. (1) live (2) resist
(3) bear (4) cope

611. (1) remarkable
(2) little
(3) tolerable
(4) popular

612. (1) measure (2) reduce
(3) cover (4) reach

613. (1) for (2) without
(3) accepting (4) receiving

614. (1) proverb (2) guess
(3) belief (4) version

615. (1) baseless (2) wrong
(3) misleading (4) correct

PASSAGE - II

About a million different species (616) insects have been identified. Yet little is (617) about some of them. Although insects vary so much in their shape and (618) they all have the (619) structure. All insects normally (620) six legs.

616. (1) for (2) of
(3) about (4) in

617. (1) known (2) observed
(3) seen (4) found

618. (1) colour (2) height
(3) size (4) habits

619. (1) different (2) alike
(3) same (4) single

620. (1) has (2) have
(3) had (4) got

Directions (621-635) : In the following questions, you have following two brief passages with 10 questions in Passage I and 5 questions in Passage II. Read the passages carefully and fill in the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, Ist Sitting)

PASSAGE-I

Parents tend to spoil their own children either by over-indulgence or by deprivation. Childhood should be the time for (621) from primary selfishness to sharing, for learning to (622) with deprivation and disappointment and learning to (623) failure, since breaking a toy and forgetting a homework assignment are (624) serious than breaking a marriage or forgetting to prepare for career advancement. But (625) deprivation, as is common in (626) families, leaves many children (627) the stage of personal gratification. They lack resources for developing a sense of (628) towards others and a wish to care for them. And children (629) be poor to be underprivileged. The (630) are also deprived, cheated out of learning how to face life.

621. (1) changing (2) turning
(3) shifting (4) removing

622. (1) cope up (2) adjust
(3) fight (4) cope

623. (1) overcome (2) eliminate
(3) remove (4) forget

624. (1) far better (2) far less
(3) far worse (4) far more

625. (1) much (2) exhaustive
(3) excessive (4) every

626. (1) undernourished
(2) uncoordinated
(3) uncooperative
(4) underprivileged

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627. (1) stuck in (2) stuck on
(3) stuck about (4) stick in
628. (1) gratitude
(2) responsibility
(3) concern
(4) friendship
629. (1) would not (2) should not
(3) need not (4) had not
630. (1) overconfident
(2) overcautious
(3) over enthusiastic
(4) over indulged

PASSAGE-II

Auctions are public (631) of goods, conducted by an (632) auctioneer. He encourages buyers to (633) higher prices and finally names the (634) bidder as the buyer of the goods. This is called 'knocking down' the goods, for when the bidding ends the auctioneer (635). a small hammer on a table in front of him.

631. (1) sale
(2) marketing
(3) promotion
(4) viewing
632. (1) authoritative
(2) allowed (3) authentic
(4) approved
633. (1) bid (2) buy
(3) get (4) bargain
634. (1) smartest
(2) highest
(3) biggest (4) strongest
635. (1) bangs (2) thrashes
(3) smashes (4) hits

Directions (636-655) : In the following questions, in the following two passages, some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

PASSAGE - I

My parents (636) to Canada in 1990 in order to escape the (637) of the Chinese Government and to build a better (638) in Canada. After listening to their stories of (639) and frustrations, I realized how (640) I was to be living in the country, now called (641). When the day came to (642) my homeland, I felt uncertain and (643). There were many (644) racing through my (645).

636. (1) invited (2) invaded
(3) immigrated (4) infiltrated
637. (1) tyranny (2) democracy
(3) republic (4) monarchy
638. (1) livelihood (2) living
(3) life (4) income
639. (1) doubts (2) hardships
(3) travels (4) distances
640. (1) forgotten (2) forewarned
(3) forgiven (4) fortunate
641. (1) property (2) home
(3) house (4) residence
642. (1) revisit (2) revise
(3) return (4) reverse
643. (1) calm (2) stable
(3) nervous (4) furious
644. (1) connections (2) concerns
(3) converts (4) conditions
645. (1) feelings (2) ideas
(3) mind (4) thoughts

PASSAGE -II

Fear and anxiety are (646) forms of will. If you (647) to do Yoga, you must (648) fear. Fear is always a feeling to be (649) because what you fear is just the thing that is (650) to come to you. Fear (651) the object of fear. Unhappiness (652) the strength. This truth is the (653) for your transformation. The world will not change (654) but it will go forward as rapidly as it (655) can.

646. (1) unique (2) perverse
(3) different (4) accepted
647. (1) dare (2) wish
(3) want (4) need
648. (1) shrug off (2) throw away
(3) be aware of (4) get rid of
649. (1) rejected (2) argued
(3) denied (4) refused
650. (1) probably (2) likely
(3) easily (4) possibly
651. (1) avoids (2) invites
(3) attracts (4) activates
652. (1) eliminates (2) inactivates
(3) suppresses (4) weakens
653. (1) key (2) remedy
(3) reason (4) answer
654. (1) shortly (2) at once
(3) at a stretch (4) readily
655. (1) eventually (2) largely
(3) possibly (4) probably

Directions (656-680) : In the following passages some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

PASSAGE -I

The presence of certain (656) makes friendship a special (657). A (658) friend is consistent and honest. A (659) is not (660) to give an honest (661) and does not say things for the sake of getting (662). A friend provides companionship and continuous (663). There is no room for pride, (664) or rivalry in (665).

656. (1) qualities (2) qualify
(3) frequencies
(4) degrees
657. (1) hardship (2) courtship
(3) scholarship
(4) relationship
658. (1) true (2) truth
(3) truthful (4) truly
659. (1) befriend (2) friendship
(3) friend (4) friendly
660. (1) fear (2) afraid
(3) fright (4) fret
661. (1) opinion (2) concern
(3) dominion (4) suggestion
662. (1) approval (2) approve
(3) appear (4) disapproval
663. (1) support (2) supportive
(3) suppress (4) provide
664. (1) jeopardize
(2) jealousy
(3) humility
(4) open-mindedness
665. (1) friendship (2) friendly
(3) befriend (4) courtship

PASSAGE - II

Whenever I (666) at the moon, my heart (667) with pleasure. I wish I had (668) to fly up to the moon. I know if I could (669) to become an (670), I would be able to go to the moon. Special equipment and a (671) training are required to go to the moon. I would have to wear a special (672) along with a gas-mask for (673). My space shuttle would be equipped with (674) cameras and other scientific (675).

666. (1) looked (2) saw
(3) viewed (4) gaze
667. (1) fills (2) filled
(3) field (4) feels
668. (1) hands (2) wings
(3) legs (4) feelers.

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669. (1) grow up (2) mow
(3) blow (4) show
670. (1) astrology (2) astronomy
(3) astronaut (4) aristocrat
671. (1) special (2) ordinary
(3) common (4) natural
672. (1) trousers (2) spacecraft
(3) space-suit
(4) space formula
673. (1) breadth (2) breathing
(3) bathing (4) breathe
674. (1) sensitive (2) touchy
(3) primitive (4) decorative
675. (1) accessory (2) things
(3) intuition (4) gadgets

PASSAGE - III

Tennis is a game that gives one plenty of exercise; it develops (676) of eye and limb and (677) the brain too into (678). A few sets of tennis keep one physically and (679) fit. But for the indoors, chess is the queen of games. People say chess is a (680) game because only two can play.

676. (1) movement (2) swiftness
(3) quickness (4) agility
677. (1) commands (2) asks
(3) signals (4) calls
678. (1) response (2) play
(3) work (4) action
679. (1) intellectually
(2) emotionally
(3) mentally
(4) logically
680. (1) selfish (2) mean
(3) carefree (4) careless

Directions (681–685) : In each of the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

One fine morning a (681) man knocked at the doors of the home for the aged run by nuns. He told the nun in charge that as he was (682) to Delhi, he wanted to leave his maid-servant to the (683) of the nuns. He assured the nun of sending some money every month (684) she was an orphan. The nun (685) her, saying that she had got an excellent master.

681. (1) bad (2) nice
(3) good (4) gentle
682. (1) shifted (2) changed
(3) transferred (4) moved
683. (1) home (2) custody
(3) protection (4) care
684. (1) and (2) though
(3) if (4) because
685. (1) praised (2) consoled
(3) condoled (4) loved

Directions (686–690) : In each of the following questions in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)

Then he spent the next two hours finding different ways to (686) me: whining, burying his wet head in my lap, pawing at my legs, (687) to my every look or movement. Every time, I (688) up from my work, his deep brown eyes were (689) me and his tail thumped on the floor. So, that night in 1967, Booto, the wild dog from the (690) came into my lonely life.

686. (1) scold (2) thank
(3) threaten (4) receive
687. (1) reacting (2) catching
(3) answering (4) jumping
688. (1) woke (2) looked
(3) shuffled (4) opened
689. (1) with (2) into
(3) by (4) on
690. (1) town (2) village
(3) street (4) forests

Directions (691-695) : In the following questions, in the following passage a some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

Meeting old school friends can be a strange experience. Some have changed so much that you can 691 recognize them. They speak with a different 692 , are interested in different things, and all you can do is make 693 talk and hope they'll go soon. Others, though you might have been out of 694 with them for years, are just the same as they always were; it's 695 if you saw them yesterday.

691. (1) nearly (2) almost
(3) hardly (4) easily
692. (1) language (2) accent
(3) way (4) tongue
693. (1) small (2) little
(3) silly (4) gossip
694. (1) sight (2) touch
(3) sound (4) feel
695. (1) just (2) like
(3) so (4) as

Directions (696-700) : In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

When I go into a stranger's library I (696) a round the bookshelves. This is to know the type of person he is and I feel that I know the (697) to his mind. A house without books is a (698) house, no matter how rich the carpets are.

These only tell you whether he (699) a lot of money, but the books tell you whether he has a mind as well. It is not a (700) of money, that we do not buy books.

696. (1) look (2) wander
(3) wonder (4) run
697. (1) key (2) solution
(3) secret (4) mystery
698. (1) unlucky
(2) bad
(3) characterless
(4) bleak
699. (1) have (2) has had
(3) had (4) has
700. (1) issue (2) cause
(3) reason (4) question

Directions (701 – 710) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

No child is (701) spoilt child by birth. It is (702) family conditions and circumstances (703) which a child grows up (704) spoil him. It is common experience that a (705) wanted

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child or the only child (706) his parents is more prone to (707) spoilt. Such a child becomes arrogant and insolent (708) of the overindulgence and overprotection of the parents. Sometimes it (709) seen that a (710) child also tends to become a nuisance.

Some Important Words

(1) arrogant (Adj.) : behaving in a proud, unpleasant way, showing little thought for other people

(2) insolent (Adj.) : extremely rude and showing a lack of respect

(3) prone (Adj.) : liable ; having an inclination to do something

(4) over-indulgence (N.) : excessive indulgence

701. (1) them (2) the (3) a (4) an
702. (1) a (2) the (3) an (4) them
703. (1) at (2) on (3) over (4) under
704. (1) those (2) this (3) that (4) these
705. (1) much (2) more (3) little (4) less
706. (1) off (2) for (3) of (4) in
707. (1) become (2) becoming (3) becomes (4) became
708. (1) so (2) and (3) why (4) because
709. (1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were
710. (1) neglect (2) neglected (3) neglects (4) neglecting

Directions (711-720) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IInd Sitting)

Rajan is a salesman. He goes from door to door 711 vacuum cleaners. On his first day of work, the 712 to sell his goods by 713 on the doors of a private housing estate. "My first 714 ," he thought as he 715 the doorbell of the first house. A middle–aged woman with curlers in her hair opened the door. Rajan began to 716 who he was and the 717 he was selling. The 718 minute, the door was 719 shut. "Not interested !" John heard her shout 720 the closed door.

711. (1) purchasing (2) buying (3) gifting (4) selling
712. (1) decided (2) undecided (3) finalized (4) cancelled
713. (1) hacking (2) knocking (3) breaking (4) shaking
714. (1) consumer (2) customer (3) supplier (4) manufacturer
715. (1) pressed (2) impressed (3) depressed (4) suppressed
716. (1) complain (2) explain (3) refrain (4) plain
717. (1) produce (2) material (3) product (4) ingredients
718. (1) after (2) before (3) next (4) subsequent
719. (1) slammed (2) damned (3) tamed (4) crammed
720. (1) before (2) on (3) aside (4) behind

Directions (721-730) : In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)

Delhi 721 the capital of India. People from all parts of the country and the world 722 to Delhi. There 723 many historical buildings. People 724 the Rajghat, Shantivan and Vijayghat. We visited Delhi last year 725 our cousins. There 726 many other historical cities, Agra 727 one of them. We 728 visit Agra and Jaipur next time. The Red Fort of Delhi and the Hawa Mahal of Jaipur were 729 famous for their Mughal 730 Rajasthani architecture respectively.

721. (1) was (2) are (3) is (4) were
722. (1) came (2) comes (3) come (4) coming
723. (1) has (2) were (3) is (4) are
724. (1) visit (2) visited (3) visiting (4) visits
725. (1) for (2) on (3) of (4) with
726. (1) is (2) are (3) were (4) was
727. (1) are (2) was (3) is (4) were
728. (1) will (2) would (3) could (4) can
729. (1) much (2) very (3) too (4) more
730. (1) either (2) because (3) or (4) and

Directions (731–740) : In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

(731) looking after the health aspect of the team, Dr. Alka also (732) a few emergency cases (733) included a suspected spinal injury (734) a fall from an oil tanker. She herself had a close (735) with death when she was taking pictures of the (736) atop a German ship. A blizzard could have (737) had the radio officer not pulled her (738) a room. Also (739) the only woman in a 24-member team, she missed the company (740) women.

Some Important Words

(1) blizzard (N.) : a snowstorm with very strong winds

(2) spinal (Adj.) : related to spine

731. (1) Beside (2) Besides (3) Despite (4) When
732. (1) attended to (2) attended (3) looked (4) watched
733. (1) who (2) that (3) these (4) those
734. (1) because (2) when (3) caused (4) due to
735. (1) victory (2) brush (3) bruise (4) fight
736. (1) scenic (2) scenery (3) scenario (4) seen
737. (1) swept her away (2) sweeping her (3) swept (4) sweeps her away
738. (1) for (2) at (3) inside (4) about
739. (1) having (2) being (3) becoming (4) keeping
740. (1) for (2) with (3) of (4) about

Directions (741 - 750) : In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each

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question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

The other day I visited a refugee (741) where the victims (742) the Gujarat. Earthquake (743) in very (744) conditions. I was particularly (745) by an old woman who was determined to give (746) grandchildren a better future. She (747) a strong and (748) woman who even after the (749) of her own children undertook such a journey through life and never felt weak or broken but was an (750) for all.

Some Important Words

(1) apathetic (Adj.) : showing no interest/enthusiasm
(2) sympathetic (Adj.) : kind to somebody who is hurt/sad
(3) pathetic (Adj.) : pitiful
(4) empathetic (Adj.) : sympathetic
(5) cornered (V.) : to go towards somebody in a determined way, because you want to speak to him
(6) moved (V.) : to arouse the emotions of

741. (1) house (2) camp (3) home (4) nest
742. (1) of (2) to (3) in (4) at
743. (1) was living (2) are living (3) were living (4) have lived
744. (1) apathetic (2) sympathetic (3) pathetic (4) empathetic
745. (1) cornered (2) collected (3) worked (4) moved
746. (1) his (2) her (3) its (4) their
747. (1) were (2) had (3) was (4) is
748. (1) courageous (2) continuous (3) ruinous (4) careful
749. (1) life (2) death (3) motionless (4) captivated
750. (1) happiness (2) determination (3) motivation (4) inspiration

Directions (751-775) : the following questions, you have several passages where some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer to each blank out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

PASSAGE–I

(Question Nos. 751 to 760)

Childhood is a time when there are (751) responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child (752) good parents, he is fed, looked (753) and loved, whatever he may do. It is improbable that he will ever again in his life (754) given so much without having to do anything (755) return. In addition, life is always (756) new things to the child. A child finds (757) in playing in the rain or in the snow. His first visit (758) the seaside is a marvellous adventure. But a child has his pains; he is not so free to do as he wishes; he is continually being (759) not to do things or is being (760). His life is therefore not perfectly happy.

751. (1) many (2) little (3) few (4) more
752. (1) had (2) have (3) has (4) will have
753. (1) up (2) at (3) after (4) around
754. (1) is (2) has (3) are (4) be
755. (1) for (2) in (3) as (4) of
756. (1) donating (2) displaying (3) granting (4) presenting
757. (1) pain (2) progress (3) pressure (4) pleasure
758. (1) on (2) to (3) in (4) for
759. (1) ordered (2) told (3) forbidden (4) restricted
760. (1) beaten (2) penalised (3) disturbed (4) punished

PASSAGE–II

(Question Nos. 761 to 770)

Without water (761) animal can survive. In desert regions the greatest (762) to life is drying up. But many creatures are able to make use of (763) little water that exists in arid areas. One of nature's masterpieces (764) creatures equipped to (765) with desert life is the hardy camel. Stories range the desert lands far and wide about (766) endurance feats by camels. It is said that camels can (767) a distance of about 800 miles in eight days through (768) travel without an intake of a single drop of water. The popular (769) that camels store water in the humps is (770) in a way; water is indeed stored there but in the form of fat.

Some Important Words

(1) endurance (N.) : the ability to continue doing something painful/difficult for a long period of time without complaining
(2) masterpieces(N.) : works of art that are the best examples
(3) feats (N.) : action that need skill, strength or courage

761. (1) every (2) no (3) any (4) desert
762. (1) warning (2) worry (3) requirement (4) threat
763. (1) what (2) the (3) very (4) that
764. (1) for (2) about (3) among (4) with
765. (1) live (2) resist (3) bear (4) cope
766. (1) remarkable (2) little (3) tolerable (4) popular
767. (1) measure (2) cover (3) reduce (4) reach
768. (1) rapid (2) continuous (3) regular (4) slow
769. (1) belief (2) trust (3) conception (4) notion
770. (1) baseless (2) wrong (3) misleading (4) correct

PASSAGE–III

(Question Nos. 771 to 775)

The (771) age is the age of machines. From the (772) the Industrial Revolution began in Europe.

Man's life has been changing (773) many ways. At first the change was (774). Now machines have become a (775) of our daily lives.

771. (1) modern (2) new (3) civilized (4) present
772. (1) birth (2) time (3) beginning (4) start
773. (1) into (2) to (3) in (4) with
774. (1) slow (2) steady (3) fast (4) stagnant
775. (1) component (2) part (3) necessity (4) support

Directions (776–785) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternative and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

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A man stopped at a flower shop to (776) some flowers to be (777) to his mother who lived 200 miles (778). As he got out of his car he noticed a young girl sitting on the curb sobbing. He asked her what was wrong and she (779), "I wanted to buy a red rose for my mother. But I only have seventy–five cents and a rose costs two dollars." The man smiled and said, "Come (780) in with me. I'll (781) you a rose." He bought the little girl her rose and ordered his own mother's flowers. As they were (782) he offered the girl a ride home. She said, "Yes please! You can take me to my mother." She directed him to a cemetery, (783) she placed the rose on a freshly dug grave. The man returned to the flower shop, cancelled the delivery order, (784) up a bouquet and (785) the two hundred miles to his mother's house.

776. (1) requesting (2) request
(3) order (4) ordering
777. (1) posted (2) given
(3) taken (4) delivered
778. (1) beyond (2) between
(3) away (4) across
779. (1) inquired (2) replied
(3) exclaimed (4) asked
780. (1) of (2) out
(3) upon (4) on
781. (1) bought (2) buying
(3) bring (4) buy
782. (1) coming (2) relaxing
(3) leaving (4) going
783. (1) were (2) ware
(3) wear (4) where
784. (1) pick (2) picked
(3) picking (4) putting
785. (1) driven (2) drove
(3) driving (4) drive

Directions (786–790) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternative and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

While threatening the (786) of universal values, the campaign to spread democracy will not succeed. The twentieth century (787)that states could not simply remake the world or abbreviate historical transformations. Nor can they easily effect social change by transferring institutions (788) borders. Even within the ranks of territorial nation-states, the conditions for (789) democratic government are rare: an existing state enjoying legitimacy, consent, and the ability to mediate conflicts between groups. Without such consensus, there is no single sovereign 'people, and therefore no (790) for arithmetical majorities.

Some Important Words

(1) integration (N.) : the act/process of combining two/more things so that they may work together
(2) integrity (N.) : the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles
(3) ingratiation (N.) : the act of gaining acceptance/affection for yourself by persuasive and subtle blandishments
(4) destabilized (V.) : to make a system, country, government, etc. become less firmly established/successful
(5) disintegrated (V.) : to become much less strong/united and be gradually destroyed
(6) disdained (V.) : to think that somebody/something is not good enough to deserve your respect
(7) effable (Adj.) : capable of being expressed in words
(8) effusive (Adj.) : showing too much emotion
(9) effervescent (Adj) : excited, enthusiastic and full of energy
(10) decency (N.) : honest, polite behaviour that follows accepted moral standards and shows respect for others
(11) parity (N.) : the state of being equal, especially the state of having equal pay/status
(12) legitimacy (N.) : validity; legality

786. (1) integration (2) integrity
(3) ingratiation (4) inability
787. (1) destabilised
(2) disintegrated
(3) demonstrated
(4) disdained
788. (1) under (2) across
(3) over (4) cross
789. (1) effable (2) effective
(3) effusive
(4) effervescent
790. (1) decency
(2) parity
(3) legitimacy
(4) effectiveness

Directions (791–800) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternative and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

Ernest Hemingway was (791) of America's most beloved authors. He was born in 1898. (792) World War I he served (793) a volunteer ambulance driver in Italy, (794) later served in the Italian infantry. Hemingway (795) badly wounded in 1918. Hemingway's wartime experience (796) a considerable influence (797) his writing. In fact (798) of his novels focus on the need for physical and psychological strength to (799) difficulty and often violence. He was quite disillusioned (800) the war.

791. (1) only (2) one
(3) alone (4) best
792. (1) During (2) For
(3) In (4) At
793. (1) as (2) like
(3) becoming (4) working
794. (1) while (2) than
(3) and (4) when
795. (1) had (2) is
(3) was (4) has
796. (1) had been (2) has been
(3) had (4) has
797. (1) on (2) at
(3) for (4) in
798. (1) most (2) mostly
(3) more (4) much
799. (1) cope at (2) cope with
(3) cope up (4) cope down
800. (1) by (2) in
(3) at (4) for

Directions (801-810) : In the following questions, you have several passages where some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer to each blank out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014
(TF No. 482 RN 5)

PASSAGE I

(Question Nos. 801 to 810)

It is difficult to believe that any man can be so spiritually dead as to have no (801) for his native country

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after travelling in (802) lands. But if such an (803) person does exist, take careful note of his career; and you will find (804) he will never (805) poets to celebrate him in deathless song. He (806) be a man of (807) rank, of noble family and of (808) beyond the dream of avarice; but these great (809) will not save him from being forgotten. In spite of them all, he will win no (810) during his life time.

801. (1) kindness (2) love
(3) hatred (4) pity
802. (1) foreign (2) abroad
(3) overseas (4) fine
803. (1) unmerciful
(2) unsympathetic
(3) unnatural
(4) unpatriotic
804. (1) if (2) whether
(3) that (4) since
805. (1) encourage (2) bribe
(3) inspire (4) kindle
806. (1) may (2) can
(3) should (4) will
807. (1) classic (2) high
(3) first (4) smart
808. (1) riches (2) clothes
(3) eatables (4) furniture
809. (1) benefits (2) donations
(3) concessions
(4) advantages
810. (1) position (2) job
(3) fame (4) happiness

PASSAGE II

(Question Nos. 811 to 820)

Colour is (811) the soul of painting. Vishnudharamottara mentions four (812) colours, namely, white, black, blue and orange; (813) five basic colours are (814) by other authorities. According to Bharata's Natyasastra colour (815) realness. Specific colours are (816) for particular castes or classes of people or for the (817) of (818) characters. Colour is descriptive as well as (819). Human temperament is (820) by colour.

811. (1) valued as (2) truly
(3) considered (4) really
812. (1) basic (2) important
(3) ground (4) significant
813. (1) only (2) while
(3) yet (4) when
814. (1) pointed (2) accepted
(3) acceptable (4) mentioned
815. (1) means (2) shows
(3) symbolises (4) represents
816. (1) utilised (2) meant
(3) used (4) painted
817. (1) revelation (2) exposition
(3) presentation (4) depiction
818. (1) coarse (2) bad
(3) cruel (4) uncouth
819. (1) connotative (2) explanatory
(3) expository (4) meaningful
820. (1) exposed (2) showed
(3) reflected (4) transmitted

PASSAGE III

(Question Nos. 821 to 825)

Then think of other conveniences the city has to offer; the (821) buses to take you from place to place; the bath-rooms fitted with gleaming (822) fittings; the shops and super markets where you can buy all your (823) desires and so many other things impossible to list. When you live in the country long enough you are bound to miss all these (824) of (825) life.

821. (1) rickety
(2) vintage
(3) comfortable
(4) uncomfortable
822. (1) pantry (2) ceramic
(3) sanitary (4) plastic
823. (1) mind's (2) heart's
(3) emotion's (4) pocket's
824. (1) goods (2) amenities
(3) perks (4) points
825. (1) Victorian (2) modern
(3) ancient (4) rural

Directions (826–835) : In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)

In Britain, the (826) is very varied. People never know (827) it will be like the next day. The summer is (828) than the winter but even (829) summer the average temperature (830) only 16°C. Sometimes the sun keeps (831) but at other times the sky is covered with clouds and it starts (832). In winter it is sometimes terribly (833), especially in the north to the country. The temperature (834) below 0°C and (835) is often snow and ice.

826. (1) whether (2) weather
(3) atmosphere (4) climate
827. (1) which (2) how
(3) why (4) when
828. (1) stronger (2) heavier
(3) warmer (4) colder
829. (1) in (2) at
(3) into (4) through
830. (1) has (2) was
(3) were (4) is
831. (1) hiding (2) shining
(3) sunny (4) shines
832. (1) rain (2) rains
(3) raining (4) rained
833. (1) cooler (2) cooled
(3) chilled (4) chill
834. (1) falls (2) fell
(3) fallen (4) falling
835. (1) their (2) there
(3) all (4) total

Directions (836–845) : In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. Against each, four words are suggested. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

Every month, scientists (i) new gadgets and new ways to make technology faster and better. Our homes are full of hardware (such as DVD players and computers) (ii) and (such as computer games and MP3s) (iii) suggests, however, that it is the young people who are best able to deal with this change. Whereas teenagers have no problem (iv) a DVD player, their parents and grandparents often find using new technology (v) and different. But if you're a teenager who criticizes your parents for their (vi) of technological awareness, don't be too hard on them ! Sometime (vii) the future, when you've got children of your own, your (viii) to deal with new technology will probably (ix) and your children will feel more (x) with new technology than you do.

836. (vi) = ?
(1) lack (2) effect
(3) amount (4) storage
837. (v) = ?
(1) complicated
(2) automatic
(3) unique
(4) sudden
838. (ix) = ?
(1) decrease (2) please
(3) able (4) easy

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839. (i) = ?
(1) estimate (2) invent
(3) found (4) discover

840. (iv) = ?
(1) inventing (2) explaining
(3) discovering (4) operating

841. (x) = ?
(1) easy (2) able
(3) comfortable (4) pleased

842. (ii) = ?
(1) software (2) laptops
(3) gadgets (4) screens

843. (vii) = ?
(1) on (2) in
(3) at (4) to

844. (iii) = ?
(1) Research (2) Program
(3) Experiment
(4) Industry

845. (viii) = ?
(1) ability (2) talent
(3) possibility (4) master

Directions (846–855) : In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. Against each, four words are suggested. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

In a survey (i) by a library, it was recently (ii) that parents wish their children to read books with high moral (iii). Around two thousand parents were interviewed and most of them (iv) Dickens 'The Christmas Carol' is a must-read for children. This Christmas tale (v) the filthy rich, (vi) Scrooge and the poor contented Cratchit family offers lessons in moral duties. Another book which many parents marked out as a (vii) read was Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice'. The choice of this book was rather (viii), because, this romantic novel is more likely to (ix) teenagers, than children. Since Elizabeth's final choice of Darcy is deeply rooted in strong moral (x), the parents, probably thought, she offers a good example for the girl child to follow.

846. (viii) = ?
(1) unfortunate
(2) unsuspected
(3) unnerving
(4) unexpected

847. (vii) = ?
(1) reconciliatory
(2) mandatory
(3) conclusive
(4) credible

848. (iv) = ?
(1) recommended
(2) remarked
(3) revised
(4) restored

849. (i) = ?
(1) circulated (2) conducted
(3) employed (4) maintained

850. (iii) = ?
(1) content (2) dilemma
(3) ground (4) deliberation

851. (x) = ?
(1) discomfort
(2) dilemma
(3) consideration
(4) disturbance

852. (ii) = ?
(1) exposed (2) inferred
(3) revealed (4) concurred

853. (ix) = ?
(1) distract (2) repulse
(3) presume (4) attract

854. (v) = ?
(1) employing (2) devolving
(3) revolving (4) involving

855. (vi) = ?
(1) fastidious (2) finicky
(3) stingy (4) fussy

Directions (856–860) : Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

How the domestication of animals began is not known. Perhaps, there were large number of animals in areas near water where men also were (i). Here man could observe the animals and study their habits, and this knowledge must have, (ii) him to tame them. It was again, easy for (iii) people to domesticate animals and feed them on the husks of the grain that were left after threshing. In any event, sheep and goats, pigs and cattle and later horses and asses were tamed and kept in pens. Man, thus, (iv) food from the soil and also from animals. In the pens, the animals could be observed even more closely. Calves suckling milk must have given man the idea that he too could get food other than meat from cows and goats. This practice which combines agriculture with the raising of animals is known as (v) farming. Animals, however, were chiefly used to provide meat and milk, they were yet to be used as beasts of burden or to draw the plough.

856. (iii) = ?
(1) business (2) farming
(3) rural (4) agricultural

857. (v) = ?
(1) joined (2) blended
(3) united (4) mixed

858. (ii) = ?
(1) authorised (2) enabled
(3) modified (4) rendered

859. (iv) = ?
(1) gained (2) obtained
(3) attained (4) achieved

860. (i) = ?
(1) amassed
(2) concentrated
(3) strengthened
(4) intensified

Directions (861–870) : In the following questions in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

If you (861) to be free from all physical aches and pains and enjoy perfect physical harmony, then put your mind in order and (862) your thoughts. Think joyful thoughts, think loving thoughts; Let the (863) of goodwill (864) through your veins, and you will need no other medicine. (865) your jealousies, your suspicions, your worries, your hatred, your selfish indulgences, and you will put away your indigestion, your sickness, your (866) and (867). If you will (868) clinging to these (869) and demoralizing habits of minds, then do not complain when your body is (870) sickness.

861. (1) can (2) would
(3) want (4) will

862. (1) regularize (2) co-ordinate
(3) harmonize (4) regulate

863. (1) elixir (2) sweetness
(3) generosity (4) potion

864. (1) gather (2) course
(3) run (4) race

865. (1) ignore (2) throw off
(3) discard (4) cast away

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866. (1) confidence (2) nervousness
(3) worries (4) happiness
867. (1) mercy (2) despair
(3) paining (4) joy
868. (1) continue to (2) indulge in
(3) care to (4) persisting
869. (1) unruly (2) unhealthy
(3) good (4) worse
870. (1) affected to (2) laid up with
(3) lying with (4) laid low with

Directions (871–880) : In the following questions in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

In civilised life there is a rule (871) violence, against taking the (872) into our hands. It is a rule which (873) of us observe so often, indeed, that a great (874) of people go through life (875) orderliness and non–violence as part of the scheme of nature. But when (876) comes into their midst (877) refuses to observe the current rules, and (878) the simple rule that might is right, the law–abiding members (879) society do not know what to do, and look on in (880) bewildered confusion.

871. (1) upon (2) after
(3) at (4) against
872. (1) law (2) police
(3) people (4) rule
873. (1) every (2) most
(3) none (4) many
874. (1) sum (2) amount
(3) number (4) capacity
875. (1) accepting
(2) not expecting
(3) expecting
(4) not accepting
876. (1) everyone (2) no one
(3) anyone (4) none
877. (1) whom (2) who
(3) how (4) where
878. (1) follow (2) following
(3) followed (4) follows
879. (1) on (2) of
(3) at (4) in
880. (1) helpful (2) helping
(3) helped (4) helpless

Directions (881–890) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

Squirrels are (881) animals in the world. They have the (882) for rainy days. Autumn can be very entertaining for them. That is the time (883) the great harvest collection for their winter store. You can (884) here and there, collecting nuts of all sorts. Walnuts, beechnuts, chestnuts, dried berries.

They are not fussy. Relentlessly, they run from their storage point, usually a tree hollow, to the vast amount of wild nuts to be found in the forest.

These beautiful animals are house-proud. They take great pains to ensure that (885) and warm enough to tide them over the harsh winter. You (886) busily collecting soft pieces of bark, wood and leaves to line their nests.

After all their (887), and when the first, cold hard frost arrives, they (888) inside their nests for the duration/rest of the cold spell. There, (889) till it is warm enough to bring out their stored food. Ah but then again, they are the most forgetful little animals, and it is not unusual to see squirrels (890) their hoards.

881. (1) the more resource
(2) this most resourceful
(3) the most resource
(4) the most resourceful
882. (1) knack of saving down
(2) knack of saving on
(3) knack of saved up
(4) knack of saving up
883. (1) what they begin
(2) when they begin
(3) when their begin
(4) when them begin
884. (1) see them scampering
(2) seeing them scampered
(3) seen them scampering
(4) see their scampering
885. (1) their nest is secure
(2) their nest is securing
(3) they nest is secure
(4) there nest is secure
886. (1) is saw them
(2) will seen them
(3) will saw them
(4) will see them
887. (1) scavenging is done
(2) scavenged is done
(3) scavenged was done
(4) scavenging is doing
888. (1) will sealing themselves
(2) will be seal themselves
(3) will seal themselves
(4) are seal themselves
889. (1) they will hibernating
(2) they are hibernated
(3) them will hibernate
(4) they will hibernate
890. (1) search desperate at
(2) searching desperates for
(3) searching desperately for
(4) searched desperately for

Directions (891–900) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

Although we can (891) the (892) bodies of our solar system (893) a telescope, it is only (894) who can (895) the depths of outer space. It is reported that they have seen (896) galaxies, stars taking (897) and (898), and 'black holes'. They say that the deeper they look (899) the universe, the more they know (900) the universe originated.

891. (1) observe (2) look
(3) reach (4) find
892. (1) heaven (2) heavier
(3) heavy (4) heavenly
893. (1) at (2) by
(3) through (4) with
894. (1) astronomers
(2) astrology
(3) astrologers
(4) astronomy
895. (1) views (2) overview
(3) view (4) viewed
896. (1) stunned (2) stunning
(3) shine (4) stun
897. (1) borne (2) birth
(3) berth (4) born
898. (1) dyeing (2) died
(3) die (4) dying

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899. (1) at (2) on
(3) through (4) into
900. (1) why (2) how
(3) where (4) what

Directions (901–910) : In the following questions, in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

Smile, they say, and soon there will be miles and miles of smiles. If we keep (901) ourselves and do not mix with others, we shall be left alone to ponder (902) the misfortunes of life. Nobody likes to come across a (903) and self-centred person. People (904) gregarious and outgoing souls who are prepared to share their joys and sorrows and have the (905) to laugh (906) their problems and miseries. Laughter brings people (907) whereas keeping to oneself distances people. It has (908) been rightly said that laughter is the shortest distance between two persons. Once they (909) together, the circle of acquaintance, and consequently friendship (910), thus making the world a happy place to live in.

901. (1) to (2) with
(3) into (4) by
902. (1) into (2) at
(3) upon (4) over
903. (1) comic (2) glum
(3) unselfish (4) kind
904. (1) dislike (2) hate
(3) opt (4) like
905. (1) feeling (2) intention
(3) sense (4) capacity
906. (1) away (2) on
(3) at (4) over
907. (1) closer (2) far
(3) apart (4) home
908. (1) so (2) however
(3) therefore (4) hence
909. (1) come (2) sit
(3) are (4) go
910. (1) broadens (2) grows
(3) lessens (4) widens

Directions (911–920) : In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014 , Ist Sitting TF No. 333 LO 2)

Superstition is a (911) in (912), which (913) be explained by the (914)of nature and also not by religion. For (915) a superstitious person believes that a black cat (916) his path will bring him (917). In Brazil, for instance, many people believe that a person can be harmed or even killed by (918) needles in a puppet which (919) the person to be harmed. This is called 'voodoo–magic'. People who do not believe in (920) things consider them superstition.

911. (1) belief (2) believe
(3) believer (4) believes
912. (1) anything (2) something
(3) nothing (4) everything
913. (1) will (2) will not
(3) can (4) cannot
914. (1) methods (2) ways
(3) laws (4) means
915. (1) instant (2) insistent
(3) instance (4) insistence
916. (1) crossing (2) cross
(3) crosses (4) crossed
917. (1) fortune (2) misfortune
(3) luck (4) properties
918. (1) pushing (2) drawing
(3) sticking (4) pulling
919. (1) represents (2) represent
(3) points (4) pointing
920. (1) such (2) thus
(3) this (4) just

Directions (921–925) : In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

A team of Indian engineers (921) shown that digital photographs of the hand may (922) cholesterol levels in the body and serve as an early warning signal (923) poor lipid health without a standard blood test.

Researchers believe the programme may be (924) in the future and (925) into mobile phones to enable it to analyse digital images of the hand captured in the camera on a mobile phone.

921. (1) Are (2) Has been
(3) Have (4) Has
922. (1) Reveal (2) Conceal
(3) Conduct (4) Conjecture
923. (1) Of (2) By
(3) Before (4) At
924. (1) Retracted (2) Refined
(3) Recorded (4) Resolved
925. (1) Fixed (2) Formulated
(3) Featured (4) Loaded

Directions (926–930) : In the following questions of the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 IInd Sitting)

PASSAGE

Darkness (i) began to (ii) on all side. So I could not have any (iii) view of the things that (iv) along our way. Our train stopped at two important stations before we (v) our home town.

926. (i) = ?
(1) incidentally (2) gradually
(3) initially (4) prudentially
927. (ii) = ?
(1) descend
(2) condescend
(3) ascend
(4) transcend
928. (iii) = ?
(1) contradict (2) precinct
(3) instinct (4) distinct
929. (iv) = ?
(1) lain (2) lied
(3) lay (4) laid
930. (v) = ?
(1) had reached
(2) reach
(3) reached
(4) have reached

Directions (931–940) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

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All the political parties of India appear lost in the (931) exercise of fighting elections. There is nothing (932) about a (933) for votes in a democracy as India is and must (934). But democracies defeat themselves when they are (935) with the (936) of politics and must forget its (937). The growing political (938) in India (939) from the political parties' (940) contempt for any real development.

931. (1) physical (2) barren
(3) dreary (4) bleak
932. (1) improbable (2) impractical
(3) incongruous (4) improper
933. (1) thought (2) care
(3) worry (4) concern
934. (1) reside (2) defy
(3) remain (4) abide
935. (1) overwhelmed (2) obsessed
(3) worried (4) concerned
936. (1) frame (2) body
(3) form (4) idea
937. (1) contends (2) contains
(3) contempt (4) contents
938. (1) positivism (2) pessimism
(3) optimism (4) pragmatism
939. (1) branches (2) roots
(3) stems (4) flowers
940. (1) unconcealed (2) explicit
(3) latent (4) hidden

Directions (941–950) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

Saina Nehwal's bronze medal win (941) Saturday, at the London Olympics, may be seen as a lucky (942) after her Chinese opponent (943) hurt. But (944) Saina's father, Dr. Harvir Singh, "it's god's gift". "She was (945) on Friday after losing the semi- final. It was god's (946) that she won a medal. This is very satisfying for everyone. I was very (947) about Saina winning a bronze." Prime Minister Manmohan Singh (948) the Indian shuttler for winning the medal. "The country is proud of your (949)". Singh said in his congratulatory message. Andhra Pradesh governor ESL Narasimhan and Chief Minister N. Kiran Kumar Reddy too congratulated Saina. "After Gagan Narang, Saina is the second sportsperson from AP to win a (950) at the Olympics." the chief minister said.

941. (1) on (2) in
(3) at (4) onto
942. (1) succeed (2) win of
(3) winning (4) victory
943. (1) retired (2) crashed
(3) injure (4) fated
944. (1) according to (2) from
(3) instead of (4) on the way
945. (1) joyous (2) appointed
(3) disappointed (4) cheerful
946. (1) prayer (2) nature
(3) notion (4) wish
947. (1) pessimistic (2) optimistic
(3) nostalgic (4) emotional
948. (1) prayed
(2) congratulated
(3) wishes
(4) dictated
949. (1) getting of (2) order
(3) achievement (4) position
950. (1) post (2) match
(3) entry (4) medal

Directions (951–955) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

Internet, (951) known as the Net, is the network (952) computers spanning the (953). Internet is a global (954) of computers that allows individuals to communicate (955) one another.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

951. (1) too (2) also
(3) another (4) other
952. (1) on (2) of
(3) since (4) get
953. (1) sea (2) sky
(3) mountain (4) globe
954. (1) connect (2) web
(3) net (4) wireless
955. (1) under (2) out
(3) for (4) with

Directions (956–965) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

Past (956) us in understanding our present world in a (957) better way. If we know (958) our ancestors lived or (959) the wars were waged, we can understand the today's world (960) and get ideas for a (961) future. What appears to (962) as wrong today could have been right (963). It is also interesting to know how (964) in the past (965) the life of humans.

956. (1) helped (2) help
(3) is helping (4) helps
957. (1) most (2) just
(3) more (4) much
958. (1) why (2) when
(3) where (4) how
959. (1) why (2) when
(3) how (4) which
960. (1) better (2) best
(3) betterment (4) well
961. (1) fairer (2) fairest
(3) fair (4) fairy
962. (1) us (2) they
(3) them (4) him
963. (1) earliest (2) early
(3) earlier (4) later
964. (1) adventures (2) inventing
(3) inventions (4) inventors
965. (1) improve (2) improves
(3) improvement
(4) improved

Directions (966–990) : In the following passages some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternative and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015 Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

Passage-I

(Question Nos. 966 to 970)

A healthy body is necessary for the development of the (966) and wisdom. Every human being should exercise daily to (967) good health. Physical exercise (968) physical fitness. It makes human beings mentally (969) Physical exercise is required to (970) food properly.

966. (1) healing
(2) intellect
(3) benevolence
(4) nominate

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967. (1) legislate (2) reclaim
(3) start (4) maintain
968. (1) ensuing (2) entangles
(3) ensures (4) ensnares
969. (1) akin (2) defective
(3) mindful (4) alert
970. (1) digest (2) inhale
(3) assent (4) apprise

Passage-II

(Question Nos. 971 to 980)

Since the U.S. led alliance toppled the Taliban (971) November 2001, women and girls in Afghanistan have (972) greater freedom to participate in public life and (973) to education, health care, and employment. This is the case particularly in the (974), Kabul, where the deployment of foreign military forces under the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) has helped bring (975) security. Even in Kabul, however, many Afghan women still face constant (976) to their personal security from other civilians or armed men belonging to various political (977). Outside Kabul, the situation is one of acute general lawlessness and insecurity, as there is no ISAF presence and rival warlords control security conditions. In these areas, more than in Kabul, Afghan women continue to (978) serious threats to their physical safety, which (979) them the opportunity to exercise their basic human rights and to participate fully in the rebuilding of their (980).

971. (1) on (2) at
(3) from (4) in
972. (1) submitted (2) gained
(3) surrendered (4) volunteered
973. (1) success (2) progress
(3) regress (4) access
974. (1) locality (2) country
(3) capital (4) outskirts
975. (1) less-needed
(2) much-admired
(3) less-known
(4) much-needed
976. (1) threats
(2) lashes
(3) demands
(4) opportunities
977. (1) factions (2) actions
(3) upheavals (4) fractions
978. (1) evade (2) bear
(3) face (4) oppose
979. (1) approves (2) allows
(3) provides (4) denies
980. (1) selves (2) state
(3) city (4) country

Passage-III

(Question Nos. 981 to 990)

One day when king Rama was sitting on his (981) his ring fell off. When it touched the earth, it made a hole in the ground and disappeared into it. It was (982). His trusty henchman, Hanuman, was (983) his feet. Rama said to Hanuman, "Look, my ring is lost. (984) it for me."

Now Hanuman can enter any hole, no matter how tiny. He had the power to become the smallest of the small and larger than the largest thing. So he took on a (985) form and went down the hole.

He went and went and went and (986) fell into the netherworld. There were women down there. "Look, a tiny monkey ! It's fallen from above? Then they caught him and placed him on a platter (thali). The King of Spirits (bhut), who lives in the netherworld, likes to eat animals. So Hanuman was sent to him as part of his dinner, along with his vegetables. Hanuman sat on the platter, (987) what to do.

While this was going on in the netherworld, Rama sat on his throne on the earth above. The (988) Vasistha and the (989) Brahma came to see him. They said to Rama, "We want to talk privately with you. We don't want anyone to (990) what we say or interrupt it. Do we agree ?" "All right." said Rama, "We'll talk."

981. (1) throne (2) rock
(3) bench (4) chair
982. (1) gone (2) vanished
(3) molten (4) returned
983. (1) on (2) in
(3) at (4) under
984. (1) Replace (2) Make
(3) Return (4) Find
985. (1) tiny (2) substantial
(3) corporeal (4) humungous
986. (1) gradually
(2) surreptitiously
(3) cleverly
(4) suddenly
987. (1) wondering (2) thundering
(3) plundering (4) wandering
988. (1) wife (2) daughter
(3) sage (4) animal
989. (1) Hanuman (2) God
(3) women (4) Spirit king
990. (1) see (2) hear
(3) imagine (4) say

Directions (991–1000) : In the following questions, in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

I will always (991) the trip I made to the zoo in 1988. It was then that I (992) measles from one of my friends. Peter, who had (993) along too.

Before he met us at the zoo, he had gone to visit his cousin who was (994) from measles. The next day, Peter was (995) of a sore throat, a bad cold and high fever. When he was diagnosed by a doctor as having measles, his parents rang me up to warn me that I had been (996) to measles too. By the next day, I was also showing/having the same symptoms. My doctor (997) me to stay at home for the next two weeks.

I was quite pleased with the doctor's instruction. I spent the time reading story-books, (998) to music and watching television. When I get bored, I would call up Peter, who also had to spend two weeks at home, for a chat. Unfortunately, the two weeks passed too/by quickly. When we (999) to school, we had to work twice as hard to (1000) with our classmates. It was definitely not worth the 'holiday'.

991. (1) remember
(2) remembered
(3) be remember
(4) remembering
992. (1) catch (2) will catch
(3) caught (4) catching
993. (1) went (2) gone
(3) going (4) go
994. (1) recover (2) revealed
(3) removed (4) recovering
995. (1) complained (2) complain
(3) complaining (4) explained
996. (1) exposed (2) exposing
(3) expose (4) exposable
997. (1) advise (2) advised
(3) is advised (4) advising
998. (1) listening (2) looking
(3) listen (4) listened
999. (1) returning (2) is returned
(3) return (4) returned

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1000. (1) caught up (2) catching up
(3) catch up (4) catch

Directions (1001–1010) : In the following questions, in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

The Red Indians (1001) for the arrival of the bison. The beasts, which come only once a year, are a good source of meat and hide. The Red Indians (1002) to survive the cold, bitter winter.

Tikki, the young boy, (1003) to look out for herd's arrival. Everyday, he (1004) to the top of the hill to see if he could spot them on the vast horizon.

One night, while he (1005) the ground shook (1006) and his bag of arrows fell off from its hook on the wall. Tikki (1007) of his wigwam and felt a strong gust of wind and dust gush past him. Shouting excitedly, he ran to the other wigwams and woke everyone up. A big fire (1008) built and the Red Indians danced around it, giving praises to their God who had, at last, (1009) their food and clothing of animal hide. The next morning, all the warriors (1010) to hunt down the beasts which were grazing near the river.

1001. (1) were waiting
(2) is waiting
(3) were waited
(4) are waited

1002. (1) needing these
(2) needed these
(3) needed their
(4) needing this

1003. (1) was choose (2) is choose
(3) was chose (4) was chosen

1004. (1) would running
(2) will running
(3) would run
(4) will be running

1005. (1) is sleep (2) was sleeping
(3) was sleep (4) were slept

1006. (1) violently (2) violence
(3) violent (4) violet

1007. (1) rushing out (2) rush out
(3) rushed out (4) rushed in

1008. (1) were immediately
(2) was immediate
(3) were immediate
(4) was immediately

1009. (1) send them (2) sent them
(3) sent their (4) send their

1010. (1) is assigned
(2) was assigning
(3) were assigned
(4) were assigning

Directions (1011–1020) : In the following questions, in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

I will always (1011) the trip I made to the zoo in 1988. It was then that I (1012) measles from one of my friends. Peter, who had (1013) along too.

Before he met us at the zoo, he had gone to visit his cousin who was (1014) from measles. The next day, Peter was (1015) of a sore throat, a bad cold and high fever. When he was diagnosed by a doctor as having measles, his parents rang me up to warn me that he had been (1016) to measles too. By the next day, I was also showing/having the same symptoms. My doctor (1017) me to stay at home for the next two weeks.

I was quite pleased with the doctor's instruction. I spent the time reading story-books, (1018) to music and watching television. When I got bored, I would call up Peter, who also had to spend two weeks at home, for a chat. Unfortunately, the two weeks passed by quickly. When we (1019) to school, we had to work twice as hard to (1020) with our classmates. It was definitely not worth the 'holiday'.

1011. (1) remember
(2) remembered
(3) be remember
(4) remembering

1012. (1) catch (2) will catch
(3) caught (4) catching

1013. (1) went (2) gone
(3) going (4) go

1014. (1) recover (2) revealed
(3) removed (4) recovering

1015. (1) complained
(2) complain
(3) complaining
(4) explained

1016. (1) exposed (2) exposing
(3) expose (4) exposable

1017. (1) advise (2) advised
(3) is advised (4) advising

1018. (1) listening (2) looking
(3) listen (4) listened

1019. (1) returning (2) is returned
(3) return (4) returned

1020. (1) caught up
(2) catching up
(3) catch up (4) catch

Directions (1021–1030) : In the following questions, in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

The Red Indians (1021) for the arrival of the bison. The beasts, which come only once a year, are a good source of meat and hide. The Red Indians (1022) to survive the cold, bitter winter.

Tikki, the young boy, (1023) to look out for herd's arrival. Everyday, he (1024) to the top of the hill to see if he could spot them on the vast horizon.

One night, while he (1025) the ground shook (1026) and his bag of arrows fell off from its hook on the wall. Tikki (1027) of his wigwam and felt a strong gust of wind and dust gush past him. Shouting excitedly, he ran to the other wigwams and woke everyone up. A big fire (1028) built and the Red Indians danced around it, giving praises to their God who had, at last, (1029) their food and clothing of animal hide. The next morning, all the warriors (1030) to hunt down the beasts which were grazing near the river.

1021. (1) were waiting
(2) is waiting
(3) were waited
(4) are waited

1022. (1) needing these
(2) needed these
(3) needed their
(4) needing this

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1023. (1) was choose
(2) is choose
(3) was chose
(4) was chosen

1024. (1) would running
(2) will running
(3) would run
(4) will be running

1025. (1) is sleep
(2) was sleeping
(3) was sleep
(4) were slept

1026. (1) violently (2) violence
(3) violent (4) violet

1027. (1) rushing out
(2) rush out
(3) rushed out
(4) rushed in

1028. (1) were immediately
(2) was immediate
(3) were immediate
(4) was immediately

1029. (1) send them
(2) sent them
(3) sent their
(4) send their

1030. (1) is assigned
(2) was assigning
(3) were assigned
(4) were assigning

Directions (1031–1035) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 IInd sitting)

PASSAGE

It's soccer's newest power player; a ball called the Soccket generates and stores energy as players kick it, then provides energy at home. Fifteen minutes on the field (I) enough energy to power a small light for three hours and may help people in developing nations like India (II) kerosene, a leading cause of (III) illness and fires. Working on the principle of flashlights that charge when shaken, the Soccket is the (IV) of Harvard students Jessica Lin, Julia Sitverman, Jessica Matthews and Hemali Thakker and is being (V) by the Clinton Global Initiative University and the Walmart Foundation.

1031. (1) (I) stores
(2) (I) conserves
(3) (I) captures
(4) (I) reserves

1032. (1) (II) substitute
(2) (II) replace
(3) (II) restore
(4) (II) supplant

1033. (1) (III) pulmonary
(2) (III) respiratory
(3) (III) cardiac
(4) (III) cardio-vascular

1034. (1) (IV) output
(2) (IV) achievement
(3) (IV) brainchild
(4) (IV) inventory

1035. (1) (V) funded
(2) (V) financed
(3) (V) promoted
(4) (V) sponsored

Directions (1036–1055) : In the following two passages some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

Passage I

(Question Nos. 1036–1045)

How old is the Earth ? This is a (1036) to which we may never have the exact (1037). Man has (1038) about the age of the Earth since (1039) times, and there were all kinds of myths and (1040) that seemed to have the answer. When it was proven that the Earth (1041) around the Sun, (1042) then knew where to begin. To find the (1043) of the Earth, it was necessary to (1044) how the solar system was (1045).

1036. (1) question (2) debate
(3) fact (4) point

1037. (1) logic (2) answer
(3) deduction (4) reason

1038. (1) marvelled (2) thought
(3) asked (4) wondered

1039. (1) bygone (2) olden
(3) ancient (4) antiquated

1040. (1) legends (2) fables
(3) story (4) tale

1041. (1) rotated (2) moved
(3) revolved (4) circled

1042. (1) scholars
(2) academicians
(3) students (4) scientists

1043. (1) age (2) date
(3) oldness (4) years

1044. (1) narrate (2) recount
(3) explain (4) tell

1045. (1) originated (2) formed
(3) begun (4) born

Passage II

(Question Nos. 1046–1055)

One thing we can do is (1046) a good book. Another is to look at a new (1047) conducted by William Mercer, one of the world's largest Human Resources consultancies. Mercer decided to (1048) some of the world's great cities. They produced their results by giving (1049) for (1050) criteria. These included political, economic and social environment, healthcare, educational provision, recreation and transport (1051). So, which are the best cities to live in, and which should we (1052) ? In (1053) first place were Vancouver, Berne, Vienna and Zurich, while Sydney, Geneva, Auckland and Copenhagen came in second. Swiss cities (1054) three of the top ten places, making it the single most successful country of all those (1055).

1046. (1) read (2) obtain
(3) retrieve (4) look

1047. (1) research
(2) consultation
(3) advice (4) survey

1048. (1) decide (2) judge
(3) rule (4) proclaim

1049. (1) spots (2) marks
(3) places (4) signs

1050. (1) ranging (2) assorted
(3) different (4) various

1051. (1) reasons (2) facilities
(3) versions (4) ways

1052. (1) deny (2) regret
(3) avoid (4) escape

1053. (1) dual (2) united
(3) together (4) joint

1054. (1) controlled (2) absorbed
(3) vacated (4) occupied

1055. (1) surveyed
(2) experimented
(3) established (4) created

Directions (1056-1080) : In the following passages some of the words have been left out. Read each passage carefully and choose the correct answer for the given blank out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

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Passage-I

We are (1056) in a time of great and (1057)changes. The most obvious (1058) of the modern world is the (1059) development of science and technology. This has given man a deeper (1060) of nature.

1056. (1) existing (2) living
(3) surviving (4) alive

1057. (1) convenient
(2) continuing
(3) coveted (4) consequent

1058. (1) part (2) side
(3) feature (4) nature

1059. (1) magnanimous
(2) erratic (3) rapid
(4) inconsistent

1060. (1) understanding
(2) control (3) management
(4) questioning

Passage-II

War and Peace, an epic historical novel by Leo Tolstoy, was (1061) published as Voyna i mir in 1865-69. This (1062) study of early 19th century Russian society, noted for its (1063) of realistic detail and variety of psychological (1064) is generally regarded as one of the world's greatest novels. War and Peace is (1065) concerned with the histories of five aristocratic families, the members of which are (1066) against the (1067) background of Russian social life during the war against Napoleon. The (1068) of war, however, is (1069)to the story of family existence which involves Tolstoy's optimistic belief in the life-asserting (1070) of human existence.

1061. (1) basically (2) wilfully
(3) originally (4) faithfully

1062. (1) panoramic (2) histrionic
(3) omnipotent (4) explicit

1063. (1) energy (2) veracity
(3) suitability (4) mastery

1064. (1) criticism (2) analysis
(3) instances (4) depth

1065. (1) importantly (2) primarily
(3) heavily (4) connectively

1066. (1) portrayed (2) displayed
(3) treated (4) based

1067. (1) soporific (2) merciful
(3) vivid (4) hardened

1068. (1) case (2) prisoner
(3) perpetrator (4) theme

1069. (1) inordinate (2) subordinate
(3) audacious (4) judicious

1070. (1) pattern (2) appropriation
(3) dogma (4) suitability

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

(1) panoramic (Adj.) : presenting all the different aspects/stages of a particular subject, event, etc.

(2) histrionic (Adj.) : of/relating to actors/acting

(3) omnipotent (Adj.) : having unlimited power

(4) explicit (Adj.) : clear and easy to understand

(5) veracity (N.) : unwillingness to tell lies

(6) soporific (Adj.) : inducing mental lethargy

(7) vivid (Adj.) : producing very clear pictures in your mind

(8) perpetrator (N.) : a person who commits a crime/does something that is wrong/evil

(9) inordinate (Adj.) : beyond normal limits

(10) subordinate (Adj.) : lower in importance

(11) audacious (Adj.) : willing to take risks/to do something shocking

(12) appropriation (N.) : the act of taking something that belongs to somebody else, especially without permission

(13) dogma (N.) : a doctrine/code of beliefs accepted as authoritative

Passage-III

The nation has been (1071) as a relatively extensive, territorial relation of nativity. We have further formulated the (1072) of the nation as a territorially (1073), yet bounded, social relation for the generation, transmission, and (1074) of life. When the nation is a national state, it is also a (1075) for the protection of life. The nation is often (1076) by the metaphor of familial relations and, indeed, has sometimes been considered as some kind of (1077) family. This is understandable because both the nation and the family are relations of (1078). Nonetheless, there is an important difference, and to understand this will (1079) a more detailed examination of the (1080) between territory and bonding.

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

(1) nativity (N.) : birth, especially the place, conditions, or circumstances of being born

(2) familial (Adj.) : relating to/of a family

(3) proposition (N.) : a task to be dealt with

(4) purport (V.) : propose/intend

(5) susceptibility (N.) : the state of being easily affected

(6) sustenance (N.) : the process of making something continue to exist

(7) harness (N.) : supporting gear

(8) garter (N.) : a band, usually made of elastic, that is worn around the leg to keep up a sock/stocking

(9) defiled (V.) : spot, stain, or pollute

(10) descanted (V.) : talk at great length about something of one's interest

(11) decried (V.) : express strong approval of

(12) exhorted (V.) : to try hard to persuade somebody to do something

(13) exhumed (V.) : dig up

1071. (1) denied (2) designed
(3) defined (4) derived

1072. (1) profession (2) purpose
(3) proposition (4) purport

1073. (1) extended (2) extrapolated
(3) excessive (4) extensive

1074. (1) susceptibility (2) subtraction
(3) sustenance (4) suspension

1075. (1) structure (2) frame
(3) harness (4) garter

1076. (1) defiled (2) descanted
(3) decried (4) described

1077. (1) extended (2) exhibited
(3) exhorted (4) exhumed

1078. (1) family (2) bonding
(3) kinship (4) acquaintance

1079. (1) enquire (2) esquire
(3) retire (4) require

1080. (1) situation (2) enclaves
(3) relationship (4) chain

Directions (1081–1105) : In each of the following passages there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Choose the correct word from the given options which fits the blank appropriately.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 01.12.2016)

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Passage-I

(Q. Nos. 1081–1085)

When both myths and counter-myths occur in the narrative field of a society, people can (1081) the oppositions between them in unique ways. The psychological relevance of stories in the cases of myths and horror films may be in the experiencing of the (1082) binary tensions, rather than in the manifest (1083) of the story. The tensions in the story is, however, (1084) through the binary contrasts. The message conveyed is a (1085) complex.

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES

(1) internalize (V.) : to make a feeling, an attitude, or a belief part of the way you think and behave

(2) externalize (V.) : to show what you are thinking and feeling by what you say/do

(3) concretize (V.) : become specific

(4) secularize (V.) : make secular and draw away from a religious orientation.

(5) overlying (Adv.) : to a degree exceeding normal/proper limits

(6) comforting (Adj.) : providing comfort/so lace

(7) underlying (Adj.) : important in a situation but not always easily noticed/stated clearly

(8) manifest (Adj.) : clearly revealed to the mind/the senses/judgement

(9) morality (N.) : right/good conduct

(10) binary (Adj.) : dual - of two

(11) dissipated (Adj.) : unrestrained by convention/morality

(12) holistic (Adj.) : considering a whole thing

(13) prolific (Adj.) : existing in large numbers

(14) holistic : considering a whole thing.

1081. (1) internalize (2) externalize
(3) concretize (4) secularize

1082. (1) overlying (2) destructive
(3) comforting (4) underlying

1083. (1) relay (2) education
(3) content (4) morality

1084. (1) dissolved (2) dissipated
(3) opposed (4) maintained

1085. (1) holistic (2) constructive
(3) difficult (4) prolific

Passage –II

(Q. Nos. 1086–1095)

There is an old story told of a man who (1086) into a deep sleep, His friend stayed by him as long as he (1087). Being compelled to go and fearing that he might be in want, the friend hid a (1088) in the old man's garment, When the old man (1089), not (1090) that his friend had (1091) a jewel in his garment, he wandered about in (1092), hungry. A long time afterwards, the two men met again. The friend told the poor man about the jewel and (1093) him to look for it. Like the old man in the story, people (1094) about in this life, (1095) of what is hidden away in their inner nature, pure and untarnished.

Meanings of words/phrases

(1) In vain = useless

(2) Wander (Verb) = to walk aimlessly.

1086. (1) fell (2) fall
(3) slept (4) fallen

1087. (1) can (2) could
(3) should (4) will

1088. (1) sparkle (2) glimmer
(3) jewel (4) treasure

1089. (1) wake (2) waken
(3) arise (4) awoke

1090. (1) knowing (2) know
(3) known (4) knew

1091. (1) hiding (2) hidden
(3) conceal (4) hide

1092. (1) vane (2) vein
(3) vain (4) wane

1093. (1) propose (2) considered
(3) suggested (4) advised

1094. (1) wander (2) wonder
(3) direct (4) change

1095. (1) conscious
(2) unconscious
(3) aware
(4) subconscious

Passage–III

(Q. Nos.1096–1105)

In a very short period of time the internet has had a (1096) impact on the way we live. Since the internet was made (1097), it has lowered the (1098) to creative expression. It has provided (1099) to information on a larger scale. It has (1100) innovation without (1101) changes to its (1102). An open, borderless and (1103) platform means that barriers to entry are low, (1104) is (1105) and innovation is rapid.

Meanings of words/phrases

(1) intricate (Adj.) : elaborate

(2) pernicious (Adj.) : exceedingly harmful

(3) obliterated (Adj.) : reduced to nothingness

(4) intricacy (N.) : marked by elaborately complex detail

(5) levity (N.) : a manner lacking seriousness

(6) variability (N.) : the quality of being uneven and lacking uniformity

(7) Access = the opportunity to use something.

(8) Interoperability = ability to exchange information.

1096. (1) profound
(2) intricate
(3) pernicious
(4) harmful

1097. (1) radical
(2) unavoidable
(3) operational
(4) provisional

1098. (1) encroachment
(2) barriers
(3) discrimination
(4) tendency

1099. (1) assess (2) assets
(3) access (4) right

1100. (1) assimilated
(2) accumulated
(3) obliterated
(4) accommodated

1101. (1) insignificant
(2) massive
(3) peculiar
(4) eventual

1102. (1) infrastructure
(2) technique
(3) originality
(4) method

1103. (1) mobilised
(2) modernised
(3) standardised
(4) civilised

1104. (1) interoperability
(2) intricacy
(3) levity
(4) variability

1105. (1) reassured
(2) pressured
(3) assured
(4) uncertain

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Directions (1106–1130) : In the following passages there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Choose the correct word from the given options which fits the blank appropriately.

(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)

Passage-I

Each species has its special place or habitat. An (1106) birdwatcher can look at (1107) forest, meadow, lake, swamp or field and (1108) almost exactly what birds he (1109) find there. (1110) birds are found all over the world; others (1111) themselves to certain areas. Still (1112) migrate from one country to another in (1113) in search of warmth and (1114) and then return in spring (1115) the season is more favourable.

1106. (1) experience (2) expert
(3) advanced (4) active
1107. (1) the (2) some
(3) a (4) certain
1108. (1) predict (2) suggest
(3) prophesy (4) calculate
1109. (1) should (2) must
(3) might (4) will
1110. (1) were (2) some
(3) will (4) must
1111. (1) keep (2) entrust
(3) confine (4) involve
1112. (1) little (2) others
(3) huge (4) all
1113. (1) winter (2) summer
(3) spring (4) autumn
1114. (1) seeds (2) crops
(3) fruit (4) food
1115. (1) while (2) until
(3) after (4) when

Passage II

It is one of the tragic ironies of our age that the rocket which could have been symbol of humanity's aspirations for the stars, has become one of the weapons threatening to destroy civilisation. This state of affairs has (1116) a difficult moral problem to (1117) wishing to take an active (1118) in the development of astronautics, (1119) almost all research on rockets (1120) now carried out by military (1121) and is covered by various (1122) classifications. The technical problems involved (1123) designing long-range guided missiles are (1124) identical with those involved in the (1125) of reconnaissance rockets.

Meanings of Words/Phrases
(1) reconnaissance (N.) : inspection

1116. (1) produced (2) caused
(3) presented (4) provided
1117. (1) those (2) others
(3) men (4) these
1118. (1) part (2) position
(3) interest
(4) involvement
1119. (1) when (2) for
(3) where (4) were
1120. (1) was (2) are
(3) is (4) has
1121. (1) establishments
(2) officers
(3) centres
(4) strengths
1122. (1) secret (2) security
(3) defence (4) nonsecret
1123. (1) in (2) with
(3) for (4) would
1124. (1) hardly (2) never
(3) practically (4) must
1125. (1) launching
(2) installing
(3) deployment
(4) implementing

Passage-III

The year was 1913. The Wright brothers had just (1126) in making an aeroplane which (1127) flew high. I was deeply interested in (1128) and was making my own (1129) with flying machines. I really (1130) in that little machine I had patched together and I decided it was time to prove its merits.

1126. (1) succeeded (2) failed
(3) involved (4) engaged
1127. (1) hardly (2) really
(3) highly (4) sincerely
1128. (1) science (2) history
(3) flying (4) making
1129. (1) judgements
(2) experiments
(3) trying
(4) indulging
1130. (1) disbelieved
(2) believed
(3) relied (4) tried

Directions (1131–1135) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and select the correct answer for the given numbered blank out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

In Greek mythology, it is said that Lycurgus, the ruler of Sparta, (1131) a promise from his (1132), assuring him of the immutability of his laws till he returned from an (1133) journey. To make his laws immutable, Lycurgus (1134). Seven justices of the Indian Supreme Court on a historic day in 1973 christened themselves as modern-day Lycurguses, seeking to create, in India's constitutional context, an island of immutability, (1135) titled the "basic structure".

1131. (1) elicited (2) derived
(3) evinced (4) attested
1132. (1) nation (2) society
(3) subjects (4) community
1133. (1) impending (2) brewing
(3) approaching (4) looming
1134. (1) did not return
(2) never did return
(3) never returns
(4) never returned
1135. (1) timely (2) aptly
(3) opportunely (4) pertinently

Directions (1136–1140) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and select the correct answer for the given numbered blank out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

(1136) so long ago, virtually everyone seemed (1137) that a sizeable majority of British voters (1138) reaffirm their faith and confidence in a united Europe. Unfortunately, what was considered to be a remote possibility has actually become a very (1139) reality. A small majority of voters (1140) to take Britain out of the European Union (EU) in the referendum held on June 23.

1136. (1) Not (2) Far
(3) So (4) Nor
1137. (1) satisfied (2) positive
(3) presumptuous
(4) confident
1138. (1) would (2) will
(3) should (4) surely
1139. (1) ominous (2) grim
(3) dire (4) haunting
1140. (1) had opted (2) will opt
(3) have opted (4) has opted

Directions (1141-1165) : In the following passages some of the words have been left out. Read each passage carefully and choose the correct answer for the given blank out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

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Passage-I

(Q. Nos. 1141–1145)

It so haappens that (1141) siblings sing one of (1142) invariably has a less (1143) vocal prowess even though (1144) have a similarly commendable (1145) base.

1141. (1) how (2) when
(3) if (4) why

1142. (1) they (2) their
(3) those (4) them

1143. (1) tuned (2) high
(3) potent (4) wide

1144. (1) both (2) their
(3) you (4) we

1145. (1) song (2) art
(3) common (4) music

Passage-II

(Q. Nos. 1146–1155)

The conditions (1146) which democracy can (1147) are (1148) to (1149) ; but one thing is (1150) that democracy is always a slow growth, whereas dictators may (1151) to (1152) and (1153) a new (1154) with dramatic success, under (1155) conditions.

1146. (1) by (2) for
(3) under (4) at

1147. (1) grow (2) end
(3) rise (4) flourish

1148. (1) difficult (2) easy
(3) interesting
(4) meaningless

1149. (1) examine (2) define
(3) experience (4) discuss

1150. (1) stated (2) dictated
(3) clear (4) hazy

1151. (1) rise (2) jump
(3) grow (4) succeed

1152. (1) fame (2) generosity
(3) glory (4) power

1153. (1) restart (2) establish
(3) enter (4) define

1154. (1) regime (2) state
(3) era (4) epoch

1155. (1) profitable
(2) unfavourable
(3) suitable
(4) peculiar

Passage-III

(Q. Nos. 1156–1165)

We have rich cultural (1156). Its roots go into (1157). Ours has never been a closed (1158). It has (1159) just like a tree, (1160) to external (1161) but holding its roots (1162). But one wonders today whether it will be able to hold its (1163). The (1164) of our cultural heritage has come under the (1165) of western culture.

1156. (1) gift (2) treasure
(3) heritage (4) boon

1157. (1) pastress (2) antiquity
(3) obscurity (4) dignity

1158. (1) community (2) country
(3) nation (4) culture

1159. (1) grown (2) risen
(3) expanded (4) branched

1160. (1) welcome (2) eager
(3) open (4) agreeable

1161. (1) influences (2) facts
(3) modifications
(4) institutions

1162. (1) light (2) fast
(3) hardly (4) hard

1163. (1) teachings (2) doctrines
(3) morals (4) values

1164. (1) source (2) minaret
(3) altar (4) citadel

1165. (1) tide (2) sway
(3) current (4) wind

ANSWERS

1. (3)	2. (2)	3. (1)	4. (4)
5. (1)	6. (1)	7. (3)	8. (2)
9. (4)	10. (2)	11. (2)	12. (1)
13. (2)	14. (3)	15. (4)	16. (1)
17. (2)	18. (1)	19. (2)	20. (1)
21. (3)	22. (2)	23. (1)	24. (4)
25. (3)	26. (3)	27. (2)	28. (3)
29. (1)	30. (1)	31. (3)	32. (2)
33. (1)	34. (2)	35. (1)	36. (3)
37. (4)	38. (2)	39. (1)	40. (4)
41. (2)	42. (2)	43. (4)	44. (2)
45. (1)	46. (3)	47. (2)	48. (1)
49. (2)	50. (4)	51. (4)	52. (1)
53. (2)	54. (3)	55. (2)	56. (1)
57. (4)	58. (3)	59. (1)	60. (4)
61. (3)	62. (4)	63. (2)	64. (2)
65. (2)	66. (2)	67. (1)	68. (1)
69. (3)	70. (4)	71. (3)	72. (1)
73. (4)	74. (3)	75. (1)	76. (3)
77. (3)	78. (4)	79. (4)	80. (2)
81. (3)	82. (1)	83. (1)	84. (4)
85. (2)	86. (3)	87. (4)	88. (2)
89. (1)	90. (4)	91. (4)	92. (1)
93. (3)	94. (2)	95. (4)	96. (4)
97. (1)	98. (3)	99. (2)	100. (4)
101. (3)	102. (1)	103. (1)	104. (3)
105. (4)	106. (1)	107. (3)	108. (1)
109. (1)	110. (4)	111. (1)	112. (2)
113. (2)	114. (3)	115. (3)	116. (4)
117. (4)	118. (1)	119. (1)	120. (1)
121. (1)	122. (2)	123. (4)	124. (4)
125. (3)	126. (3)	127. (1)	128. (1)
129. (2)	130. (1)	131. (2)	132. (2)
133. (4)	134. (2)	135. (2)	136. (1)
137. (3)	138. (4)	139. (4)	140. (2)
141. (3)	142. (2)	143. (4)	144. (3)
145. (1)	146. (4)	147. (4)	148. (1)
149. (2)	150. (2)	151. (2)	152. (2)
153. (3)	154. (4)	155. (1)	156. (4)
157. (3)	158. (4)	159. (4)	160. (4)
161. (2)	162. (3)	163. (2)	164. (2)
165. (4)	166. (1)	167. (4)	168. (3)
169. (4)	170. (4)	171. (1)	172. (3)
173. (2)	174. (1)	175. (4)	176. (2)
177. (2)	178. (3)	179. (1)	180. (4)
181. (3)	182. (3)	183. (1)	184. (2)
185. (4)	186. (1)	187. (4)	188. (1)
189. (3)	190. (2)	191. (4)	192. (3)
193. (1)	194. (1)	195. (3)	196. (3)
197. (4)	198. (3)	199. (1)	200. (1)
201. (1)	202. (3)	203. (2)	204. (3)
205. (3)	206. (2)	207. (3)	208. (1)
209. (1)	210. (4)	211. (2)	212. (4)
213. (1)	214. (3)	215. (3)	216. (1)
217. (2)	218. (1)	219. (3)	220. (1)
221. (3)	222. (1)	223. (4)	224. (2)
225. (4)	226. (1)	227. (3)	228. (1)
229. (2)	230. (1)	231. (3)	232. (2)
233. (4)	234. (3)	235. (2)	236. (2)
237. (3)	238. (1)	239. (3)	240. (4)
241. (2)	242. (4)	243. (3)	244. (1)
245. (2)	246. (2)	247. (3)	248. (4)
249. (3)	250. (1)	251. (2)	252. (3)
253. (4)	254. (1)	255. (3)	256. (4)
257. (1)	258. (2)	259. (2)	260. (1)
261. (2)	262. (3)	263. (1)	264. (3)
265. (3)	266. (1)	267. (2)	268. (3)
269. (2)	270. (3)	271. (1)	272. (3)
273. (1)	274. (4)	275. (4)	276. (2)
277. (1)	278. (2)	279. (3)	280. (4)
281. (1)	282. (1)	283. (4)	284. (3)
285. (2)	286. (4)	287. (4)	288. (2)
289. (3)	290. (2)	291. (1)	292. (3)
293. (2)	294. (1)	295. (4)	296. (2)
297. (1)	298. (1)	299. (4)	300. (4)
301. (3)	302. (2)	303. (3)	304. (4)
305. (1)	306. (1)	307. (2)	308. (3)
309. (4)	310. (3)	311. (2)	312. (3)
313. (2)	314. (4)	315. (1)	316. (3)
317. (1)	318. (3)	319. (2)	320. (1)
321. (1)	322. (2)	323. (1)	324. (3)
325. (4)	326. (3)	327. (4)	328. (2)
329. (1)	330. (1)	331. (3)	332. (4)
333. (2)	334. (1)	335. (3)	336. (1)
337. (3)	338. (4)	339. (2)	340. (1)
341. (3)	342. (3)	343. (2)	344. (4)
345. (2)	346. (2)	347. (3)	348. (1)
349. (4)	350. (2)	351. (3)	352. (1)

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353. (2)	354. (3)	355. (2)	356. (3)
357. (1)	358. (4)	359. (3)	360. (1)
361. (2)	362. (3)	363. (1)	364. (4)
365. (3)	366. (3)	367. (2)	368. (1)
369. (3)	370. (4)	371. (2)	372. (1)
373. (3)	374. (2)	375. (1)	376. (1)
377. (2)	378. (3)	379. (3)	380. (4)
381. (3)	382. (1)	383. (2)	384. (3)
385. (4)	386. (2)	387. (4)	388. (1)
389. (3)	390. (2)	391. (2)	392. (3)
393. (4)	394. (1)	395. (2)	396. (3)
397. (2)	398. (2)	399. (3)	400. (1)
401. (2)	402. (3)	403. (3)	404. (3)
405. (1)	406. (2)	407. (4)	408. (3)
409. (1)	410. (2)	411. (3)	412. (2)
413. (1)	414. (2)	415. (4)	416. (2)
417. (3)	418. (1)	419. (1)	420. (3)
421. (1)	422. (4)	423. (3)	424. (2)
425. (3)	426. (4)	427. (1)	428. (1)
429. (3)	430. (2)	431. (1)	432. (3)
433. (1)	434. (4)	435. (2)	436. (1)
437. (3)	438. (4)	439. (3)	440. (1)
441. (2)	442. (1)	443. (2)	444. (1)
445. (3)	446. (2)	447. (1)	448. (2)
449. (3)	450. (2)	451. (4)	452. (1)
453. (1)	454. (1)	455. (2)	456. (1)
457. (3)	458. (1)	459. (2)	460. (3)
461. (1)	462. (3)	463. (3)	464. (1)
465. (2)	466. (2)	467. (4)	468. (2)
469. (3)	470. (1)	471. (4)	472. (2)
473. (1)	474. (3)	475. (3)	476. (1)
477. (4)	478. (3)	479. (3)	480. (3)
481. (2)	482. (3)	483. (4)	484. (1)
485. (2)	486. (1)	487. (4)	488. (1)
489. (2)	490. (4)	491. (2)	492. (1)
493. (1)	494. (1)	495. (2)	496. (1)
497. (1)	498. (3)	499. (1)	500. (2)
501. (4)	502. (2)	503. (4)	504. (3)
505. (1)	506. (4)	507. (1)	508. (1)
509. (2)	510. (4)	511. (2)	512. (1)
513. (4)	514. (1)	515. (2)	516. (3)
517. (1)	518. (3)	519. (2)	520. (1)
521. (3)	522. (2)	523. (2)	524. (1)
525. (2)	526. (1)	527. (3)	528. (2)
529. (3)	530. (1)	531. (2)	532. (4)
533. (1)	534. (3)	535. (2)	536. (2)
537. (4)	538. (3)	539. (4)	540. (1)
541. (2)	542. (1)	543. (3)	544. (2)
545. (3)	546. (4)	547. (1)	548. (2)
549. (4)	550. (1)	551. (4)	552. (1)
553. (3)	554. (2)	555. (3)	556. (2)
557. (4)	558. (1)	559. (3)	560. (1)
561. (2)	562. (1)	563. (1)	564. (3)
565. (1)	566. (1)	567. (2)	568. (3)
569. (4)	570. (2)	571. (4)	572. (2)
573. (4)	574. (1)	575. (2)	576. (2)

577. (4)	578. (1)	579. (1)	580. (4)
581. (2)	582. (1)	583. (4)	584. (2)
585. (1)	586. (1)	587. (2)	588. (4)
589. (1)	590. (2)	591. (1)	592. (3)
593. (1)	594. (3)	595. (3)	596. (4)
597. (4)	598. (1)	599. (3)	600. (4)
601. (1)	602. (3)	603. (2)	604. (1)
605. (3)	606. (2)	607. (4)	608. (2)
609. (3)	610. (4)	611. (1)	612. (3)
613. (2)	614. (3)	615. (3)	616. (2)
617. (1)	618. (3)	619. (3)	620. (2)
621. (3)	622. (4)	623. (1)	624. (2)
625. (3)	626. (4)	627. (1)	628. (2)
629. (3)	630. (4)	631. (1)	632. (4)
633. (1)	634. (2)	635. (1)	636. (3)
637. (1)	638. (3)	639. (2)	640. (4)
641. (2)	642. (1)	643. (3)	644. (2)
645. (3)	646. (2)	647. (2)	648. (1)
649. (1)	650. (2)	651. (2)	652. (4)
653. (2)	654. (2)	655. (3)	656. (1)
657. (4)	658. (1)	659. (3)	660. (2)
661. (1)	662. (1)	663. (1)	664. (2)
665. (1)	666. (4)	667. (1)	668. (2)
669. (1)	670. (3)	671. (1)	672. (3)
673. (2)	674. (1)	675. (4)	676. (1)
677. (4)	678. (4)	679. (3)	680. (2)
681. (4)	682. (3)	683. (4)	684. (4)
685. (2)	686. (2)	687. (1)	688. (2)
689. (4)	690. (3)	691. (3)	692. (2)
693. (2)	694. (2)	695. (4)	696. (1)
697. (1)	698. (4)	699. (4)	700. (1)
701. (3)	702. (2)	703. (4)	704. (3)
705. (1)	706. (3)	707. (1)	708. (4)
709. (1)	710. (2)	711. (4)	712. (1)
713. (2)	714. (2)	715. (1)	716. (2)
717. (3)	718. (3)	719. (1)	720. (4)
721. (3)	722. (3)	723. (4)	724. (1)
725. (4)	726. (2)	727. (3)	728. (1)
729. (2)	730. (4)	731. (2)	732. (1)
733. (2)	734. (4)	735. (2)	736. (2)
737. (1)	738. (3)	739. (2)	740. (3)
741. (2)	742. (1)	743. (3)	744. (3)
745. (1)	746. (2)	747. (3)	748. (1)
749. (2)	750. (4)	751. (3)	752. (3)
753. (3)	754. (4)	755. (2)	756. (4)
757. (4)	758. (2)	759. (2)	760. (4)
761. (2)	762. (4)	763. (2)	764. (3)
765. (4)	766. (1)	767. (2)	768. (2)
769. (1)	770. (4)	771. (1)	772. (2)
773. (3)	774. (1)	775. (2)	776. (3)
777. (4)	778. (3)	779. (2)	780. (4)
781. (4)	782. (3)	783. (4)	784. (2)
785. (2)	786. (2)	787. (3)	788. (2)
789. (2)	790. (3)	791. (2)	792. (1)
793. (1)	794. (3)	795. (3)	796. (3)
797. (1)	798. (1)	799. (2)	800. (1)

801. (2)	802. (1)	803. (4)	804. (3)
805. (3)	806. (1)	807. (2)	808. (1)
809. (4)	810. (3)	811. (3)	812. (1)
813. (2)	814. (4)	815. (4)	816. (3)
817. (4)	818. (2)	819. (1)	820. (3)
821. (3)	822. (3)	823. (2)	824. (2)
825. (2)	826. (2)	827. (2)	828. (3)
829. (1)	830. (4)	831. (2)	832. (3)
833. (3)	834. (1)	835. (2)	836. (1)
837. (1)	838. (1)	839. (2)	840. (4)
841. (3)	842. (3)	843. (2)	844. (1)
845. (1)	846. (4)	847. (2)	848. (1)
849. (2)	850. (1)	851. (3)	852. (3)
853. (4)	854. (4)	855. (3)	856. (4)
857. (4)	858. (2)	859. (2)	860. (2)
861. (3)	862. (3)	863. (1)	864. (3)
865. (2)	866. (3)	867. (1)	868. (1)
869. (2)	870. (4)	871. (4)	872. (1)
873. (4)	874. (3)	875. (1)	876. (3)
877. (2)	878. (4)	879. (2)	880. (4)
881. (4)	882. (4)	883. (2)	884. (1)
885. (1)	886. (4)	887. (3)	888. (3)
889. (4)	890. (3)	891. (1)	892. (4)
893. (3)	894. (1)	895. (3)	896. (2)
897. (2)	898. (4)	899. (4)	900. (2)
901. (1)	902. (4)	903. (2)	904. (4)
905. (4)	906. (3)	907. (1)	908. (2)
909. (1)	910. (2)	911. (1)	912. (2)
913. (4)	914. (3)	915. (3)	916. (1)
917. (2)	918. (3)	919. (3)	920. (1)
921. (4)	922. (1)	923. (1)	924. (4)
925. (4)	926. (2)	927. (1)	928. (4)
929. (3)	930. (3)	931. (1)	932. (4)
933. (4)	934. (3)	935. (2)	936. (3)
937. (3)	938. (2)	939. (3)	940. (1)
941. (1)	942. (4)	943. (1)	944. (1)
945. (3)	946. (4)	947. (2)	948. (2)
949. (3)	950. (4)	951. (2)	952. (2)
953. (4)	954. (2)	955. (4)	956. (4)
957. (4)	958. (4)	959. (1)	960. (4)
961. (1)	962. (1)	963. (3)	964. (3)
965. (1)	966. (2)	967. (4)	968. (3)
969. (4)	970. (1)	971. (4)	972. (2)
973. (4)	974. (3)	975. (4)	976. (1)
977. (1)	978. (3)	979. (4)	980. (4)
981. (1)	982. (1)	983. (3)	984. (4)
985. (2)	986. (4)	987. (1)	988. (3)
989. (2)	990. (2)	991. (1)	992. (3)
993. (2)	994. (1)	995. (3)	996. (1)
997. (2)	998. (1)	999. (4)	1000. (3)
1001. (1)	1002. (2)	1003. (4)	1004. (3)
1005. (2)	1006. (1)	1007. (3)	1008. (4)
1009. (2)	1010. (3)	1011. (1)	1012. (3)
1013. (2)	1014. (4)	1015. (3)	1016. (1)
1017. (2)	1018. (1)	1019. (4)	1020. (3)
1021. (1)	1022. (2)	1023. (4)	1024. (3)
1025. (2)	1026. (1)	1027. (3)	1028. (4)

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1029. (2)	1030. (3)	1031. (1)	1032. (4)
1033. (2)	1034. (3)	1035. (3)	1036. (1)
1037. (2)	1038. (4)	1039. (3)	1040. (2)
1041. (3)	1042. (4)	1043. (1)	1044. (3)
1045. (2)	1046. (1)	1047. (4)	1048. (2)
1049. (2)	1050. (4)	1051. (2)	1052. (3)
1053. (4)	1054. (4)	1055. (1)	1056. (2)
1057. (2)	1058. (3)	1059. (3)	1060. (1)
1061. (3)	1062. (1)	1063. (4)	1064. (2)
1065. (2)	1066. (1)	1067. (3)	1068. (4)
1069. (2)	1070. (1)	1071. (3)	1072. (2)
1073. (4)	1074. (3)	1075. (1)	1076. (4)
1077. (1)	1078. (2)	1079. (4)	1080. (3)
1081. (1)	1082. (4)	1083. (3)	1084. (4)
1085. (1)	1086. (1)	1087. (2)	1088. (3)
1089. (4)	1090. (1)	1091. (2)	1092. (3)
1093. (4)	1094. (1)	1095. (2)	1096. (1)
1097. (3)	1098. (2)	1099. (3)	1100. (4)
1101. (2)	1102. (1)	1103. (3)	1104. (1)
1105. (3)	1106. (2)	1107. (3)	1108. (1)
1109. (4)	1110. (2)	1111. (3)	1112. (2)
1113. (1)	1114. (4)	1115. (4)	1116. (3)
1117. (1)	1118. (1)	1119. (1)	1120. (3)
1121. (1)	1122. (2)	1123. (1)	1124. (1)
1125. (1)	1126. (1)	1127. (2)	1128. (3)
1129. (2)	1130. (2)	1131. (1)	1132. (3)
1133. (1)	1134. (4)	1135. (2)	1136. (1)
1137. (4)	1138. (3)	1139. (1)	1140. (2)
1141. (2)	1142. (4)	1143. (3)	1144. (1)
1145. (4)	1146. (3)	1147. (4)	1148. (1)
1149. (2)	1150. (3)	1151. (1)	1152. (4)
1153. (2)	1154. (1)	1155. (3)	1156. (3)
1157. (2)	1158. (4)	1159. (1)	1160. (3)
1161. (1)	1162. (2)	1163. (4)	1164. (4)
1165. (2)			

ANSWERS

(1–10)

Note : The Parts of Speech have been used according to the context of the Passage.

1. (3) in (Prep.)
2. (2) limits (Noun) : the greatest or smallest amount of something that is allowed.
3. (1) If (Conj.)
4. (4) point (Noun) : the important idea in something that is said or done
5. (1) for (Prep.)
6. (1) or (Conj.)
7. (3) check (Verb) : to examine something to see if it is correct.
8. (2) up (Adj.)
9. (4) same (Adj.)
10. (2) clarification (Noun) : the action of making something clearer or easier to understand

(11 – 20)

11. (2) news (Noun)
12. (1) people (Noun)
13. (2) impact (Noun) : effect
14. (3) success (Noun)
15. (4) upon (Prep.)
16. (1) stimulate (Verb) : to arouse; to excite
17. (2) to (Prep.)
18. (1) encourage (Verb) : to inspire with courage, spirit or confidence
19. (2) function (Verb)
20. (1) another (Pro.)

(21 – 30)

21. (3) empires (Noun) : groups of countries or states that are controlled by one ruler or government
22. (2) strength (Noun)
23. (1) disease (Noun)
24. (4) Romans (Noun)
25. (3) down (Adv.)
26. (3) ceased (Verb) : stopped happening
27. (2) off (Adv.)
28. (3) spectacle (Noun) : an unusual situation
29. (1) downfall (Noun) : the loss of power, social position, etc.
30. (1) out (Adv.)

(31–40)

31. (3) with (Prep.)
32. (2) long (Adj.)
33. (1) see (Verb)
34. (2) scarce (Adj.) : available in small quantities
35. (1) really (Adv.)
36. (3) cause (Noun) : a reason
37. (4) has (Verb)
38. (2) pollution (Noun) : the process of making air, water, soil, etc, dirty
39. (1) ecological (Adj.) : connected with the relation of plants and living creatures to each other and to their environment
40. (4) through (Prep.)

(41 – 50)

41. (2) scene (Noun)
42. (2) work (Verb)
43. (4) creature (Noun) : a living thing, real or imaginary
44. (2) producing (Verb)
45. (1) does (Aux. V.)
46. (3) too weak : very weak
47. (2) fast (Adv.) : quickly
48. (1) yet (Conj.) : nevertheless; despite
49. (2) minimum (Adv.)
50. (4) striving (Verb) : the act of trying very hard to achieve something

(51–60)

51. (4) huge (Adj.) : extremely large in size
52. (1) mostly (Adv.) : mainly; generally
53. (2) jungles (Noun)
54. (3) among (Prep.) : being included in a group of things or people
55. (2) because (Conj.) : for the reason that
56. (1) by–gone (Adj.) : existing a long time ago
57. (4) of (Prep.)
58. (3) on (Prep.)
59. (1) the (Def. Art.)
60. (4) in (Prep.)

(61 – 70)

61. (3) employed (Verb) : used
62. (4) kill (Verb)
63. (2) little (Det.) : not much
64. (2) to (Prep.)
65. (2) penknives (Noun), penknife (Singular) : a small knife with one or more blades that fold down into the handle
66. (2) masterpiece (Noun) : a work done with extraordinary skill (art, book, painting, movie, a piece of music, etc.)
67. (1) battle—axe (Noun) : a heavy axe with a long handle, used in the past as a weapon
68. (1) slaughter (Verb) : to kill animals of a particular type
69. (3) weaponry (Noun) : all the weapons of a particular type
70. (4) emulate (Verb) : to work in the same way and perform the same tasks; to try to be like

(71–80)

71. (3) acquires (Verb) : to get something; to own something
72. (1) pleasure (Noun) : enjoyment
73. (4) never (Adv.)
74. (3) possession (Noun) : the state of having or owning something
75. (1) possessor (Noun) : a person who owns or has something
76. (3) poor (Adj.)
77. (3) empty (Adj.) : unhappy because life does not have a purpose
78. (4) reading (Noun) : the act of reading
79. (4) tired (Adj.) : feeling a need to sleep or rest
80. (2) ourselves (Ref. Pro.)

(81 – 90)

81. (3) culture (Noun) : way of life
82. (1) Indians (Noun)
83. (1) the (Def. Art.)
84. (4) to (Prep.)

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85. (2) met (Verb)
86. (3) achieving (Verb) : becoming successful
87. (4) from (Prep.)
88. (2) institutions (Noun)
89. (1) was (Aux. V.)
90. (4) government (Noun)

(91–100)

91. (4) no (Adv.)
92. (1) lost (Adj.) : no longer found or possessed
93. (3) revival (Noun) : an improvement in the condition
94. (2) exploited (Verb) : used
95. (4) necessarily (Adv.) : used for saying that something cannot be avoided.
96. (4) of (Prep.)
97. (1) concentrate (Verb) : to give all attention
98. (3) maintained (Verb) : to cause (something) to exist
99. (2) afford (Verb) : to be able to pay for something
100. (4) should (Mod. V.)

(101–110)

101. (3) has (Aux. V.)
102. (1) manner (Noun)
103. (1) have (Aux. V.)
104. (3) strong (Adj.)
105. (4) all (Adv.)
106. (1) life (Noun)
107. (3) common (Adj.)
108. (1) the (Def. Art.)
109. (1) important (Adj.)
110. (4) several (Adj.)

(111 – 120)

111. (1) which (Rel. Pro.)
112. (2) difficult (Adj.)
113. (2) need (Noun) : a situation when something is necessary or must be done
114. (3) physical (Adj.)
115. (3) of (Prep.)
116. (4) given (Verb)
117. (4) have (Aux. V.)
118. (1) available (Adj.) : that can be found or got
119. (1) home (Noun)
120. (1) look (Verb)

(121–130)

121. (1) communication (Noun)
122. (2) remains (Verb) : still need to be done, said or dealt with
123. (4) in (Prep.)
124. (4) adopting (Verb) : using a particular method
125. (3) regional (Adj.) : of or relating to a region
126. (3) administrative (Adj.) : of or relating to the management of a company, school, or any organisation
127. (1) inter-state (Adj.) : between states
128. (1) comes up (Phr. V.) : arises
129. (2) have to (Phr. V.) : used for showing that something must be done.
130. (1) its (Det.) : belonging to or connected with a thing, an animal or a baby.

(131 – 140)

131. (2) growth (Noun)
132. (2) hence (Adverb) : for this reason
133. (4) technologies (Noun)
134. (2) prospects (Noun) : the chances of being successful
135. (2) development (Noun)
136. (1) large (Adj.)
137. (3) confounding (Verb) : confusing and surprising
138. (4) gravity (Noun) : seriousness
139. (4) of (Prep.)
140. (2) costs (Noun) : expenditure

(141–150)

141. (3) confined (Verb) : kept inside or a closed space
142. (2) freedom (Noun)
143. (4) restricted (Verb) : stopped from acting freely
144. (3) still (Adverb) : continuing until a particular point in time and not finishing.
145. (1) aspirations (Noun) : strong desires to have or do something
146. (4) no (Det.) : not any
147. (4) intimidate (Verb) : frighten or threaten
148. (1) only (Adverb)
149. (2) determination (Noun) : the quality that makes you continue trying to do something even when it is difficult
150. (2) lower (Verb) : diminish; decrease

(151 – 160)

151. (2) eruption (Noun) : the act of exploding
152. (2) summit (Noun) : the highest part or point
153. (3) with (Prep.)
154. (4) big (Adj.)
155. (1) flung (Verb) : threw out forcefully
156. (4) speed (Noun) : fast
157. (3) of (Prep.)
158. (4) oozed (Verb) : flowed out slowly
159. (4) accompanied (Verb) : happened or appeared with something else
160. (4) poured (Verb)

(161–170)

161. (2) mimics (Verb) : copies; imitates
162. (3) could (Mod. V.)
163. (2) improve (Verb)
164. (2) electronic system (N.)
165. (4) circuit (Noun) : the complete path that an electric current travels along
166. (1) silicon (Noun) : a chemical used in electronic devices
167. (4) far (Adv.)
168. (3) learn (Verb)
169. (4) brain (Noun)
170. (4) result (Verb) : lead

(171 – 180)

171. (1) wandered (Verb) : went to different places
172. (3) grassless (Adj.) : without grass
173. (2) enough (Det.) : sufficient
174. (1) so (Conj.)
175. (4) food (Noun)
176. (2) came (Verb)
177. (2) with (Prep.)
178. (3) ancestors (Noun) : people in your family who lived a long time ago
179. (1) ago (Adv.)
180. (4) but (Conj.)

(181–190)

181. (3) echoes (Noun) : reminding of ideas, events, etc.
182. (3) to (Prep.)
183. (1) and (Conj.)
184. (2) experience (Verb)
185. (4) soul (Noun)
186. (1) up (Adv.)
187. (4) passivity (N.) obscurity (Noun) : darkness
188. (1) stimulants (Noun) : substances that make you feel more aware and gives you more energy
189. (3) substance (Noun)
190. (2) to (Prep.)

(191 – 195)

191. (4) intimacy (Noun) : the state of having a close personal relationship with somebody
192. (3) distracted (Verb) : mentally confused
193. (1) sever (Verb) : to end completely; to become separated
194. (1) proposition (Noun) : proposal
195. (3) relationship (Noun)

(196 – 205)

196. (3) expected (Verb) : thought to happen
197. (4) had (Aux. V.)
198. (3) but (Conj.)

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199. (1) will (Mod.V.)
200. (1) is (Aux. V.)
201. (1) anything (Pro.)
202. (3) at (Prep.)
203. (2) and (Conj.)
204. (3) when (Adverb) : at which time; on which occasion
205. (3) looked (Verb)

(206–215)

206. (2) popularly (Adv.) : commonly
207. (3) based (Verb)
208. (1) often (Adv.) : in many cases
209. (1) whole (Noun) : all that there is of something
210. (4) part (Noun) : some but not all
211. (2) largest (Adj.)
212. (4) centres (Noun)
213. (1) world (Noun)
214. (3) former (Adj.) : existing in the past
215. (3) symbol (Noun)

(216 – 225)

216. (1) grandson (Noun)
217. (2) died (Verb)
218. (1) on (Prep.)
219. (3) latest (Adj.)
220. (1) pieces (Noun)
221. (3) facts (Noun)
222. (1) starts (Verb)
223. (4) nothing (Pro.)
224. (2) in any way (Adverbial Phrase) : by any means
225. (4) to do (Inf. with to)

(226 – 235)

226. (1) approach (Verb) : to come near somebody or something
227. (3) carrying (Verb)
228. (1) forward (Adv.)
229. (2) have (Aux. V.)
230. (1) by (Prep.)
231. (3) sailing (Verb)
232. (2) muster (Verb) : to work hard to find or get (courage, support, etc.)
233. (4) away (Adv.)
234. (3) not (Adv.)
235. (2) rely (Verb) : to be dependent

(236–245)

236. (2) question (Noun)
237. (3) about (Prep.)
238. (1) since (Prep.)
239. (3) stories (Noun)
240. (4) answer (Noun)
241. (2) think (Verb)
242. (4) ago (Adv.)
243. (3) earth (Noun)
244. (1) part (Noun)
245. (2) begin (Verb)

(246 – 255)

246. (2) culture (Noun)
247. (3) when (Adverb)
248. (4) collective (Adj.)
249. (3) other (Adj.)
250. (1) distinctive (Adj.) : having a quality or characteristic that makes something different and easily noticed
251. (2) existence (Noun)
252. (3) follow (Verb)
253. (4) continuity (Noun)
254. (1) in (Prep.)
255. (3) norms (Noun) : a required standard

(256 – 265)

256. (4) but (Conj.)
257. (1) given (Verb)
258. (2) finishing (Verb)
259. (2) from (Prep.)
260. (1) theological (Adj.) : connected with the study of religion and beliefs
261. (2) predominantly (Adv.) : mainly
262. (3) with (Prep.) : including
263. (1) for (Prep.)
264. (3) met (Verb)
265. (3) uncommon (Adj.)

(266–275)

266. (1) fall (Verb)
267. (2) personal (Adj.)
268. (3) apprise (Verb) : to tell or inform somebody of something
269. (2) addressed (Verb)
270. (3) editor (Noun)
271. (1) correspondence (Noun)
272. (3) essay (Noun)
273. (1) lucid (Adj.) : easy to understand
274. (4) objective (Adj.) : considering only facts
275. (4) untidy (Adj.) : not clean

(276 – 285)

276. (2) patriotism (Noun) : live for your country and willingness to defend it
277. (1) threatened (Verb) : felt insecure
278. (2) gauged (Verb) : judged
279. (3) serious (Adj.)
280. (4) concealed (Verb) : hidden on any grounds for any motive
281. (1) transfer
seizure (Noun) : the act of using force to take control of a country, town, etc.
282. (1) tactics (Noun) : strategy
283. (4) anarchy (Noun) : a situation in a country, an organisation, etc. in which there is no government, order or control
284. (3) realise (Verb) : to become aware of a particular fact or situation
285. (2) bondage (Noun) : slavery

(286 – 295)

286. (4) Contrary to (Adj.) : against something : different from something
287. (4) belief (Noun)
288. (2) avoid (Verb)
289. (3) at (Prep.)
290. (2) per (Prep.)
291. (1) peck (Verb) : to bite (of birds)
292. (3) with (Prep.)
293. (2) largest (Adj.)
294. (1) doesn't (Aux. V.)
295. (4) bury (Verb) : to hide something in the ground

(296–305)

296. (2) causes (Noun)
297. (1) published (Verb)
298. (1) on (Prep.)
299. (4) happen (Verb)
300. (4) mentally (Adv.)
301. (3) accidentally (Adv.) : by chance
302. (2) with (Prep.) : in case of
303. (3) over (Adv.)
304. (4) watched (Verb)
305. (1) sight (Noun)

(306 – 315)

306. (1) overcomes (Verb) : deals successfully with
307. (2) hinder (Verb) : to hold back; to prevent action
308. (3) successful (Adj.)
309. (4) face (Verb)
310. (3) may (Mod. V.)
311. (2) success (Noun)
312. (3) principle (Noun)
313. (2) heroic (Adj.)
314. (4) failures (Noun)
315. (1) rarely (Adv.) : not very often

(316 – 325)

316. (3) informal (Adj.) : relaxed and friendly
317. (1) institution (Noun)
318. (3) professional (Adj.)
319. (2) bringing together (Phr. V.) : gather
320. (1) recurring (Adj.) : repeated
321. (1) particular (Adj.)
322. (2) encouraged (Verb)
323. (1) accomplished (Verb)
324. (3) leader (Noun)
325. (4) beginners (Noun)

(326–335)

326. (3) welfare (Noun) : happiness; well–being; prosperity, etc.
327. (4) methods (Noun)
328. (2) claim (Verb)

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329. (1) wants (Verb)
330. (1) proclaims (Verb) : to announce
331. (3) faith (Noun)
332. (4) probed (Verb) : investigated
333. (2) research (Noun)
334. (1) emerges (Verb) : become known (of facts, ideas, etc.)
335. (3) it (Pro.)

(336 – 345)

336. (1) private (Adj.)
337. (3) good (Adj.)
338. (4) variety (Noun)
339. (2) in (Prep.)
340. (1) keen (Adj.)
341. (3) weave (Noun) : the pattern that the threads make
342. (3) If (Conj.) : on condition that
343. (2) knowledgeable (Adj.)
344. (4) but (Conj.)
345. (2) attention (Noun) : act of making people notice

(346 – 355)

346. (2) hard (Adj.) : difficult
347. (3) heads (Noun) : the persons in charge
348. (1) influential (Adj.) : authoritative
349. (4) end (Noun)
350. (2) appeared (Verb)
351. (3) issues (Noun)
352. (1) evident (Adj.) : clear
353. (2) talks (Noun)
354. (3) powerful (Adj.)
355. (2) existing (Adj.) : found or used now

(356–365)

356. (3) degree (Noun)
357. (1) celebrate (Verb)
358. (4) held (Verb)
359. (3) getting (Verb)
360. (1) stream (Noun) : a continuous flow
361. (2) turned up (Phr. V.) : arrived
362. (3) circle (Noun) : a group
363. (1) else (Adverb)
364. (4) break the ice (Idiom) : initiate talks or conversation
365. (3) fact (Noun)

(366 – 375)

366. (3) mineral (Noun)
367. (2) under (Prep.)
368. (1) fuels (Noun)
369. (3) transport (Noun)
370. (4) immense (Adj.) : extremely large
371. (2) fortunate (Adj.) : lucky
372. (1) discovery (Noun)
373. (3) wealth (Noun)
374. (2) poor (Adj.)
375. (1) possible (Adj.)

(376 – 380)

376. (1) lived (Verb)
377. (2) named (Verb)
378. (3) had (Aux. V.)
379. (3) their (Det.) [Possessive form of 'they']
380. (4) with (Prep.)

(381–400)

381. (3) solidarity (Noun) : unity
382. (1) harmony (Noun) : peaceful agreement
383. (2) eradicating (Verb) : destroying completely
384. (3) sustainable (Adj.) : that can continue to be there for a long period
385. (4) ingredients (Noun) : things or qualities that are necessary to make something successful
386. (2) interdependent (Adj.) : depending on each other
387. (4) incomplete (Adj.)
388. (1) awakening (Verb) : making aware of something
389. (3) aware (Adj.) : knows
390. (2) aspect (Noun) : important part or feature

(391 – 400)

391. (2) not (Adv.)
392. (3) that (Pro.)
393. (4) with (Prep.)
394. (1) up (Adv.)
395. (2) high (Adv.)
396. (3) they (Pro.)
397. (2) to (Prep.)
398. (2) taught (Verb)
399. (3) have (Aux. V.)
400. (1) ideals (Noun) : examples; models

(401 – 410)

401. (2) slowly (Adv.)
402. (3) deliver (Verb) : take goods or letters
403. (3) old (Adj.)
404. (3) end (Noun)
405. (1) called (Verb)
406. (2) ever since (Idiom) : continuously since the time mentioned
407. (4) to (Prep.)
408. (3) before (Adv.) : a long time earlier
409. (1) always (Adv.)
410. (2) while (Conj.)

(411–420)

411. (3) common (Adj.)
412. (2) but (Prep.)
413. (1) involved (Verb)
414. (2) interpret (Verb) : explain
415. (4) contest (Verb) : struggle to gain control or power
416. (2) of (Prep.)
417. (3) candidate (Noun)
418. (1) legislative (Adj.)
419. (1) body (Noun) : a group of people who work together
420. (3) representative (Noun)

(421 – 430)

421. (1) room-mates (Noun)
422. (4) Delhi (Noun)
423. (3) crowded (Adj.)
424. (2) Hari (Noun)
425. (3) counter (Noun)
426. (4) two (Det.)
427. (1) the (Def. Art.)
428. (1) a (Indef. Art.)
429. (3) anything (Pro.)
430. (2) us (Pro.)

(431 – 440)

431. (1) assures (Verb)
432. (3) few (Det.)
433. (1) cooking (Noun)
434. (4) our (Det.)
435. (2) that (Conj.)
436. (1) food (Noun)
437. (3) long (Adj.)
438. (4) yet (Adv.)
439. (3) achieve (Verb) : attain
440. (1) field (Noun)

(441–450)

441. (2) played (Verb) : had an effect
442. (1) shaping (Verb) : having an important influence
443. (2) continues (Verb)
444. (1) movement (Noun)
445. (3) planet (Noun)
446. (2) adds (Verb)
447. (1) country side (Noun)
448. (2) stream (Noun)
449. (3) huge (Adj.)
450. (2) quench (Verb) : to end by satisfying

(451 – 460)

451. (4) down (Adv.)
452. (1) posture (Noun) : the position in which you hold you body while standing or sitting.
453. (1) free (Adj.)
454. (1) vision (Noun)
455. (2) acquired (Verb) : got
456. (1) making (Verb)
457. (3) advantage (Noun)
458. (1) in (Prep.)
459. (2) being (Verb)
460. (3) than (Prep., Conj.)

(461 – 470)

461. (1) was (Aux. V.)
462. (3) filled (Verb)
463. (3) them (Pro.)

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464. (1) posture (Noun)
465. (2) like (Prep.)
466. (2) catch (Verb)
467. (4) dinosaurs (Noun)
468. (2) catastrophic (Adj.) : causing a lot of damage and suffering (a natural event)
469. (3) destroyed (Verb)
470. (1) out (Adv., Prep.)

(471 – 480)

471. (4) balance (Noun)
472. (2) number (Noun)
473. (1) from (Prep.)
474. (3) than (Conj., Prep.)
475. (3) nature (Noun)
476. (1) food (Noun)
477. (4) on (Prep.)
478. (3) both (Det., Pro.)
479. (3) damage (Verb)
480. (3) ruin (Verb)

(481 – 490)

481. (2) paradoxical (Adj.) : (statement) containing two opposite ideas that make it seem impossible or unlikely, although it is probably true
482. (3) faltering (Adj.) : become weaker or less effective
483. (4) severe (Adj.)
484. (1) reactions (Noun)
485. (2) grip (Noun)
486. (1) critical (Adj.)
487. (4) expected (Verb)
488. (1) asserting (Verb) : stating clearly and firmly that something is true
489. (2) encouraging (Verb)
490. (4) expansion (Noun)

(491–495)

491. (2) extensive (Adj.) : covering a large area
492. (1) open (Verb)
493. (1) urban (Adj.) : connected with town or city
494. (1) in (Prep.)
495. (2) led (Verb)

(496–505)

496. (1) in (Prep.)
497. (1) continued (Verb)
498. (3) exposure (Noun)
499. (1) struggling (Verb)
500. (2) compensation (Noun)
501. (4) denied (Verb) : refused to admit or accept
502. (2) responsible (Adj.) : being able to be blamed for something
503. (4) failure (Noun)
504. (3) unanswered (Adj.)
505. (1) callous (Adj.) : not caring about other people's feelings or suffering

(506 – 510)

506. (4) to (Prep.)
507. (1) nestles (Verb) : located in a position that is protected, sheltered or hidden
508. (1) so (Conj.)
509. (2) take (Verb)
510. (4) bordering (Verb)

(511–520)

511. (2) wide (Adj.)
512. (1) experiences (Noun)
513. (4) leaving (Verb)
514. (1) perform (Verb)
515. (2) far off (Adj.) : distant; remote; far away
516. (3) viewers (Noun)
517. (1) glimpse (Noun)
518. (3) victims (Noun)
519. (2) captures (Verb)
520. (1) set (Verb)
521. (3) past (Noun)
522. (2) evidence (Noun)
523. (2) build up (Phr. V.) : to create or develop something
524. (1) scientific (Adj.)
525. (2) behind (Prep.)
526. (1) weapons (Noun)
527. (3) crafts (Noun)
528. (2) assesses (Verb)
529. (3) women-folk (Noun)
530. (1) reliable (Adj.)

(531 – 540)

531. (2) or (Conj.)
532. (4) with (Conj.)
533. (1) songs (Noun)
534. (3) praise (Noun)
535. (2) to (Prep.)
536. (2) evolved (Verb)
537. (4) performed (Verb)
538. (3) honour (Noun)
539. (4) told (Verb)
540. (1) on (Prep.)

(541 – 545)

541. (2) vast (Adj.)
542. (1) around (Adv.)
543. (3) oasis (Noun)
544. (2) search (Noun)
545. (3) camel (Noun)

(546 – 555)

546. (4) were (Aux. V.)
547. (1) but (Conj.)
548. (2) issued (Verb)
549. (4) by (Prep.)
550. (1) neither (Conj.)
551. (4) could (Mod. V.)
552. (1) preferred (Verb)
553. (3) hoardable (Adj.)
554. (2) aided (Verb) : helped
555. (3) hostility (Noun) : unfriendly feelings or behaviour

(556 – 560)

556. (2) struggling (Verb)
557. (4) some (Det.)
558. (1) behind (Prep.)
559. (3) seemed (Verb)
560. (1) joyously (Adv.)

(561 – 570)

561. (2) strong (Adj.)
562. (1) like (Prep.)
563. (1) heel (Noun)
564. (3) tried (Verb)
565. (1) much (Det.; Pro.)
566. (1) quickly (Adv.)
567. (2) later (Adv.)
568. (3) plug (Verb)
569. (4) supply (Noun)
570. (2) reached (Verb)

(571 – 575)

571. (4) common (Adj.)
572. (2) glass (Noun)
573. (4) bore (Noun)
574. (1) tube (Noun)
575. (2) a (Ind. Art.)

(576 – 585)

576. (2) feet (Noun)
577. (4) political (Adj.)
578. (1) threatened (Verb)
579. (1) strength (Noun)
580. (4) anything (Pro.)
581. (2) today (Adv.)
582. (1) efforts (Noun)
583. (4) combating (Verb) : stopping something unpleasant or harmful from happening
584. (2) some (Det.)

(586 – 590)

585. (1) scientists (Noun)
586. (1) to (Prep.)
587. (2) next (Adj.)
588. (4) in (Prep.)
589. (1) the (Def. Art.)
590. (2) day (Noun)

(591 – 600)

591. (1) reasonably (Adv.)
592. (3) accompany (Verb)
593. (1) features (Noun)
594. (3) twice (Adv.)
595. (3) deafened (Verb)
596. (4) at (Prep.)
597. (4) are repeated (Verb)
598. (1) usually (Adv.)
599. (3) between (Prep.)
600. (4) interrupt (Verb)

(601 – 605)

601. (1) beach (Noun)
602. (3) of (Prep.)
603. (2) nineteenth (Adj., ordinal number)
604. (1) that (Det.)
605. (3) along (Prep.)

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(606 – 615)
606. (2) no (Det.)
607. (4) worry (Noun)
608. (2) the (Def. Art.)
609. (3) among (Prep.)
610. (4) cope (Verb)
611. (1) remarkable (Adj.)
612. (3) cover (Verb)
613. (2) without (Prep.)
614. (3) belief (Noun)
615. (3) misleading (Adj.)
(616 – 620)
616. (2) of (Prep.)
617. (1) known (Verb)
618. (3) size (Noun)
619. (3) same (Adj.)
620. (2) have (Aux. V.)
(621 – 630)
621. (3) shifting (Verb)
622. (4) cope (Verb)
623. (1) overcome (Verb)
624. (2) far less (Adj.)
625. (3) excessive (Adj.)
626. (4) underprivileged (Adj.)
627. (1) stuck in (Phr. V.)
628. (2) responsibility (Noun)
629. (3) need not (Mod. V.)
630. (4) over–indulged (Verb) : having too much of something nice
(631 – 635)
631. (1) sale (Noun)
632. (4) approved (Adj.)
633. (1) bid (Verb)
634. (2) highest (Adj.)
635. (1) bangs (Verb)
(636 – 645)
636. (3) immigrated (Verb) : to come and live permanently in a country after leaving your own country
637. (1) tyranny (Noun) : unfair or cruel use of power or authority
638. (1) livelihood (Noun)
639. (2) hardships (Noun) : something that causes pain, suffering, or loss
640. (4) fortunate (Adj.)
641. (2) home (Noun)
642. (1) revisit (Noun)
643. (3) nervous (Adj.)
644. (2) concern (Verb) : feelings of worry
645. (3) mind (Noun)
(646 – 655)
646. (2) perverse (Adj.) : negative
647. (2) wish (Noun)
648. (1) shrug off (Phr. V.) : minimize
649. (1) rejected (Verb)
650. (2) likely (Adv.)
651. (2) invites (Verb)
652. (4) weakens (Verb)
653. (2) remedy (Noun)
654. (2) at once (Idiom)
655. (3) possibly (Adv.)
(656 – 665)
656. (1) qualities (Noun)
657. (4) relationship (Noun)
658. (1) true (Adj.)
659. (3) friend (Noun)
660. (2) afraid (Adj.)
661. (1) opinion (Noun)
662. (1) approval (Noun)
663. (1) support (Noun)
664. (2) jealousy (Noun)
665. (1) friendship (Noun)
(666 – 675)
666. (4) gaze (Verb)
667. (1) fills (Verb)
668. (2) wings (Noun)
669. (1) grow up (Phr. V.)
670. (3) astronaut (Noun)
671. (1) special (Adj.)
672. (3) space-suit (Noun)
673. (2) breathing (Noun)
674. (1) sensitive (Adj.)
675. (4) gadgets (Noun)
(676 – 680)
676. (1) movement (Noun)
677. (4) calls (Verb)
678. (4) action (Noun)
679. (3) mentally (Adv.)
680. (2) mean (Adj.) : skilful; excellent
Note :
(681 – 685)
681. (4) gentle (Adj.)
682. (3) transferred (Verb)
683. (4) care (Noun)
684. (4) because (Conj.)
685. (2) consoled (Verb)
(686 – 690)
686. (2) thank (Verb)
687. (1) reacting (Verb)
688. (2) looked (Verb)
689. (4) on (Prep.)
690. (3) street (Noun)
(691 – 695)
691. (3) hardly (Adv.)
692. (2) accent (Noun)
693. (2) little (Det.)
694. (2) touch (Noun)
695. (4) as (Conj.)
(696 – 700)
696. (1) look (Verb)
697. (1) key (Noun)
698. (4) bleak (Adj.) : gloomy ; hopeless
699. (4) has (Aux. V.)
700. (1) issue (Noun)
(701 – 710)
701. (3) a (Int. Art.)
702. (2) the (Def. Art.)
703. (4) under (Prep.)
704. (3) that (Conj.)
705. (1) much (Det., Pro.)
706. (3) of (Prep.)
707. (1) become (Verb)
708. (4) because (Conj.)
709. (1) is (Aux. V.)
710. (2) neglected (Verb)
(711–720)
711. (4) selling (Verb)
712. (1) decided (Verb)
713. (2) knocking (Verb.)
714. (2) customer (Noun.)
715. (1) pressed (Verb)
716. (2) explain (Verb)
717. (3) product (Noun)
718. (3) next (Adjective)
719. (1) slammed (Verb)
720. (4) behind (Adverb)
(721 – 730)
721. (3) is (Aux. N.)
722. (3) come (Verb)
723. (4) are (Aux. N.)
724. (1) visit (Verb)
725. (4) with (Prep.)
726. (2) are (Aux.V.)
727. (3) is (Aux.V.)
728. (1) will (Mod.V.)
729. (2) very (Adv.)
730. (4) and (Conj.)
(731 – 740)
731. (2) Besides (Prep.)
732. (1) attended to (Phr.V.)
733. (2) that (Conj.)
734. (4) due to (Prep.)
735. (2) brush with (Phr.V.) : an occasion which you nearly experience something unleasant.
736. (2) scenery (N.)
737. (1) swept her away (Phr.V.)
738. (3) inside (Adv.)
739. (2) being (Conj.)
740. (3) of (Prep.)
(741 – 750)
741. (2) camp (Noun)
742. (1) of (Prep.)
743. (3) were living (Verb)
744. (3) pathetic (Adjective)
745. (1) cornered (Verb)
746. (2) her (Pro.)
747. (3) was (Aux.V.)
748. (1) courageous (Adjective)
749. (2) death (Noun)
750. (4) inspiration (Noun)
(751 – 760)
751. (3) few (Det., Adj.)
752. (3) has (Aux.V.)
753. (3) after (Prep.)
754. (4) be (Aux. V.)

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755. (2) in (Prep.)
756. (4) presenting (Verb)
757. (4) pleasure (Noun)
758. (2) to (Prep.)
759. (2) told (Verb)
760. (4) punished (Verb)
(761–770)
761. (2) no
762. (4) threat
763. (2) the
764. (3) among
765. (4) cope
766. (1) remarkable
767. (2) cover
768. (2) continuous
769. (1) belief
770. (4) correct
(771 – 775)
771. (1) modern (Adjective)
772. (2) time (Noun.)
773. (3) in (Prep.)
774. (1) slow (Adjective)
775. (2) part (Noun)
(776 – 785)
776. (3) order (Verb)
777. (4) delivered (Verb)
778. (3) away (Adverb)
779. (2) replied
780. (4) on (Prep.)
781. (4) buy (Verb)
782. (3) leaving (Verb)
783. (4) where (Adjective)
784. (2) picked (Verb)
785. (2) drove (Verb)
(786 – 720)
786. (2) integrity (Noun.)
787. (3) demonstrated (V.)
788. (2) across (Adv.)
789. (2) effective (Adj.)
790. (3) legitimacy (N.)
(791 – 800)
791. (2) one (Pro.)
792. (1) During (Prep.)
793. (1) as (Conj.)
794. (3) and (Conj.)
795. (3) was (Aux.V.)
796. (3) had (Aux.V.)
797. (1) on (Prep.)
798. (1) most (Det., Pro.)
799. (2) cope with (Phr.V.)
800. (1) by (Prep.)
(801 – 810)
801. (2) love (N.)
802. (1) foreign (Adj.)
803. (4) unpatriotic (Adj.)
804. (3) that ((conj.)
805. (3) inspire (V.)
806. (1) may (Mod. V.)
807. (2) high (Adj.)
808. (1) riches (N.)
809. (4) advantages (N.)
810. (3) fame (N.)
(811 – 820)
811. (3) considered (V.)
812. (1) basic (Adj.)
813. (2) while (Conj.)
814. (4) mentioned (V.)
815. (4) represents (V.)
816. (3) used (V.)
817. (4) depiction (N.)
818. (2) bad (Adj.)
819. (1) connotative (N.)
820. (3) reflected (V.)
(821 – 825)
821. (3) comfortable (Adj.)
822. (3) sanitary (Adj.)
823. (2) heart's (N.)
824. (2) amenities (N.)
825. (2) modern (Adj.)
(826 – 835)
826. (2) weather (N.)
827. (2) how (Adj.)
828. (3) warmer (Adj.)
829. (1) in (Prep.)
830. (4) is (Aux. V.)
831. (2) shining (V.)
832. (3) raining (V.)
833. (3) chilled (V.)
834. (1) falls (V.)
835. (2) there (Adv.)
(836 –845)
836. (1) lack (N.)
837. (1) complicated (Adj.)
838. (1) decrease (V.)
839. (2) invent (V.)
840. (4) operating (V.)
841. (3) comfortable (Adj.)
842. (3) gadgets (N.)
843. (2) in (Prep.)
844. (1) research (N.)
845. (1) ability (N.)
(846 –855)
846. (4) unexpected
847. (2) mandatory
848. (1) recommended
849. (2) conducted
850. (1) content
851. (3) consideration
852. (3) revealed
853. (4) attract
854. (4) involving
855. (3) stingy
(856–860)
856. (4) agricultural (Adj.)
857. (4) mixed (Adj.)
858. (2) enabled (V.)
859. (2) obtained (V.)
860. (2) concentrated (V.)
(861 – 870)
861. (3) want (V.)
862. (3) harmonize (V.)
863. (1) elixir (N.)
864. (3) run (V.)
865. (2) throw off (Phr.V.)
866. (3) worries (N.)
867. (1) mercy (N.)
868. (1) continue to (Phr.V.)
869. (2) unhealthy (N.)
870. (4) laid low with (Phr.V.)
(871–880)
871. (4) against (Prep.)
872. (1) law (N.)
873. (4) many (Det.)
874. (3) number (N.)
875. (1) accepting (V.)
876. (3) anyone (Pro.)
877. (2) who (Pro.)
878. (4) follows (V.)
879. (2) of (Prep.)
880. (4) helpless (Adj.)
(881 – 890)
881. (4) the most resourceful
882. (4) knack of saving up
883. (2) when they begin
884. (1) see them scampering
885. (1) their nest is secure
886. (4) will see them
887. (3) scavenged was done
888. (3) will seal themselves
889. (4) they will hibernate
890. (3) searching desperately for
(891–900)
891. (1) observe (V.)
892. (4) heavenly (Adj.)
893. (3) through (Prep.)
894. (1) astronomers (N.)
895. (3) view (N.)
896. (2) stunning (V.)
897. (2) birth (N.)
898. (4) dying (V.)
899. (4) into (Prep.)
900. (2) how (Adv.)
(901 – 910)
901. (1) to (Prep.)
902. (4) over (Prep.)
903. (2) glum (Adj.)
904. (4) like (N.)
905. (4) capacity (N.)
906. (3) at (Prep.)
907. (1) closer (Adj.)
908. (2) however (Adv.)
909. (1) come (V.)
910. (2) grows (V.)
(911–920)
911. (1) belief (N.)
912. (2) something (Adv.)
913. (4) cannot (Mod. V.)
914. (3) laws (N.)
915. (3) instance (N.)

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916. (1) crossing (V.)
917. (2) misfortune (N.)
918. (3) sticking (V.)
919. (3) points (N.)
920. (1) such (Det. Pro.)

(921 – 925)

921. (4) has (Aux. V.)
922. (1) reveal (V.)
923. (1) of (Prep.)
924. (4) resolved (V.)
925. (4) loaded (V.)

(926 – 930)

926. (2) gradually (Adv.) : slowly, over a long period of time.
927. (1) descend (V.) : to arrive and begin to affect somebody / something.
928. (4) distinct (Adj.) : easily or clearly seen, heard, felt etc.
929. (3) lay
930. (3) reached

(931–940)

931. (1) physical (Adj.)
dreary (Adj.) : sad / dull; dismal; bleak
barren (Adj.) : not producing anything useful / successful
932. (4) improper (Adj.)
improbable (Adj.) : not likely to be true / to happen
impractical (Adj.) : not sensible / realistic
incongruous (Adj.) : strange and not suitable in a particular situation
933. (4) concern (N.)
934. (3) remain (V.)
935. (2) obsessed (V.)
overwhelmed (Verb) : to have such a strong emotional effect on somebody that it is difficult for them to resist / know how to react.
obsessed (Verb) : to completely fill your mind so that you cannot think of anything else, in a way that is not normal
936. (3) form (N.)
937. (3) contempt (Noun) : the feeling that somebody / something is without value and deserves no respect at all
938. (2) pessimism (N.)
pessimism (Noun) : a feeling that bad things will happen and that something will not be successful
positivism (Noun) : a system of philosophy based on things that can be seen / proved, rather than on ideas
optimism (Noun) : a feeling that good things will happen and that something will be successful
pragmatism (Noun) : thinking about solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by having fixed ideas and theories.
939. (3) stems (N.)
940. (1) unconcealed (Adj.)
unconcealed (Adj.) : that you do not try to hide
explicit (Adj.) : clear and easy to understand
latent (Adj.) : existing, but not very noticeable, active or well–developed

(941–950)

941. (1) on (Prep.)
942. (4) victory (N.)
943. (1) retired (N.)
944. (1) according to (Prep.)
945. (3) disappointed (V.)
946. (4) wish (N.)
947. (2) optimistic (Adj.)
nostalgic (Adj.) : having / bringing a feeling of sadness mixed with pleasure and affection when you think of happy times in the past.
948. (2) congratulated (V.)
949. (3) achievement (N.)
950. (4) medal (N.)

(951–955)

951. (2) also (Adv.)
952. (2) of (Prep.)
953. (4) globe (N.)
954. (2) web (N.)
955. (4) with (Conj.)

(956 – 965)

956. (4) helps (V.)
957. (4) much (Det.)
958. (4) how (Adv.)
959. (1) why (Adv.)
960. (4) well (Adv.)
961. (1) fairer (Adj.)
962. (1) us (Pro.)
963. (3) earlier (Adj.)
964. (3) inventions (N.)
965. (1) improve (V.)

(966 – 970)

966. (2) intellect (N.)
intellect (N.) : our mind
healing (N.) : the process of becoming / making somebody / something healthy again
benevolence (N.) : the quality of being kind, helpful and generous
nominate (V.) : to choose somebody to do a particular job ; propose
967. (4) maintain (V.)
legislate (V.) : to make a law affecting something
reclaim (V.) : to get something back / to ask to have it back after it has been lost, taken away, etc.
968. (3) ensures (V.)
ensures (V.) : to make sure that something happens / is definite
ensuing (Adj.) : following
entangles (V.) : to involve somebody in a difficult / complicated situation
ensnares (V.) : trap
969. (4) alert (N.)
akin (Adj.) : similar to
970. (1) digest (V.)
assent (N.) : official agreement to / approval of something
apprise (V.) : to tell / inform somebody of something

(971 – 980)

971. (4) in (Prep.)
972. (2) gained (V.)
973. (4) access (N.)
access (N.) : the opportunity / right to use something / to see somebody / something
regress (V.) : to return to an earlier / less advanced form / way of behaving
974. (3) capital (N.)
975. (4) much-needed
976. (1) threats (N.)
977. (1) factions (N.)
factions (N.) : a small group of people with in a larger one whose members have some different aims and beliefs to those of the larger group
upheavals (N.) : a big change that causes a lot of confusion, worry and problems
978. (3) face (V.)
face (V.) : to accept that a difficult situation exists
evade (V.) : to escape / to avoid
bear (V.) : to be able to accept and deal with something unpleasant
oppose (V.) : to disagree strongly
979. (4) denies (V.)
denies (V.) : to refuse to admit
approves (V.) : to agree
980. (4) country (N.)

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(981 – 990)
981. (1) throne (N.)
982. (1) gone (V.)
983. (3) at (Prep.)
984. (4) find (V.)
985. (1) tiny (Adj.)
substantial (Adj.) : large in amount, value/importance
corporeal (Adj.) : can be touched
humungous (Adj.) : enormous ; very big
986. (4) suddenly (Adv.)
surreptitiously (Adv.) : in a quick/secret way so that other people do not notice
987. (1) wondering (V.)
988. (3) sage (N.)
989. (2) God (N.)
990. (2) hear (V.)

(991–1000)
991. (1) remember
992. (3) caught (V.)
993. (2) gone (V.)
994. (4) recovering (V.)
995. (3) complaining (V.)
996. (1) exposed (V.)
997. (2) advised (V.)
998. (1) listening (V.)
999. (4) returned (V.)
1000. (3) catch up (Phr.V.)

(1001 – 1010)
1001. (1) were waiting
1002. (2) needed these
1003. (4) was chosen
1004. (3) would run
1005. (2) was sleeping
1006. (1) violently
1007. (3) rushed out
1008. (4) was immediately
1009. (2) sent them
1010. (3) were assigned
1011. (1) remember
1012. (3) caught
1013. (2) gone
1014. (4) recovering
1015. (3) complaining
1016. (1) exposed
1017. (2) advised
1018. (1) listening
1019. (4) returned
1020. (3) catch up
1021. (1) were waiting
1022. (2) needed these
1023. (4) was chosen
1024. (3) would run
1025. (2) was sleeping
1026. (1) violently
1027. (3) rushed out
1028. (4) was immediately
1029. (2) sent them
1030. (3) were assigned
1031. (1) stores
1032. (4) supplant
supplant (V.) : to take the place of something older or less modern
1033. (2) respiratory
1034. (3) brain child
brain child (N.) : an idea or invention of one person or a small group of people
1035. (3) promoted
1036. (1) question
1037. (2) answer
1038. (4) wondered
1039. (3) ancient 1040. (2) fables
1041. (3) revolved
1042. (4) scientists
1043. (1) age 1044. (3) explain
1045. (2) formed 1046. (1) read
1047. (4) survey 1048. (2) judge
1049. (2) marks 1050. (4) various
1051. (2) facilities
1052. (3) avoid 1053. (4) joint
1054. (4) occupied
1055. (1) surveyed
1056. (2) living
1057. (2) continuing
1058. (3) feature 1059. (3) rapid
1060. (1) understanding
1061. (3) originally
1062. (1) panoramic
1063. (4) mastery
1064. (2) analysis
1065. (2) primarily
1066. (1) portrayed
1067. (3) vivid 1068. (4) theme
1069. (2) subordinate
1070. (1) pattern 1071. (3) defined
1072. (2) purpose
1073. (4) extensive
1074. (3) sustenance
1075. (1) structure
1076. (4) described
1077. (1) extended
1078. (2) bonding
1079. (4) require
1080. (3) relationship
1081. (1) internalize
1082. (4) underlying
1083. (3) content
1084. (4) maintained
1085. (1) holistic 1086. (1) fell
1087. (2) could 1088. (3) jewel
1089. (4) awoke 1090. (1) knowing
1091. (2) hidden 1092. (3) vain
1093. (4) advised 1094. (1) wander
1095. (2) unconscious
1096. (1) profound
1097. (3) operational
1098. (2) barriers
1099. (3) access
1100. (4) accommodated
1101. (2) massive
1102. (1) infrastructure
1103. (3) standardised
1104. (1) interoperability
1105. (3) assured
1106. (2) expert
1107. (3) a 1108. (1) predict
1109. (4) will 1110. (2) some
1111. (3) confine 1112. (2) others
1113. (1) winter 1114. (4) food
1115. (4) when
1116. (3) presented
1117. (1) those 1118. (1) part
1119. (1) when 1120. (3) is
1121. (1) establishments
1122. (2) security
1123. (1) in
1124. (1) hardly
1125. (1) launching
1126. (1) succeeded
1127. (2) really 1128. (3) flying
1129. (2) experiments
1130. (2) believed
1131. (1) elicited
1132. (3) subjects
1133. (1) Impending (Adjective) = used to refer to an event usually something unpleasant that is going to happen soon.
1134. (4) never returned
1135. (2) Aptly (Adverb) = in a manner that is appropriate or suitable in the circumstances.
1136. (1) Not
1137. (4) confident
1138. (3) should
1139. (1) Ominous (Adjective) = giving the worrying impression that something bad is going to happen.
1140. (2) will opt 1141. (2) when
1142. (4) them 1143. (3) potent
1144. (1) both 1145. (4) music
1146. (3) under 1147. (4) flourish
1148. (1) difficult 1149. (2) define
1150. (3) clear 1151. (1) rise
1152. (4) power 1153. (2) establish
1154. (1) regime 1155. (3) suitable
1156. (3) heritage 1157. (2) antiquity
1158. (4) culture 1159. (1) grown
1160. (3) open
1161. (1) influences
1162. (2) fast 1163. (4) values
1164. (4) citadel 1165. (2) sway

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13 COMPREHENSION TEST

Directions (1-10) : In these questions, you have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 1997)

PASSAGE–I

What one wonders, is the lowest common denominator of Indian culture today. The attractive Hema Malini! The songs of Vividh Bharati! Or the mouth-watering Masala Dosa! Delectable as these may be, each yields pride of place to that false symbol of a new era–the synthetic fibre. In less than twenty years, the nylon sari and the terylene shirt have swept the countryside, penetrated to the farthest corners of the land and persuaded every common man, woman and child that the key to success in the present day world lies in artificial fibres : glass nylon, crepe nylon, tery mixes, polysters and what have you. More than the bicycles, the wristwatch or the transistor radio, synthetic clothes have come to represent the first step away from the village square. The village lass treasures the flashy nylon sari in her trousseau most dearly; the village youth gets a great kick out of his cheap terrycot shirt and trousers, the nearest he can approximate to the expensive synthetic sported by his wealthy citybred contemporaries. And the Neo–rich craze for 'phoren'is nowhere more apparent than in the price that people will pay for smuggled, stolen, begged, borrowed secondhand or thrown away synthetics. Alas, even the unique richness of the traditional tribal costume is being fast eroded by the deadening uniformity of nylon.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

penetrated	:	went into or through something.
persuaded	:	made somebody do something by giving him good reasons for doing it.
trousseau	:	the clothes and the possessions collected by a woman who is soon going to get married in order to begin her married life
kick out	:	a great feeling of excitement and pleasure.
city bred	:	brought up in a city.
contempor–aries	:	belonging to the same time.
Neo-rich	:	Newly rich people.
'phoren'	:	foreign.
eroded	:	gradually destroyed something or made it weaken over a period of time.
deadening	:	making something such as a sound, a feeling, etc. less strong.
tragic	:	making you feel very sad, because somebody has died or has suffered a lot.
ironic	:	showing that you really mean the opposite of what you are saying.
sombre	:	sad and serious.
satiric	:	using humour to show the faults and weaknesses of a person.

1. The lowest common denominator of the Indian culture today is
   (1) Hema Malini
   (2) songs of Vividh Bharati
   (3) Masala Dosa
   (4) synthetic fibre
2. The synthetic fibre has
   (1) always been popular in India.
   (2) become popular during the last twenty years.
   (3) never been popular in India.
   (4) been as popular as other kinds of fibre.
3. The latest symbol of modernity for the rural people is
   (1) the bicycle. (2) the wristwatch.
   (3) the transistor. (4) the synthetic cloth.
4. The term Neo-rich means
   (1) the aristocracy.
   (2) the industrialists.
   (3) the newly rich people.
   (4) the common people.
5. The tone of the passage is
   (1) tragic (2) ironic
   (3) sombre (4) satiric

PASSAGE-II

Most people who bother with the matter at all would admit that the English language is in a bad way, but it is generally assumed that we cannot by conscious action do anything about it. Our civilization is decadent and our language—so the argument runs—must inevitably share in the general collapse. It follows that any struggle against the abuse of language is a sentimental archaism, like preferring candles to electric light or handsome cabs to aeroplanes. Underneath this lies the half-conscious belief that language is a natural growth and not an instrument which we shape for our own purposes.

Now it is clear that the decline of a language must ultimately have political and economic causes : it is not simply due to the bad influence of this or that individual writer. But an effect can become a cause, reinforcing the original cause and producing the same effect in an intensified form, and so on indefinitely. A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fails all the more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts. The point is that the process is reversible. Modern English, especially written English, is full of bad habits which spread by imitation and which can be avoided if one is willing to take the necessary trouble. If one gets rid of these habits, one can think more clearly, and to think clearly is a necessary first step towards political regeneration : so that the fight against bad English is not frivolous and is not the exclusive concern of professional writers.

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SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
decadent	:	having or showing low standards, especially moral ones, and an interest only in pleasure and enjoyment rather than serious things.
collapse	:	to fall down / to break down suddenly.
archaism	:	a very old word or phrase that is no longer used.
reinforcing	:	making a feeling. an idea, etc. stronger.
intensified	:	increased in degree or strength.
indefinitely	:	for a period of time with no fixed limit
slovenliness	:	carelessness, untidiness or dirtiness in appearance or habits
regeneration	:	making to develop and grow strong again
frivolous	:	silly or amusing behaviour.

6. Many people believe that nothing can be done about the English language because
   (1) bad habits spread by imitation.
   (2) we live in a decadent civilization.
   (3) there are too many bad writers.
   (4) people are too lazy to change their bad habits.
7. The author believes that
   (1) it's now too late to do anything about the problem.
   (2) language is a natural growth and cannot be shaped for our own purposes.
   (3) the decline in the language can be stopped.
   (4) the process of an increasingly bad language cannot be stopped.
8. The author believes that the first stage towards the political regeneration of the language would be
   (1) taking the necessary trouble to avoid bad habits.
   (2) avoiding being frivolous about it.
   (3) clear thinking.
   (4) for professional writers to help.
9. The author believes that
   (1) English is becoming ugly.
   (2) bad language habits are inevitable.
   (3) our thoughts are becoming uglier because we are making the language uglier.
   (4) our civilization is decadent so nothing can be done to stop the decline of the language.
10. What causes bad language in the end ?
   (1) The bad influence of individual writers.
   (2) The imitation of bad language habits.
   (3) Political and economic causes.
   (4) An assumption that nothing can be done about it.

Directions (11-20) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 09.09.2001)

PASSAGE-I

The achievement of science in the twentieth century has been very great. Its influence can be felt in every sphere of life. From the small pins and needles to the huge iron sheets and joints, most of the things we require for our everyday use, come out of factories where scientific principles are utilized for practical ends. Science has enabled man to bring forces of nature under control and to use them for his own advantage. It has brought the distant parts of the world close together. Our knowledge of the universe has been much widened on account of the untiring efforts of the astronomers like Jeans and Eddington. Remarkable cures of human diseases have been possible owing to the discovery of some wonderful medicines.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
logical	:	seeming natural, reasonable or sensible
anatomical	:	related to human / animal body
desoriptive	:	saying what something / somebody is like
expository	:	intended to explain / describe something

11. The main idea of the passage is
   (1) the impact of science can be felt in every sphere of life
   (2) science is an anathema
   (3) nothing is beyond the purview of science
   (4) science can work miracles
12. The mode of approach is
   (1) logical. (2) anatomical.
   (3) descriptive. 4) expository.
13. What has enabled man to harness the forces of nature to the advantage of mankind?
   (1) Arts. (2) Oratory.
   (3) Bravery. (4) Science.
14. Science has proved a great boon for
   (1) scientists. (2) artists.
   (3) explorers. (4) mankind.
15. The most appropriate title for the passage will be
   (1) Science is a curse
   (2) Science, a great boon
   (3) Achievements of science
   (4) None of these

PASSAGE-II

"Science cannot reduce the magic of a sunset to arithmetic, nor can it express friendship with a formula" observed the eminent medical researcher, Dr. Lous Orr. He added, "also beyond science's mastery of nature are love and laughter, pain and loneliness and insights into truth and beauty". This distancing of science from the human condition perhaps explains why most foreign tourists visiting Britain flock predictably to see the hallowed homes of playwrights, writers and poets, but choose to ignore the habitations where its eminent scientists lived and worked.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
insights	:	an understanding of what something is like.
distancing	:	a difference or lack of connection between two things.
flock	:	to go or gather together somewhere in large numbers.
predictably	:	in a predictable (capable of being foretold) manner.
hallowed	:	regarded as holy; sacred.

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16. Why is it that science cannot express friendship with a formula?
(1) Science and friendship cannot co-exist.
(2) It is abstract term which cannot be grappled by science.
(3) Friendship is beyond science's mastery.
(4) Friendship is unknown to scientists.

17. The word magic refers to
(1) evening dusk.
(2) the sunrise.
(3) solar and lunar eclipse.
(4) setting of the sun, with all its beauty.

18. Which of the following are beyond science's reach, according to the passage?
(1) Love and laughter, pain and loneliness.
(2) Derivation of a formula.
(3) Complexity of time and tide.
(4) Work of the mind.

19. The verb flock refers to.
(1) tourists in Britain.
(2) local people.
(3) large number of foreign tourists visiting homes of playwrights, writers, poets.
(4) Indian tourists.

20. Why according to the author do tourists prefer to visit hallowed homes of playwrights, writers and poets rather than visiting the habitation of eminent scientists?
(1) The houses of playwright and writers are well-decorated and are full of splendour
(2) Science cannot explain human emotions. Hence, people have a soft corner for those who produce a splendid display of emotions in their work.
(3) Scientists are loathsome.
(4) Houses of scientists are untidy and not well-preserved.

Directions (21-25) : You have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

PASSAGE

There are three main groups of oils-animal, vegetable and mineral. Great quantities of animal oil comes from whales, those enormous creatures of the sea, which are the largest of the animals remaining in the world. To protect the whales from the cold of the Arctic seas, nature has provided them with a thick covering of fat, called blubber. When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off and boiled down. It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption. A few other creatures yield oil, but none so much as the whale. The livers of the cod and halibut, two kinds of fish, yield nourishing oil. Both cod liver oil and halibut oil are given to sick children and other invalids who need certain vitamins.

Vegetable oil has been known from very old times. No household can get on without it, for it is used in cooking. Perfumes may be made from the oils of certain flowers. Soaps are made from vegetable and animal product and the oils of certain flowers.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

stripped off : removed completely
invalids : persons who need other people to take care of them, because of illness that they have had for a long time.

21. The main source of animal oil is
(1) fish. (2) whale.
(3) sea weeds. (4) plants.

22. Vegetable oil is mainly used for
(1) eating. (2) cooking.
(3) frying. (4) lubricating.

23. The ..... of fish yeilds nourishing oil.
(1) liver (2) stomach
(3) eyes (4) head

24. The thick protective covering of fat on a whale is called a
(1) skin. (2) cells.
(3) blubber. (4) fins.

25. ..... are made from vegetable, animal products and the oils of certain flowers.
(1) Perfumes (2) Cosmetics
(3) Cooking medium (4) Soaps

Directions (26-35) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 14.12.2003)

PASSAGE-I

Vacations were once the prerogative of the privileged few, even as late as the nineteenth century. Now they are considered the right of all, except for such unfortunate masses as in China, for whom life, except for sleep and brief periods of rest, is uninterrupted toil.

They are more necessary now than before because the average life is well rounded and has become increasingly departmenta-lised. The idea of vacations, as we conceive it must be incomprehensible to primitive people. Rest of some kind has of course always been a part of the rhythm of human life, but earlier ages did not find it necessary to organise it in the way that modern man has done. Holidays, feast days, were sufficient.

With modern man's increasing tensions, with the useless quality of so much of his work, this break in the year's routine became steadily more necessary. Vacations became necessary for the purpose of renewal and repair.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

prerogative : a right or advantage belonging to a particular person or group because of his/its importance or social position.
privileged : having special rights or advantages that most people do not have.
toil : hard unpleasant work that makes you feel very tired.
conceive : to form an idea, a plan, etc. in your mind.
incomprehensible : impossible to understand

26. The author's main purpose in this passage is to
(1) explore the history of vacations.

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(2) tell why vacations have become more common.
(3) contrast holidays and festive occasions with vacation.
(4) demonstrate that vacations are not really necessary.

27. According to the passage, we need vacations now more than ever because we have
(1) a more carefree nature
(2) much more free time
(3) little diversity in our work
(4) a higher standard of living

28. It is implied in the passage that our lives are very
(1) habitual (2) patriotic
(3) varied (4) independent

29. As used in the passage the word prerogative (line)
(1) habit (2) privilege
(3) request (4) hope

30. The contemporary attitude towards vacations is best expressed by which of the following proverbs ?
(1) A penny saved is penny earned.
(2) The devil finds work for idle hands.
(3) All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
(4) Many hands make light work.

PASSAGE-II

In an effort to produce the largest, fastest and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the S.S. Titanic. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was dubbed 'unsinkable'. So sure of this were the owners that they provided only twenty life boats and rafts, less than one-half the number needed for the 2,227 passengers on board.

Many passengers were aboard the night it rammed an iceberg only two days at sea and more than halfway between England and its New-York destination. Because the luxury liner was travelling so fast, it was impossible to avoid the ghostly looking iceberg. An unextinguished fire also contributed to the ship's submersion. Panic increased the number of casualties as people jumped into the icy water or fought to be among the few to board the life boats. Four hours after the mishap, another ship, the 'Carpathia', rescued 705 survivors.

The infamous S. S. Titanic had enjoyed only two days of sailing glory on its maiden voyage in 1912 before plunging into 12,000 feet of water near the coast of Newfoundland where it lies today.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

infamous	:	well-known for being bad or evil.
plunging	:	moving or making somebody/something more suddenly forwards and/or down wards.
afluat	:	floating on water
rammed	:	to drive into/hit another vehicle, ship, etc. with force (vehicle, ship, etc.)
destination	:	a place to which somebody/something is going/being sent
submersion	:	the state of being under water/liquid
panic	:	a feeling of great fear
casualities	:	persons killed/injured in a war/an accident
mishap	:	a small accident
rescued	:	to save somebody/something from a dangerous situation
maiden	:	being the first of its kind
voyage	:	a long journey (sea, space)

31. All of the following are true except that
(1) Only a third of those aboard perished
(2) The Carpathia rescued the survivors
(3) The S.S. Titanic sank near Newfoundland
(4) The S.S. Titanic was the fastest ship afloat in 1912

32. All of the following contributed to the large death toll except
(1) panic (2) fire
(3) speed (4) The Carpathia

33. How many days was the S.S. Titanic at sea before sinking ?
(1) 2 (2) 4
(3) 6 (4) 12

34. Maiden voyage is closest in meaning to
(1) inaugural (2) most elegant
(3) longest (4) final

35. What does this passage convey?
(1) The S.S. Titanic proved itself the most seaworthy vessel in 1912
(2) Attempts to rescue the S.S. Titanic's survivors were not successful
(3) Overconfidence by builders and owners was greatly responsible for the sinking of the vessel
(4) A fire and panic were the only causes for the sinking of the ship

Directions (36-45) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

PASSAGE-I

The Printing Press has made knowledge available to the vast multitude of people-Pray, what kind of knowledge is it ? Is it of any permanent character ? Books have become common and, when we say that books like the Sexton Blake series sell like hot cakes, we have an index of the nature of knowledge which a typical person in a vast multitude seeks. Let me tell you of an incident that took place in America a few years ago. An American publisher printed a million copies of the works of Charles Dickens in the hope that he could easily sell them on the name of the author. But to his disappointment, not even the widest publicity and advertisement could enable him to sell the books. Being sorely tired, he hit on a plan. He tore off the cover pages, substituted covers containing sensational love headings for the titles and again advertised the new books. In a week, all the books were sold out. We are not con-

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cerned here with the moral of the bookseller's action. What we have to note is that only books of a sensational type are really sought for by the ordinary folk who have a great aversion to serious study. So, you will see that the grand argument that the Printing Press has made knowledge available even to the masses is certainly fallacious and quite misleading. To put it correctly, it has created a taste for a low order of books.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

multitude	:	an extremely large number.
sorely tired	:	very much tired.
aversion	:	a strong feeling of not liking somebody/something.
fallacious	:	wrong; based on a false idea.
sell like hot cakes	:	to sell quickly/in great numbers
substituted	:	to use somebody/something instead of somebody/something else
sensational	:	causing great surprise, excitement or interest
misleading	:	giving the wrong idea/impression and making you believe something that is not true

36. Sexton Blake series are big sellers because they
(1) disseminate knowledge.
(2) are informative.
(3) satisfy a typically serious reader.
(4) are sensational.

37. The American publisher had chosen the works of Charles Dickens to
(1) give wide publicity to Dickens' works.
(2) offer the readers what best he could.
(3) counter the trash.
(4) make money easily.

38. What is the main contention of the passage ?
(1) To stress the popularity of the printing press.
(2) To point out the disappointment of serious readers.
(3) To shed light on the morale of the publishers.
(4) To bring out the evil impacts of the printing press.

39. The author's contention makes us feel that he
(1) is unilateral in his argument.
(2) is balanced.
(3) is a typical critic.
(4) argues convincingly.

40. Who is Charles Dickens ?
(1) A playwright. (2) An epic poet.
(3) A short story writer. (4) A novelist.

PASSAGE-II

Our awareness of time has reached such a pitch of intensity that we suffer acutely whenever our travels take us into some corner of the world where people are not interested in minutes and seconds. The unpunctuality of the orient, for example is appalling to those who come freshly from a land of fixed meal-times and regular train services. For a modern American or Englishman, waiting is a psychological torture. An Indian accepts the blank hours with resignation, even with satisfaction. He has not lost the fine art of doing nothing. Our notion of time as a collection of minutes, each of which must be filled with some business or amusement, is wholly alien to the Greek. For the man who lives in a pre-industrial world, time moves at a slow and easy pace; he does not care about each minute, for the good reason that he has not been made conscious of the existence of minutes.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

orient	:	the countries of Asia, especially of eastern Asia, (China, Japan, Russia, etc.)
appalling	:	shocking; extremely bad.
notion	:	an idea, a belief or an understanding of something.
alien	:	not usual or acceptable.
pitch	:	the highest point of something
intensity	:	the strength of something
acutely	:	to a severe and dangerous degree
torture	:	mental/physical suffering
blank hours	:	leisure/empty time

41. What is the main theme of the passage ?
(1) Concept of time in pre-industrial world.
(2) The Greek concept of time.
(3) Awareness of time in the modern industrial world.
(4) The orientals and their awareness of time.

42. The orientals are alien to
(1) the business of amusement.
(2) the notion of time as a collection of minutes.
(3) industrialization.
(4) the fine art of doing nothing.

43. A person who belongs to pre-industrial world
(1) knows the utility of time.
(2) knows how to derive happiness by making use of time carefully.
(3) does not care about each minute.
(4) cares much for every minute.

44. According to the author
(1) the orientals are very punctual.
(2) the Americans or the Englishmen are punctual.
(3) the Greek and the orientals are very punctual.
(4) the Indians are very punctual.

45. The orient in the passage refers to
(1) China and Japan. (2) Japan and England.
(3) England and America. (4) America alone.

Directions (46-55) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)

PASSAGE-I

In the technological systems of tomorrow-fast, fluid and self-regulating-machines will deal with the flow of physical materials; men with the flow of information and insight. Machines will increasingly perform tasks. Machines and men both, instead of being concentrated in gigantic factories and factory cities, will be scattered across the globe,

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linked together by amazingly sensitive, near-instantaneous communications. Human work will move out of the factory and mass office into the community and the home. Machines will be synchronized, as some already are, to the billionth of a second; men will be de-synchronized. The factory whistle will vanish. Even the clock, "the key machine of the modern industrial age" as Lewis Mumford called it a generation ago, will lose some of its power over humans, as distinct from purely technological affairs. Simultaneously, the organisation needed to control technology shift from bureaucracy to Ad-hocracy, from permanence to transience, and from a concern with the present to a focus on the future.

In such a world, the most valued attributes of the industrial age become handicaps. The technology of tomorrow requires not millions of lightly lettered men, ready to work in unison at endlessly repetitive jobs, it requires not men who take orders in unblinking fashion, aware that the price of bread is mechanical submission to authority, but men who can make critical judgments, who can weave their way through novel environments, who are quick to spot new relationships in the rapidly changing reality. It requires men who, in C.P. Snow's compelling terms, "have the future in their bones".

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

near-instantaneous	:	very immediate
synchronized	:	happened at the same time or moved at the same speed as something.
bureaucracy	:	a system of government where the officials are not elected.
Adhocracy	:	a system with a lack of structure; opposite of bureaucracy.
trausience	:	temporary.
attributes	:	qualities.

46. The technological system of tomorrow will be marked by
(1) dehumanization. (2) perfection.
(3) automation. (4) unpredictability.

47. The future man, according to this passage, must be
(1) most adaptative and intelligent.
(2) most capable of dealing with the changing reality.
(3) more concerned with the present than the future.
(4) trained and obedient.

48. Near-instantaneous communications may be regarded as a symbol of
(1) anachronization. (2) mischronization.
(3) desynchronization. (4) synchronization.

49. If a person believes that the price of bread is mechanical submission to authority, he is
(1) a believer in devotion to duty.
(2) a believer in taking things for granted.
(3) a believer in doing what he is told, right or wrong.
(4) a believer in the honesty of machines.

50. The type of society which the author has mentioned makes a plea for
(1) a mind assimilative of modern scientific ideas.
(2) a critical mind having insight into future.
(3) a mind well-versed in cultural heritage.
(4) a mind with firm principles of life.

PASSAGE-II

A reason why people at school read books is to please their teacher. The teacher has said that this, that, or the other is a good book, and that it is a sign of good taste to enjoy it. So a number of boys and girls, anxious to please their teacher, get the book and read it. Two or three of them may genuinely like it, for their own sake, and be grateful to the teacher for putting it in their way. But many will not honestly like it, or will persuade themselves that they like it. And that does a great deal of harm. The people who cannot like the book run the risk of two things happening to them; either they are put off the idea of the book-let us suppose the book was David Copperfield-either they are put off the idea of classical novels, or they take a dislike to Dickens, and decide firmly never to waste their time on anything of the sort again; or they get a guilty conscience about the whole thing, they feel that they do not like what they ought to like and that therefore there is something wrong with them.

They are quite mistaken, of course. There is nothing wrong with them. The mistake has all been on the teacher's side. What has happened is that they have been shoved up against a book before they were ready for it. It is like giving a young child food only suitable for an adult. Result : indigestion, violent stomach-ache, and a rooted dislike of that article of food evermore.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

genunely	:	truly ; in a sincere and honest way
persuade	:	to make somebody do something
a great deal of	:	lot of
run the risk	:	to make possible a particular risk
put off	:	to make somebody dislike somebody/something
guilty conscience	:	to feel that you have done wrong
shoved up	:	moved away
evermore	:	always

51. The passage is about what
(1) we should do to make children read.
(2) we should not do when we ask children to read.
(3) teachers should teach in the classroom.
(4) treatment is to be given for indigestion.

52. The writer says that teachers should
(1) prevent children from reading any book.
(2) compel children to read moral stories.
(3) stop compelling children to read books recommended by them.
(4) carefully supervise what children read.

53. According to the author many boys and girls read books to
(1) win the favour of their teachers.
(2) spend money in a useful way.
(3) express their gratitude to their teachers.
(4) show others that they are lovers of books.

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54. The mistake has been on the teacher's side. Here the mistake refers to
(1) making the children to please the teacher.
(2) asking the children to read books which teachers do not like.
(3) discouraging children from reading more books.
(4) recommending them the books intended for adults.

55. Indigestion and violent stomach-ache will be the result if the child
(1) reads books not suitable for his age.
(2) does not read any book.
(3) is forced to eat food meant for adults.
(4) is not taken to doctor regularly.

Directions (56-65) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passages. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

PASSAGE-I

The interview may be conducted by letter and by telephone, as well as in person. Letter and telephone interviews are less satisfactory. Direct contact with an individual and a face-to-face relationship often provide a stimulating situation for both interviewer and interviewee. Personal reaction and interaction aid not only in rapport but also in obtaining nuances and additional information by the reactions which are more fully observed in a face-to-face relationship.

Adequate preparation for the interview is a "must". Careful planning saves not only time but also energy of both parties concerned. The interview is used to obtain facts or subjective data such as individual opinions, attitudes, and preferences. Interviews are used to check on questionnaires which may have been used to obtain data, or when a problem being investigated is complex, or when the information needed to solve it cannot be secured easily in any other way. People will often give information orally but will not put it in writing.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

rapport	:	a friendly relationship in which people understand one another very well.
nuances	:	a very slight difference in meaning, sound, colour or somebody's feelings that is usually not very obvious.
face-to-face	:	directly
stimulating	:	making you feel more active and healthy
subjective	:	based on your own ideas/opinions

56. The intention of the writer of this passage is to
(1) warn the readers against conducting interviews.
(2) instruct people on the best means of conducting interviews.
(3) tell people how to make friends with interviewers.
(4) advise people on the use of letters and telephone.

57. According to the author the best way to conduct interviews is
(1) to talk to the interviewees over telephone.
(2) to write letters to the interviewees.
(3) to observe the interviewees from a distance.
(4) to have a direct conversation with the interviewees.

58. If I want to interview someone,
(1) all I need to do is to just drop in and have a talk with the person.
(2) I ought to plan and prepare for the interview well in advance.
(3) I have to ring up the person and ask him/her all the questions I want to.
(4) establishing good rapport with the person will be enough.

59. Face-to-face interaction with the interviewees enables the interviewer to
(1) understand shades of meaning not readily available in written responses.
(2) observe the physical stature of the interviewee.
(3) listen to the voice of the interviewee directly.
(4) compel the interviewees to express their opinions in writing.

60. The author used 'individual opinions', 'attitudes' and 'preferences' as examples of
(1) objective data about the interviewees.
(2) abstract philosophical concepts irrelevant to the interview process.
(3) psychological properties particular to a given interviewee.
(4) likes and dislikes common to interviewers and interviewees.

PASSAGE-II

Among the natural resources which can be called upon in national plan for development, possibly the most important is human labour; without productive labour force, including effective leadership and intelligent middle management, no amount of foreign assistance or natural wealth can ensure successful development and modernisation. One essential factor is usually overlooked or ignored. The forgotten factor is the role of women. Development will be handicapped as long as women remain second-class citizens, uneducated, without any voice in family or community decisions, without legal or economic status, married when they are still practically children, and thenceforth producing one baby after another, often only to see half of them die before they are of school age. We can enhance development by improving 'woman power' by giving women opportunity to develop themselves.

61. The most important natural resource for national development is
(1) human labour.
(2) effective leadership.
(3) intelligent middle management.
(4) foreign assistance.

62. Human power means
(1) only men.
(2) only women.
(3) people including children.
(4) both men and women.

63. The ignored and overlooked for factor in the development of the nation is

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(1) role of women.
(2) role of middle management.
(3) role of child labour.
(4) role of foreign assistance.

64. Women have hardly
(1) any voice in family or community decisions.
(2) any economic or legal status.
(3) any voice in family or community decision or legal or economic status.
(4) any voice to decide about themselves.

65. Woman power is
(1) an essential power in the development of the nation.
(2) an essential power in child production.
(3) an essential power in marriages.
(4) an essential power in the death of children.

Directions (66 – 70) : You have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 5.09.2005)

The public sector banks are witnessing in India a period of transition and are at crossroads, where they without giving up social responsibility, should also remain healthy. They need to undertake risky experiments, yet perform it innovatively in a way it does not fail. They should make forays into new areas which are rarely tread by them and lose no emerging opportunities. It should be understood that absence of any bad advance is no sign of efficient banking system. It only indicates immense conservatism. However this is no guarantee for profit. There should be a balance between liquidity and risk. Past sins should be forgotten. Novel and pragmatic techniques should be adopted without which banks would be in danger.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

transition	:	the process/a period of changing from one state or condition to another.
innovatively	:	using/introducing new ideas, ways of doing, etc.
forays	:	an attempt to become involved in a different activity or profession.
tread	:	used/tried/acted upon
conservatism	:	the tendency to resist great or sudden change.
liquidity	:	the state of owning things of value that can easily be exchanged for cash
at the cross roads	:	the point at which an important choice has to be made
novel	:	new interesting and different
pragmatic	:	solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by having fixed ideas/theories

66. What, according to the author, are the public sector banks witnessing ?
(1) A period of profit (2) A period of change
(3) A period of certainty (4) A loss-making period

67. In addition to being socially responsible, what does the author want the banks to be ?
(1) Customer friendly
(2) Able to attract foreign investors
(3) Financially healthy
(4) Senseless risk-takers

68. How can the banks take risks without risking a failure ?
(1) By being innovative.
(2) By soliciting the help of the government.
(3) By being financially healthy.
(4) By being conservative.

69. What does the absence of any bad advance indicate ?
(1) A penchant for risks
(2) Immense conservatism
(3) Financial independence
(4) A deep-seated social commitment

70. What would happen if novel and pragmatic techniques are ignored ?
(1) Will put the banks in danger.
(2) Will undermine the banks' social commitment.
(3) Will reveal the untapped talent.
(4) Will result in inefficient portfolio management.

Directions (71–80) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 11.12.2005)

PASSAGE-I

In the past 50 years, doctors across the world have accepted the practice to prescribe antibiotics at the first sign of a trivial infection or treat patients with a handful of antibiotics. These days it is not uncommon to see practitioners prescribing multiple antibiotics without any real indication or relevance for such a combination of drugs. Antibiotics have traditionally been known as miracle drugs, but there is growing evidence that they are overworked miracles, especially in countries like ours where there is easy access to drugs across the counter, including antibiotics. We cannot think of a return to pre-antibiotic days. Yet the unbridled use of these agents is inexorably propelling us in that direction.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

unbridled	:	not controlled and therefore extreme.
inexorably	:	not stopping or changing.
propelling	:	forcing somebody to move in a particular direction or to get into a particular situation.
antibiotics	:	a substance (penicillin) that can destroy/prevent the growth of bacteria and cure infections
trivial	:	not important/serious
miracle	:	wonder
overworked	:	made to work too hard/too much
access	:	the opportunity/right to use something/to see somebody/something

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71. Antibiotics are called overworked miracles because
(1) they performed miracles.
(2) they are hardly used.
(3) they are over-used.
(4) they exhausted their miracles.

72. 'We cannot think of a return to pre-antibiotic days' means
(1) antibiotics became indispensable.
(2) we must go back to pre-antibiotic days.
(3) we cannot stop using antibiotics.
(4) we can stop using antibiotics.

73. The passage tells us that
(1) the antibiotics work miracles.
(2) the antibiotics are available at the counters.
(3) the use of antibiotics is uncontrollable.
(4) antibiotics are used indiscriminately.

74. The passage discusses the use of
(1) drugs in general.
(2) miracle drugs.
(3) antibiotics.
(4) combination of different drugs.

75. These days it is not uncommon to prescribe antibiotics' means
(1) it is rare to prescribe antibiotics.
(2) it is a common practice to prescribe antibiotics.
(3) it is not a common practice to prescribe antibiotics.
(4) it is compulsory to prescribe antibiotics.

Passage II

Among Nature's most intriguing phenomena are the partnerships formed by any different species. The name used for these relationships, Symbiosis, comes from Greek meaning "living together". Not all symbiotic relationships are the same. There are some called commensal relationships, in which one partner gains a benefit while the other gains little or none but is not harmed. One example is the relationship between two types of fish – remoras and sharks. The remora, which is long and often striped, attaches itself to a shark (sometimes to another type of fish or a whale), using a sucker on its head. When the shark makes a kill, the hitchhiker briefly detaches itself to feed on the scraps. Another type of symbiotic relationship is parasitism, in which one partner benefits at the expense of others. Ticks and tapeworms are among familiar parasites.

The third type of symbiotic relationship, called mutualism, is a true partnership in which both partners benefit. The relationship may be limited as when zebras and wildbeast graze together on the vast African grasslands. Each species can survive on its own, but together their chances of detecting predators are improved because each contributes a specially keen sense. (Zebras have the better eyesight; wildbeast, hearing and sense of smell). In a few cases partners are so interdependent that one cannot survive without the other. Most mutualistic relationships probably lie somewhere in betwe

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

intriguing	:	very interesting because of being unusual or not having an obvious answer.
commensal	:	living on another animal/plant and getting food from the situation, but doing no harm.
hitch hiker	:	taking lifts from others (here, remora is the hitch hiker).
parasitism	:	living on another animal plant and getting its food from it.
ticks	:	small insects that bite humans and animals and suck their blood.
mutualism	:	sharing by two or more people.
predators	:	animals that kill and eat other animals.
symbiosis	:	a relationship of mutual benefit/dependence

76. Remora attaches itself to the shark or whale
(1) by entwining its long body around the bigger fish.
(2) by biting into the fish's body with its teeth.
(3) with an adhesive organ found in its head.
(4) with a hook like structure in its head.

77. Commensal relationship is a type of symbiosis in which the relationship is beneficial
(1) to one and harmless to other.
(2) to one and harmful to other.
(3) to both.
(4) to both for a very short time.

78. The passage talks about how animals
(1) help each other.
(2) live together.
(3) take advantage of the weaker ones.
(4) are related to each other.

79. Parasites
(1) are neither beneficial nor harmful to animals they are with.
(2) benefit at the expense of the animals they live with.
(3) are beneficial to the animals they live with.
(4) harm the animals they live with.

80. Remora feeds
(1) on the shark it travels with.
(2) on the left-over parts of the shark's prey.
(3) by detaching itself to attack the prey.
(4) on a whale or another type of fish.

Directions (81-90) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

PASSAGE–I

Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilisation for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize are money, success, control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects. Modern social, political, and economic

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systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative unfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such unfoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature. Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human; an exploiter and oppressor of those who are poor, meek and unorganised; a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

pursuits	:	the act of looking for or trying to find something.
distorted	:	changed.
to prize	:	to value highly.
acquisition	:	the act of getting/acquiring something
capitalist	:	a person who owns or controls a lot of wealth and uses it to produce more wealth.
fascist	:	a person who supports central government that does not allow any opposition.
communist	:	a person who believes that all are treated equally.
unfoldment	:	known to all people.
Compassion	:	a strong feeling of sympathy for people who are suffering and a desire to help them.
integrity	:	the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.
acquisitiveness	:	wanting very much to buy or get new possessions.
harmony	:	a state of peaceful existence and agreement
aggressor	:	a person, country, etc. that attacks first
oppressor	:	a person/group that treat somebody in a cruel and unfair way
pathological	:	not reasonable/sensible/controllable
acute	:	very serious/severe
false pride	:	a high opinion of oneself/one's abilities, not based on real achievement/success

81. The author appears to be advocating which of the following approaches to be adopted by society.
(1) Capitalistic (2) Communists
(3) Humanistic (4) Authoritarian

82. Which of the following best describes the behaviour of modern man?
(1) Imaginative and sympathetic.
(2) Cruel and greedy.
(3) Conscientious and co-operative.
(4) Percepting and creative.

83. According to the passage, why has modern man turned out as an enemy of everything that is non-human?
(1) He has been dominated by drives of acquisitiveness and power.
(2) He consciously practises spirit of co-operation.
(3) Non-humans have refused co-operation to human beings.
(4) He hates and distrusts other human beings.

84. Which of the following statements is not true in context of the given passage ?
(1) Power and possession go hand in hand.
(2) The modern man is not individualist.
(3) There is a need for a new renaissance.
(4) Poor and weak people are oppressed by the modern man.

85. Which of the following is one of the requirements bringing out the best is man ?
(1) Money. (2) Success.
(3) Power. (4) Understanding.

PASSAGE-II

Child psychology is certainly not a strong point with most Indian schools; why else would they inflict a double trauma on a student forming badly in the pre-boards by banning her from taking the board exams. Often with fatal results as evidenced by reports of student suicides in the run-up to the boards. Now the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has stepped in and put the brakes on this discriminatory practice, ruling that no student can be barred from the Boards without prior clearance from the CBSE. This is good news for parents and students, many of whom have had to live with the threat of performance-linked department. While the school's logic is that in order to attract talented students, they need to maintain their performance records at high levels. Chances are that a student faring poorly at the pre-boards will replicate this at the boards is faulty. Chances are that the student will be spurred to work doubly hard. On the other hand, the threat of debarment, will almost certainly impact adversely on his/her performance. Of course, linking pre-boards to the boards is only one of the problems with our school system.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

inflict	:	to make somebody/something suffer something unpleasant.
trauma	:	an unpleasant experience that makes you feel upset and/or anxious; or mental condition caused by a severe shock.
run-up	:	period of time leading up to an important event; preparation for this
discrimin–atory	:	unfair
replicate	:	duplicate; to copy/produce something exactly.
faulty	:	not perfect; defective
spurred	:	encouraged
debarment	:	being officially prevented to do something
banning	:	to decide or say officially that something is not allowed
fatal	:	causing/ending in death
put the brakes on	:	to stop an activity
barred	:	prevented
logic	:	a way of thinking/explaining something

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doubly hard	:	very hard
impact	:	the powerful effect that something has on somebody/something
adversely	:	in a negative/unpleasant way

86. Which is the good news for parents, according to the passage?
(1) School will take the responsibility of preparing students for the board.
(2) School will provide study facilities to the poor student.
(3) Schools will enforce discipline to ensure higher attendance of students.
(4) No students can be barred from the Boards without prior clearance from the CBSE.

87. What is the ruling of the CBSE ?
(1) Students must pass the pre-board exam before appearing for the Board exam.
(2) Schools should follow the practice of performance-linked debarment.
(3) Schools should maintain the performance record of students at high level.
(4) Schools must motivate students to work hard.

88. What is the faulty assumption of schools, according to the passage?
(1) Students who do not do well at pre-boards will be motivated to work hard.
(2) Pre-boards are generally easy and therefore students take them lightly.
(3) Students who fare poorly at the pre-board will fail at the boards.
(4) Learning by note is a better method of learning.

89. Which of the following according to the passage is the problem with our school system ?
(1) Providing study facilities to the students.
(2) Linking pre-board performance of students to the boards.
(3) Teacher's lack of knowledge of child psychology.
(4) Attracting talented students

90. According to the passage, parents had to live with the threat of
(1) falling grades of their wards.
(2) not getting their wards admitted in the quality schools.
(3) schools not treating their wards with the attitude of counsellor.
(4) linking performance of their wards in pre-boards to the debarment.

Directions (91-100) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

PASSAGE–I

In 776 BC the First Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greek's chief God Zeus. The Greeks emphasized, physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honoured by having poems sung about their deeds. Originally these were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games to take place. The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called 'Olympiads' dating from 776 BC.

91. Where were the First Olympic Games held?
(1) Mount Olympus (2) Mount Olympiad
(3) Mount Orels (4) Mount of Greeks

92. Why were the Olympic Games held ?
(1) To stop wars
(2) To crown the best athletes
(3) To honour Zeus
(4) To sing songs about athletes

93. Approximately how many years ago did these games originate ?
(1) 776 years (2) 2279 years
(3) 1207 years (4) 2781 years

94. Which of the following contests was not held ?
(1) Discus throwing (2) Skating
(3) Boxing (4) Running

95. The values connected with Olympic Games were
(1) physical fitness, education of youth and friendship.
(2) health, contests and singing.
(3) running, jumping, throwing and boxing.
(4) four-year cycles, war-time, young age and friendship.

PASSAGE–II

Faith in progress is deep within our culture. We have been taught to believe that our lives are better than the lives of those who came before us. The ideology of modern economics suggests that material progress has yielded enhanced satisfaction and well-being. But much of our confidence about our own well-being comes from the assumption that our lives are easier than those of earlier generations.

The lives of the so-called primitive peoples are thought to be harsh–their existence dominated by the 'incessant quest for food'. In fact, primitives did very little work. By contemporary standards we'd have to judge them very lazy.

The key to understanding why these 'stone-age people' failed to act like us – increasing their work effort to get more things–is that they had limited desires. In the race between wanting and having, they had kept their wanting low–and, in this way ensured their own kind of satisfaction. They were materially poor by contemporary standards, but in at least one dimension– time–we have to count them richer.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

incessant	:	never stopping; constant.
quest	:	a long search for something-knowledge/truth/happiness.

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96. What is the basis for progress and growth according to the writer ?
(1) Faith in progress is deep-rooted in our culture.
(2) We have been taught that progress in necessary.
(3) Material progress has given us strength.
(4) We have assumed to progress.

97. What does the writer attribute to modern economics ?
(1) That our lives are easier than before.
(2) The progress is a natural process.
(3) That material progress leads to higher satisfaction and well-being.
(4) That it forces us to assume progress.

98. What is the writer's image of the primitive people ?
(1) Their life was harsh.
(2) They did no work.
(3) They were lazy.
(4) Search for food was their primary focus in life.

99. What is the key to understanding the primitive people's behaviour according to the passage ?
(1) They had no desires.
(2) They had everything they needed.
(3) They had limited desires.
(4) They kept their wants high.

100. How does the writer appreciate the primitives ?
(1) They have a low degree of wants.
(2) They are the masters of their time owing to their contentedness.
(3) They are materially poor.
(4) They are highly satisfied.

Directions (101-105) : You have one brief passage with five questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (IInd Sitting)

Passage-I

All of us have enormous capabilities. In many of us however, our achievements fail to correlate with our potential, because of lack of self-discipline-the effort needed to channel our energy for productive uses. To maximise your effectiveness you must "learn to put your nose to the grindstone, work against boredom and learn to take the long, hard way in life rather than the short, easy way".

Here are a few suggestions that focus on "How to do what you want to do." Take risks. It is important to realise that nothing in life is achieved unless you risk something. That's how self-confidence develops. Every chance you take, offers you valuable spinoffs in terms of learning. Earn a reward. Sometime back I had to face the rather unenviable task of preparing for two examinations simultaneously. I had to be ruthless in driving myself from one goal to another. Hard nosed attitude saw me sail through the courses. I rewarded myself at the end of it indulging in my favourite pastime and taking a short holiday.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

correlate	:	to show that there is a close connection between two or more facts, figures, etc.
potential	:	possibility of something happening/being developed/used.
spin-offs	:	unexpected but useless results of an activity that is designed to produce something else.
unenviable	:	difficult/unpleasant.
ruthless	:	hard and cruel; determined to get what you want and not caring if you hurt other people.
put your nose to the grindstone	:	to work hard for a long period of time without stopping.
hard-nosed	:	not affected by feelings while trying to get what you want.

101. Why do our achievements fail to correlate with our potential?
(1) Because of lack of intelligence.
(2) Because of lack of discipline.
(3) Because of lack of external help.
(4) Because of lack of self-discipline.

102. How does one's self-confidence develop?
(1) By taking risks.
(2) By always meeting with success.
(3) By being cautious.
(4) By being garrulous.

103. What does every chance in our life teach us?
(1) It helps us to become philosophical.
(2) It helps us to become idealistic.
(3) It helps us to learn.
(4) It shows us our limitation.

104. How does the author reward him after his success?
(1) By taking a short holiday.
(2) By doing more work.
(3) By visiting friends.
(4) By thanking God.

105. What does the author try to convey?
(1) One has to be complacent about his present self.
(2) One has to work hard and learn at least from failures.
(3) Only inborn genius brings success in life.
(4) One has to believe in luck.

Directions (106-115) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

PASSAGE–I

The Law is an ass, declared Mr. Bumble in Oliver Twist, and it often seems he was right. For punishment does not always fit the crime and it rarely happens that a prison term reforms a criminal".

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COMPREHENSION TEST

Consider the following two cases. The first one had happened in a village in Madurai District. One Gopal Yadhav, a hard-core criminal undergoing life sentence in the Madurai Prison came out on bail for two days to perform the last rites of his mother. But he was rearrested on the same evening on the charges of murdering his neighbour's son to settle old scores.

The second case too came to Madurai Court recently. Deserted by her husband a drunkard, his grief-stricken wife mixed rat poison in the food and gave it to her four children aged between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 years. Before she could swallow the same food she was unable to bear the pitiable sight of her children writhing in pain. She rushed them to hospital where she disclosed everything. She was able to save the lives of the first three children, but the law of the country awarded her two years imprisonment (later commuted to one year) on the charges of plotting to kill her children. Would you say women like her are a danger to the society ? Would you call them criminals ? It is high time that we found other ways of registering our disapproval of wrong doing. To imprison the bad is expedient – when they are dangerous. To imprison the mad and the merely sad, as we do, is not only unnecessary, it is uncivilised.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

settle old scores	:	to hurt/punishsomebody/who has harmed/cheated you in the past.
writhing	:	suffering a lot.
expedient	:	an action that is useful/necessary for a particular purpose, but not always fair or right.
lifer	:	a person who has been sent to prison for whole life.
hard-core	:	stubbornly resistant to change/improvement
bail	:	security - release from prison by payment of money
last rites	:	a ceremony at which a dead person is buried
deserted	:	left by a person ; abandoned
grief-stricken	:	feeling extremely sad because of something that has happened
pitiable	:	deserving pity/causing you to feel pity
commuted	:	to replace one punishment with another that is less severe

106. The writer says The Law is an ass because
(1) it is as patient as an ass.
(2) it does not punish the criminals severely.
(3) punishments do not help to reform criminals.
(4) criminals can escape punishment.

107. Gopal Yadhav came out on bail
(1) in order to murder his enemy.
(2) to cremate his mother.
(3) so that he could be rearrested.
(4) to see his four children under- going treatment in the hospital.

108. The mother in the second case cannot be called a criminal because she
(1) rushed her children to the hospital.
(2) mixed an ineffective poison in the food.
(3) was able to save three out of four children.
(4) was deserted by her husband.

109. The writer argues that punishments for people like the woman in the second case are not necessary because they
(1) don't commit crimes frequently.
(2) are less dangerous than other criminals.
(3) represent poor society.
(4) should not be clubbed with other criminals.

110. The main difference between the two cases is
(1) the first is about a man and the other is about a woman.
(2) the woman regrets what she has done, but not the man.
(3) the man is a lifer but the woman is not.
(4) the man and the woman belong to different communities.

PASSAGE–II

The United Nations Fourth World Women 's Conference had a colourful start at Beijing on September 4th. This is the century's most crucial conference which aimed at changing the status quo of women's lives characterised by inequality.

In a preliminary session, Ms. Aung Suu Kyi, the Nobel Peace Prize winner said that expanding women's power will bring greater peace and tolerance to the world.

"It is not the prerogative of men alone to bring light to this world. Women with their capacity for compassion and self-sacrifice, with their courage and perseverance have done much to dissipate the darkness of intolerance and hate", said Ms. Suu Kyi.

In the afternoon session Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi, a Japanese delegate, launched a petition against beauty pageants. "What right do men have to evaluate women in a few minutes ? All women are beautiful. Beauty is something different for everyone", Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi said.

"Beauty contests are used as trade and exploitation. The training is very vigorous, but it is the organisers, not the women, who get the full benefit", said Ms. Ranjana Bhargava. "After the competition, the women become trapped and the abuse and the bad things begin. The women are tainted, no one else will accept them".

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

crucial	:	extremely important, because it will affect other things
status quo	:	the situation as it is now/as it was before a recent change
preliminary	:	happening before a more important action/event
intolerance	:	the fact of not being willing to accept ideas that are different from your own
launched	:	to start an activity

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petition	:	an official document asking a court to take a particular course of action
beauty pageants	:	beauty contests/competitions
vigorous	:	done with great force and energy
abuse	:	unfair, cruel/violent treatment of somebody
prerogative	:	a right/advantage belonging to a particular person or group because of his/its importance or social position.
perseverance	:	the quality of continuing to try to achieve a particular aim despite difficulties.
dissipate	:	to gradually make something become weaker until it disappears.
tainted	:	damaged or spoiled the quality of something or the opinion that people have of somebody/something

111. The Women's World Conference was very important because
(1) Ms. Aung Suu Kyi has just been awarded the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize.
(2) Ms. Aung Suu Kyi was taking part in the Conference.
(3) its main purpose was to change inequalities between men and women.
(4) it was to protest against beauty contests.

112. Which of the following arguments of Ms. Aung Suu Kyi is not true ?
(1) Women also can bring greater peace to the world.
(2) Men cannot claim they have done more for peace.
(3) Women have the capacity for compassion and sacrifice.
(4) Men have done nothing to dissipate ignorance.

113. The main emphasis in Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi's argument is
(1) men have no right to judge women.
(2) men should be given more time to evaluate women.
(3) all women are beautiful in a way.
(4) beauty contests are not necessary.

114. Beauty is something different for everyone.
This statement means
(1) beauty is certainly different from ugliness.
(2) beautiful women do not mingle with other women.
(3) beauty cannot be defined adequately.
(4) each woman is beautiful.

115. Colourful start in the first sentence refers to
(1) participants who were all beautiful.
(2) a lot of excitement and cheerfulness in the conference hall.
(3) absence of black coloured girls.
(4) flags of various colours outside the conference hall.

Directions (116-120) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007 (IInd Sitting)

Every society must develop in its people a social responsibility. This is something that we, in India, have been falling short of.

We are very individualistic and don't relate ourselves to our society as such. Very seldom, do we actually go out and do something, which is beneficial to the society and which does not have a side-benefit for ourselves, as individuals. And, this is another thing that must be built into the education system.

Our young boys and girls coming out must have a feeling for our society. There is a special responsibility that you have, that we all have in building up the spirit. We have to see that what we learn is not used only for our own personal benefits, that every task we do is such that it benefits the weak and the poor, as Gandhiji has said.

India, today, is striving out into the modern world. We are looking ahead to new technology, to high technology, new methods, new types of employment, and a new dynamism in our economic growth.

But while we look ahead, we must not forget the millions who are still below the poverty line. When we look at technology, when we look at science, when we look at development, our attention must not be diverted from what is still a major block in India — the poor and deprived groups. And everything we do must be targetted in a manner that the benefit will flow to the weak, the deprived and the depressed.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

dynamism	:	energy and enthusiasm to make new things happen or to make things succeed.
fall short of	:	to fail to reach the standard you need
deprived	:	needy
depressed	:	very sad and without hope

116. According to the author, the Indian people
(1) are socially very responsible
(2) lack social responsibility
(3) have several responsibilities
(4) are highly irresponsible

117. Indians do not do anything beneficial to society unless
(1) there is a benefit for themselves.
(2) it involves personal sacrifices.
(3) other individuals are benefitted.
(4) the whole society benefits by it.

118. The author says that India
(1) wants to acquire new technology.
(2) does not want new technology.
(3) already has sufficient new technology.
(4) can export technology to other counrtries.

119. The author suggests that
(1) the poor and the weak must benefit from new technology.
(2) the poor and the weak produce new technology.
(3) the new technology must help the rich.
(4) the new technology is useless to the poor and the weak.

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120. What value does the author want to build into the educational system ?
(1) Individuals must work for themselves.
(2) Individuals must work for the benefit of the society without expecting any return or personal benefits.
(3) Society must work for the benefit of the individuals.
(4) Side-benefit is a must for any social work.

Directions (121-130) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

PASSAGE-1

Journalism means several things. First of all, it means the ability to write and convey thoughts in a way that people will understand things quickly. It means being able to turn long articles into shape. It means knowing your grammar and composition rules inside out and upside down. It also means a nose for news and feel for words, respect for truth and a sense of mission. A journalist should be able to size up a situation on the spot. He should also develop a deep insight into human conditions. Nobody can teach you the finer aspects of journalism. No plastic surgeon can give you a nose for news. No teacher can give you a feel for words.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

nose for news : reading the news and giving it all your attention; search for news

121. The passage is on
(1) the journalists, surgeons and teachers.
(2) the merits of journalism.
(3) what journalism is about.
(4) the journalists's feel for words.

122. A journalist should be thorough with
(1) all the rules of writing.
(2) the news.
(3) grammar and composition.
(4) the insight into human conditions.

123. One of the main requirements for a journalist is to
(1) edit articles.
(2) have a good nose for news.
(3) respect everyone.
(4) exploit a situation.

124. The ethics of journalism is
(1) respect for truth.
(2) understanding people.
(3) ability to write.
(4) search for news.

125. Which of the following statements is not true ?
(1) A plastic surgeon can help a journalist.
(2) A teacher can hardly assist a journalist.
(3) Everyone cannot be a journalist.
(4) A journalist should be able to convey his thoughts to his readers.

PASSAGE-II

The Indians as a group are not cohesive. There is a lack of 'coordination' among individuals, groups, institutions and states. This lack of 'coordination' may be traced to selfishness, lack of trust and the inability to find joy in working together as a team for a common goal. This leads to divisiveness, asking for criticism, with the result images are tarnished and the main purpose is defeated. This phenomenon is visible among the bureaucrats, the politicians, the intellectuals, the business community and the sports fraternity, all those who matter and who give a poor account of themselves as a group despite individual brilliance. This contrast in human behaviour can perhaps be traced to age-old beliefs, religious tolerance, poverty and the diversity in day-to-day living conditions.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

cohesive : forming a united whole.
divisiveness : splitting into groups that disagree with or oppose one another.
coordination : balanced and effective interaction of movement, actions, etc
criticism : the act of expressing disapproval
tarnished : to spoil the good opinion people have of somebody/something
bureaucrats : an official working in an organisation/a government department
fraternity : a group of people sharing the same professio, interests/beliefs
despite : inspite of
contrast : a difference between two/more people/things

126. Why are the Indians not cohesive as a group ?
(1) There is a lack of coordination between individuals.
(2) There is a lack of coordination among individuals, groups and states.
(3) There is a lack of coordination between individuals and states.
(4) There is a lack of coordination among individuals, groups, institutions and states.

127. What does lack of coordination lead to ?
(1) Divisiveness.
(2) Divisiveness and asking for criticism.
(3) Asking for criticism.
(4) Nothing in particular.

128. Which word in the passage means loss of brightness or dull?
(1) Brilliance. (2) Phenomenon.
(3) Visible. (4) Tarnish.

129. To what can the contrast in human behaviour be traced to ?
(1) Age-old beliefs and diversity in day-to-day living.
(2) Age-old beliefs and religious tolerance.
(3) Age-old beliefs, religious tolerance, poverty and diversity in day-to-day living.
(4) Nothing in particular.

join: farhan sir study group

130. What does goal in this passage mean ?
(1) The place where the ball has to pass in the football match.
(2) The object of ambition.
(3) A point scored by a particular team in a football match.
(4) The poles fitted at the end of a football field.

Directions (131-140) : Read the following passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

PASSAGE-I

For months the old tanker, African Queen, lay turned over on her side, stuck fast in the sands off the coast of Maryland. She had run aground so badly that her owners had decided to leave her to her fate. It was considered impossible to refloat her and the ship began to rust and sink deeper and deeper into the sands. Men frequently came out in small boats and removed any parts that could be sold-until two men decided to attempt the impossible : to float the African Queen once more. Both men were engineers and had no experience of ships so that few people thought they could succeed.

The men began by studying the exact state of the African Queen and came to the conclusion that she would float again if air was pumped into the tanks which were now full of sea-water. A diver was sent down to examine the underside of the ship. In the cold, dark water he found an enormous hole in her side which had been torn when the ship ran aground. It was plain that nothing could be done until the hole was repaired. As no single sheet of steel would cover it, the men were obliged to order a great number of sheets which had to be joined together. For several weeks divers worked continually to close the hole. At times, the sea was so rough that it was difficult to go down; and on more than one occasion, they had to contend with sharks.

At last the hole was covered and the men began to pump the sea-water out of the ship's tanks. It seemed as if they were bound to succeed, for when the tanks were full of air, the African Queen began to stir in the water. The men could not understand why she still would not float until they discovered that her rudder was embedded in mud. Huge cranes were brought to haul the sunken rudder out and the ship was again afloat. By this time, the men were almost exhausted. They had worked ceaselessly for three months to save the African Queen and had succeeded when everyone thought they would fail. Now they stood on the bridge of the ship, tired but proud, as tugs brought the African Queen into the harbour.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
contended	:	to have to deal with a problem or with a difficult situation or person.
embedded	:	fixed firmly
aground	:	touching the ground in shallow water and unable to move (ship)
refloat	:	to make a boat/ship float again
afloat	:	floating on water
ceaselessly	:	without stopping
tugs	:	small powerful boats for pulling ships

131. Men frequently went out to the African Queen because
(1) it was a rare sight to see a sunken ship.
(2) they attempted to float the ship once again.
(3) they wanted to take parts of the ship and sell them.
(4) it was an interesting exercise.

132. How did the two men propose to float the ship again ?
(1) By sending divers to examine the damage.
(2) By closing the large hole in her side.
(3) By joining a large number of steel sheets together.
(4) By pumping air into the tanks.

133. What was the danger which the divers faced ?
(1) The rough sea.
(2) The cold and dark situation underwater.
(3) Having to contend with sharks.
(4) The cutting edges of the steel sheets.

134. The two men felt proud because
(1) they could float the ship in three months.
(2) they had succeeded when everyone thought they would fail.
(3) the African Queen was coming into the harbour.
(4) the African Queen began to stir in the water.

135. The part of the ship used for steering is called
(1) rudder (2) bridge
(3) underside (4) tank

PASSAGE-II

Speech is a great blessing but it can also be a great curse for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also, if we use it carelessly make our attitudes completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of an unusual word or of an ambiguous word may create an enemy where we have hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride; unwillingly we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listeners from what it does to men of our own class. Thus, speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
slip of the tongue	:	unintentional/careless use of words
ambiguous	:	having different meanings

136. Speech is a great blessing,
(1) if we use it indiscriminately.
(2) if we use it carefully.
(3) if we use it to please others.
(4) if we use it to play one against the other.

137. Speech can also be a great curse
(1) if we express ourselves alike to all.
(2) if we adopt different vocabularies to different classes of people.
(3) if we always try to please every one with it.
(4) if we always try to win friends with it.

join: farhan sir study group

138. A slip of the tongue means
(1) biting the tongue while speaking.
(2) telling lies to defend oneself.
(3) using words carelessly.
(4) incurring loss of profit in hasty bargain.

139. The passage reveals that
(1) the use of ambiguous and unusual words brings us friends.
(2) careless use of words creates enemies.
(3) careful use of words may bring us profit but not friends.
(4) speech always reflects one's attitudes.

140. A fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of the men because
(1) he wants to play with people.
(2) he wants to deceive every one.
(3) he wants to amuse every one.
(4) he lacks the power of discrimination in the use of words.

Directions (141–150) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 30.11.2008)

PASSAGE – I

For any activity, discipline is the key word. It should begin with self, then be extended to the family, neighbours, environment, workplace, society and the nation at large. It is from society that inspiration is drawn. Systems and institutions should provide the inspiration to society through performance which in turn will provide leaders capable of rebuilding and restructuring the society into a strong nation. The nationalists' spirit then becomes infectious.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

babysitter : a person who takes care of children while their parents are away from home

141. What is the key word for Activity according to the passage ?
(1) Active Discipline. (2) Key Discipline.
(3) Self Discipline. (4) Discipline.

142. According to the passage Discipline should begin
(1) with self.
(2) with self, family and neighbours.
(3) with self, family, neighbours and environment.
(4) with self, family, workplace, society.

143. According to the passage, where do we draw inspiration from ?
(1) Society. (2) Society and nation.
(3) Environment. (4) Nothing in particular.

144. According to the passage, a good leader should be capable of
(1) rebuilding a nation the way he/she likes.
(2) rebuilding and restructuring society into a strong nation.
(3) building a national consensus.
(4) rebuilding and structuring a nation.

145. What is the meaning of the word infectious in the passage ?
(1) dangerous.
(2) spreading to everyone.
(3) spreading to everyone by germs.
(4) give disease.

PASSAGE – II

A 23-year-old British woman was yesterday sentenced to six months in jail, for leaving her two-year-old daughter home alone, eight-hours a-day, five days a week, for a year while she went to work. The young mother from the central town of Warwick initially hired a babysitter, when she landed a job in a travel agency but eventually reached the point when she could no longer afford the facility, prosecutors said. The woman then started leaving the child home by herself, providing it with food and toys and removing all potentially dangerous objects from its reach. At first, the mother came home at lunch time but had to stop because her daughter threw tantrums every time she left to go back to work.

The mother, who was not identified, told the court, "If I had money I would not have done it. It was a case of that or not keeping my job and living on benefit".

The judge, Mr. Harrison Hall, however said "Having had a child, the absolute priority is to look after it. There must be an alternative to leaving a child alone all day, a thing you would not do even to a dog".

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

potentially : possibly
tantrums : angry, unreasonable behaviour, in a child, for a sudden short period.

146. The young mother had to work in the office
(1) 40 hours a week.
(2) 8 hours a week.
(3) 48 hours a week.
(4) all the seven days a week.

147. The word Facility in sentence refers to
(1) her job in the travel agency.
(2) living in a well furnished apartment.
(3) getting adequate salary.
(4) employing someone to look after the child.

148. The mother stopped coming home for lunch because
(1) her house was far away from the office.
(2) she was not able to control her angry baby.
(3) she had to work extra hours to earn more.
(4) she was not interested in looking after the baby.

149. The sentence If I had money, I would not have done it means
(1) I had money and so I did not leave the baby alone.
(2) I had money and so I left the baby alone.
(3) I had no money and so I left the baby alone.
(4) I had no money and so I did not leave the baby alone.

150. Which one of the following statements about the judge Mr. Harrison Hall is correct ?

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(1) He can tolerate cruelty to children but not to animals.
(2) He can tolerate cruelty to animals but not to children.
(3) He can tolerate cruelty both to children and animals.
(4) He can tolerate cruelty neither to children nor to animals.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 30.11.2008)

Directions (151–160) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)

PASSAGE-I

Read not to contradict and confuse, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. That is some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books may also be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

discourse	:	a long discussion of a speech or writing.
diligence	:	careful and thorough work or effort.
contradict	:	to declare to be opposite of
take for granted	:	to believe something is true without first making sure that is
deputy	:	a person appointed to act on behalf of/ represent another
extracts	:	a short passage from a book, that gives you an idea of what the whole thing is like
meaner	:	average
distilled	:	to get the essential meaning/ideas from thoughts, information, etc.
maketh	:	makes

151. What should be the purpose of reading a book ?
(1) To contradict.
(2) To weigh and consider.
(3) To take it for granted.
(4) To understand the contents.

152. Why are some books to be tasted ?
(1) To be read with great care.
(2) To be read with great attention.
(3) To be read only in parts.
(4) To be read for fun.

153. How is man's character influenced by the art of writing ?
(1) It makes him a great writer.
(2) It makes him a ready man.
(3) It makes him a full man.
(4) It makes him an exact man.

154. What kind of books is to be read by the deputy ?
(1) Extraordinary books.
(2) Ordinary books.
(3) Interesting books.
(4) Meaner sort of books.

155. What is meant by chewed and digested ?
(1) Thoroughly read and understood.
(2) Partly read and understood.
(3) Understood without any effort.
(4) None of the above.

PASSAGE-II

From the world of magic, hypnosis is moving into the world of medicine, from hocus-pocus performed by men in black capes, to hypnotherapy practised by doctors in white coats. The purpose is to help people stop smoking, lose weight, overcome phobias, and control pain in a variety of medical situations, from childbirth to cancer. Research laboratories are currently checking out the success rate of therapy under hypnosis, while medical journals stand by to publish the results. And the important thing is, nobody is laughing.

In the 1840's, a British doctor in Calcutta created a controversy by performing over 1000 operations with hypnosis as the only anaesthesia. During the World Wars, German and British doctors used hypnosis to treat war neuroses.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

hypnosis	:	an unconscious state in which somebody can still see and hear and can be influenced to follow commands or answer questions.
hocus-pocus	:	language/behaviour that is nonsense and is intended to hide the truth from people.
capes	:	loose outer piece of clothing that has no sleeves, fastens at the neck and hangs from the shoulders, like a cloak but shorter.
hypnotherapy	:	a kind of treatment that uses Hypnosis to help with physical or emotional problems.
anaesthesia	:	the state of being unable to feel anything, especially pain.
trance	:	a state in which somebody seems to be asleep but is aware of what is said to him.
phobia	:	a strong unreasonable fear of something

156. Hypnosis means
(1) auto-suggestion.
(2) suggestion made in trance.
(3) anaesthesia.
(4) hocus-pocus.

157. Nobody is laughing at hypnotherapy now, because they are

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(1) sad. (2) angry.
(3) taking it seriously. (4) annoyed.

158. The purpose of hypnotherapy is to
(1) cure patients.
(2) make life easier.
(3) carry out research.
(4) check out the success rate.

159. German and British doctors used hypnosis as
(1) anaesthesia was not available.
(2) anaesthesia was not needed.
(3) it was a substitute for anaesthesia.
(4) it was fashionable during the war period.

160. Treating war neurosis means
(1) curing madness.
(2) curing brain fever.
(3) dealing with war problems.
(4) curing war anxiety.

Directions (161-170) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)

PASSAGE-I

"The beauty of the Japanese landscape is that it conveys philosophical messages through each feature. The use of curving pathways rather than straight lines, for instance. This feature springs from the belief that only evil travels in straight lines, good forces tend to wander. Then, odd numbers of plants or trees are used in these gardens because these numbers are considered auspicious. Even the plants used are symbolic. For example, the cyprus represents longevity and the bamboo symbolises abundance," says Sadhana Roy Choudhary.

In Japan, nature is said to be so closely intertwined with human life that parents actually plant a sapling in their garden when a child is born in the family, letting the growth of the child coincide with the growth of the plant.

161. They prefer curving pathways because
(1) they are inauspicious.
(2) they can walk easily.
(3) they stumble over straight ones.
(4) good spirits walk on them.

162. Abundance means
(1) long life. (2) happiness.
(3) plenty. (4) permanent.

163. The Japanese parents plant a sapling at the time of birth of a child because
(1) it is auspicious to plant a sapling.
(2) it is closely associated with the growth of the child.
(3) it gives longevity to the child.
(4) it gives happiness to the child.

164. According to the passage the Japanese are
(1) superstitious. (2) philosophical.
(3) lovers of nature. (4) lovers of numerology.

165. The Japanese pathways tend to be
(1) symbolic. (2) beautiful.
(3) curved. (4) straight.

PASSAGE-II

A recent investigation by scientists at the USA Geological Survey shows that strange animal behaviour might help predict future earthquakes. Investigators found such occurrences in a ten kilometre radius of the epicentre of a fairly recent quake. Some birds screeched and flew about wildly, dogs yelped and ran uncontrollably. Scientists believe that animals can perceive these environmental changes as early as several days before the mishap.

In 1976, after observing the animal behaviour, the Chinese were able to predict a devastating quake. Although hundreds of thousands of people were killed, the government was able to evacuate millions of other and thus keep the death toll at a lower level.

166. If scientists can accurately predict earthquakes there will be
(1) fewer animals going crazy.
(2) a lower death rate.
(3) fewer people evacuated.
(4) fewer environmental changes.

167. What prediction may be made by obeserving animal behaviour?
(1) An impending earthquake
(2) The number of people who will die
(3) The ten kilometre radius of epicentre
(4) Ecological conditions

168. How can animals perceive these changes when human beings cannot ?
(1) Animals are smarter than human beings.
(2) Animals have certain instincts that human beings don't possess.
(3) By running round the house, they can feel the vibrations.
(4) Human beings don't know where to look.

169. Which of the following is not true?
(1) Some animals may be able to sense an approaching earthquake.
(2) By observing animal behaviour scientists perhaps can predict earthquakes.
(3) The Chinese failed to predict the earthquake.
(4) All birds and dogs in a ten kilometre range went wild before the quake.

170. In this passage the word evacuate means
(1) remove. (2) exile.
(3) destroy. (4) expel.

Directions (171–175) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (First Sitting)

Every profession or trade, every art and every science has its technical vocabulary, the function of which is partly to designate things or processes which have no names

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in ordinary English and partly to secure greater exactness in nomenclature. Such special dialects or jargons are necessary in technical discussion of any kind. Being universally understood by the devotees of the particular science or art, they have the precision of a mathematical formula. Besides, they save time, for it is much more economical to name a process than to describe it. Thousands of these technical terms are very properly included in every large dictionary, yet, as a whole, they are rather on the outskirts of the English language than actually within its borders.

Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts and other vocations like farming and fishing that have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary is very old. An average man now uses these in his own vocabulary. The special dialects of law, medicine, divinity and philosophy have become familiar to cultivated persons.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
designate	:	to describe/ name something/somebody in a particular way.
nomenclature	:	a system of naming things.
dialects	:	the form of language that is spoken in an area with grammar, words and pronunciation that may be different from other forms of the same language.
jargons	:	words or expressions that are used by a particular profession or group of people, and are difficult for others to understand.
precision	:	the quality of being exact, accurate and careful accuracy.
cultivated people	:	having a high level of education and showing good manners.
outskirts	:	out of :
vocations	:	a type of work/way of life that you believe is suitable for you

171. Special words used in technical discussion
(1) may become part of common speech.
(2) never last long.
(3) should resemble mathematical formula.
(4) should be confined to scientific fields.

172. The writer of this article is
(1) a scientist. (2) a politician.
(3) a linguist. (4) a businessman.

173. This passage is primarily concerned with
(1) various occupations and professions.
(2) technical terminology.
(3) scientific undertakings.
(4) a new language.

174. It is true that
(1) various professions and occupations often interchange words.
(2) there is always a non-technical word that may be substituted for the technical word.
(3) the average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him.
(4) everyone is interested in scientific findings.

175. In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the number of technical terms in the nomenclature of
(1) Farming. (2) Fishing.
(3) Sports. (4) Government.

Directions (176–180) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting)

In May 1966, the World Health Organisation was authorised to initiate a global campaign to eradicate smallpox. The goal was to eradicate the disease in one decade. Because similar projects for malaria and yellow fever had failed, few believed that smallpox could actually be eradicated, but eleven years after the initial organisation of the campaign, no cases were reported in the field.

The strategy was not only to provide mass vaccinations, but also to isolate patients with active small-pox in order to contain the spread of the disease and to break the chain of human transmission. Rewards for reporting smallpox assisted in motivating the public to aid health workers. One by one, each small-pox victim was sought out, removed from contact with others and treated. At the same time, the entire, village where the victim had lived was vaccinated.

Today small-pox is no longer a threat to humanity. Routine vaccinations have been stopped worldwide.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
eradicate	:	to destroy/to get rid of something completely.
transmission	:	transfer.
sought out	:	found, using a lot of effort.

176. Which of the following is the best title for the passage ?
(1) The World Health Organisation
(2) The Eradication of Small-pox
(3) Small-pox Vaccinations
(4) Infectious Diseases

177. What was the goal of the campaign against small-pox ?
(1) To decrease the spread of small-pox worldwide.
(2) To eliminate small-pox worldwide in ten years.
(3) To provide mass vaccinations against small-pox worldwide.
(4) To initiate worldwide projects for small-pox, malaria and yellow fever at the same time.

178. According to the paragraph what was the strategy used to eliminate the spread of small-pox ?
(1) Vaccination of the entire village
(2) Treatment of individual victims.
(3) Isolation of victims and mass vaccinations.
(4) Extensive reporting of outbreaks.

179. Which statement doesn't refer to small-pox ?
(1) Previous projects had failed.

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(2) People are no longer vaccinated for it.
(3) The World Health Organisation mounted a world-wide campaign to eradicate the disease.
(4) It was a serious threat.

180. It can be inferred that
(1) no new cases of small-pox have been reported this year.
(2) malaria and yellow fever have been eliminated.
(3) small-pox victims no longer die when they contract the disease.
(4) small-pox is not transmitted from one person to another.

Directions (181-185) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-I)

If we look back on the great political revolutions and the great technological revolutions (both of which are clues to the range of mankind's capacities and possibilities), we see a striking contrast. Political revolutions, generally speaking, have revealed man's organised purposefulness, his social conscience, his sense of justice, the aggressive and assertive side of his nature. Technological change, invention and innovation have tended, rather, to reveal his play instinct, his desire and his ability to go where he has never gone, to do what he has never done. The one shows his willingness to sacrifice in order to fulfil his plans and the other his willingness to sacrifice in order to pursue his quest. Many of the peculiar successes and special problems of our time come from our efforts to assimilate these two kinds of activities. We have tried to make government more experimental and to make technological change more purposive, more focussed, more planned than ever before.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

assimilate : put together.

181. According to the author our peculiar successes and special problems are a result of
(1) our ability to experiment.
(2) man's organized purposefulness.
(3) our efforts to assimilate political and technological activities.
(4) desire to fulfil our plans.

182. Man's assertive and aggressive side of his nature is expressed in
(1) technological revolutions.
(2) political revolutions.
(3) his social conscience.
(4) his play instinct.

183. Technological revolutions reveal man's
(1) aggressive side of his nature.
(2) assertive side of his nature.
(3) play instinct.
(4) psychological maturity.

184. Man's willingness to sacrifice to fulfil his plans are attributed to
(1) his organized purposefulness.
(2) his kind nature.
(3) his sense of responsibility.
(4) his ability to go where he has never gone.

185. A striking contrast is established in the passage between
(1) mankind's capacities and possibilities.
(2) man's maturity and irresponsibility.
(3) political and technological revolutions achieved by man.
(4) peculiar successes and special problems of our time.

Directions (186-190) : Read the following passage and mark the correct answers based on the passage.

(SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam. 12.09.2010)

The two dominant features of our age are science and democracy. They have come to stay. We cannot ask educated people to accept the deliverances of faith without rational evidence. Whatever we are called upon to accept must be justified and supported by reason. Otherwise our religious beliefs will be reduced to wishful thinking. Modern man must learn to live with a religion which commends itself to his intellectual conscience, to the spirit of science. Besides, religion should be the sustaining faith of democracy which insists on the intellectual and spiritual development of every human being irrespective of his caste, creed, community, or race. Any religion which divides man from man or supports privileges, exploitation, wars, cannot commend itself to us today.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

dominant : more important/powerful/noticeable than other things
deliverances : an expressed thought/judgement
rational : based on reason
called upon : ordered ; required
wishful thinking: thinking in a way in which one wishes/believes to be real/likely to become true
commends : approves
sustaining : continuing
privileges : special rights/advantages

186. In the passage it is said that democracy
(1) should aim at the intellectual growth of all people.
(2) should strengthen religion.
(3) should work for spiritual development of every human being.
(4) Both (1) and (3).

187. Which of the following is correct ?
(1) A good religion supports wars if necessary.
(2) A good religion grants a number of privileges to people.
(3) A good religion divides man from man.
(4) A good religion supports democratic system.

188. The writer of the passage stresses the importance of
(1) religion. (2) science.
(3) science and democracy. (4) democracy.

189. The writer says that
(1) educated people are likely to accept faith not supported by reason.

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(2) people should have unquestionable faith in religion.
(3) Faith and reason are two separate entities.
(4) Faith without rational evidence may not be acceptable to the educated people.

190. What, according to the writer, is the role of religion in the present age ?
(1) To promote rational thinking.
(2) To inculcate scientific spirit in man.
(3) To strengthen faith in democracy.
(4) To develop faith in God.

Directions (191-200) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade'C' &'D') Exam. 26.09.2010)

PASSAGE - I

Two hundred years after Malthus predicted that population growth would overtake food production by a margin of 256 to 9, the simple fact is that food production had always been ahead of the population growth. Malthus' doomsday prediction simply did not come true due to two major reasons: first, population did not grow geometrically and birth rates in all Western countries fell during the 20th Century, resulting in very slow population growth. Over the past quarter century, birth rates have been falling in the developing countries too. Second, modern agricultural practices and better irrigation have resulted in tremendous growth in food production in almost all parts of the globe, with the notable exception of sub-Saharan Africa. Therefore, at the global level, the Malthusian doomsday never befell on us.

India's population grew by about two and a half times in the past 45 years -from 361 million in 1951 to an estimated 916 million in 1995. But during the same period, India's food-grain production grew by nearly four times - from 51 million tonnes in 1951 to 191 million tonnes in 1995. As a result, the per capita food grain availability in India has gone up considerably since the independence. That is, the Malthusian prediction has not come true even in India.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

dooms day	:	the last day of the world
befell	:	something unpleasant happened to somebody

191. In the developing countries, the birth rate is
(1) increasing. (2) doubling.
(3) falling. (4) static.

192. India's food production from 1951 to 1995 grew nearly
(1) five times. (2) four times.
(3) three times. (4) two times.

193. The food production had always been _____ of population growth.
(1) slow (2) ahead
(3) adequate (4) stagnant

194. Malthus doomsday prediction did not come true due to two major reasons. They are
(1) rapid growth in population and Industrial development.
(2) very slow growth in population and modern agricultural practices and better irrigation.
(3) increase in percapita income and economic progress.
(4) better facilities in Health and Hygiene.

195. In the past forty five years, India's population has grown about
(1) three and a half times. (2) one and a half times.
(3) five times. (4) two and a half times.

PASSAGE-II

The world's oil reserves are expected to run out by the middle of the next century unless oil consumption is reduced, according to a leading petroleum geologist from the U.S.. Dr. Craig Bond Hatfield, who is at the University of Toledo, Ohio, says the 1,000 billion barrels of known global oil reserves are expected to run out by 2036 unless the current 69-million barrels per day consumption of oil is brought down.

Reserves may last for an extra 21 years if estimates of an additional 550 billion barrels of oil yet to be discovered are taken into account. But "a permanent decline in global oil production is virtually certain to begin within 20 years." Hatfield believes. "Serious planning is needed to deal with the economic consequences."

Hatfield's comments, which appear in an article in the latest issue of the weekly science journal-*Nature*, are likely to provoke controversy. The oil industry, while acknowledging that oil reserves are finite, says Hatfield's comments are too alarmist. Mr. Julian Chisholm, a spokesman for the World Energy Council in London, a consortium of the world's leading energy suppliers, says the oil industry is bullish. The general view of the industry and of energy experts is that there is plenty of oil, and real concern about the level of reserves, at least until 2050 is not beyond.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

run out	:	used up/finished
virtually	:	almost/very nearly
provoke	:	to cause a particular reaction/have a particular effect
controversy	:	public discussion and argument about something that many people strongly disagree about, disapprove of, or are shocked by
consortium	:	a group of people, countries, companies, etc. who are working to gether on a particular project
alarmist	:	causing unnecessary anxiety.
bullish	:	causing, or connected with, an increase in the price of shares.

196. Unless consumption is reduced, the oil reserve will run out by the middle of
(1) 20th century. (2) 21st century.
(3) 23rd century. (4) 24th century.

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197. Hatfield's comment on oil reserve is
(1) not to be taken seriously.
(2) to be taken seriously.
(3) to be made public in oil using countries.
(4) to be circulated in all oil producing countries.

198. To deal with economic consequences
(1) there should be a cut in the use of oil.
(2) serious planning is needed.
(3) oil exploration should be geared up.
(4) manufacture of vehicles should be controlled.

199. According to industry and energy experts, there is
(1) short supply of oil. (2) adequate supply of oil.
(3) plenty of oil. (4) increase in oil use.

200. The current consumption of oil is ____ million barrels.
(1) forty nine (2) fifty nine
(3) sixty nine (4) seventy nine

Directions (201–205) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)

India records the world's highest per-capita incidence of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid and hepatitis, in spite of which concern for safe drinking water is still abysmally low even among educated Indians. This alarming indifference was borne out in a survey conducted by market research agency Research International Ltd. based on a study of 3,000 households spread across all major cities in India. The survey found that over 73 per cent of all households in the highest income categories (SEC A & B) drink tap water without boiling it and as many as 55 per cent of the same group drink tap water after filtration through a cloth, but without boiling.

Though every school child knows that unboiled tap water contains unseen disease causing germs, and is unsafe to drink, the high level of indifference to boiling water will come as a surprise to many. Comments Dr. S.S. Narvekar, Deputy Director, Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra. " We regularly monitor water quality in all major urban centres in this State. During 1995 - 96, we found that 9,730 out of 159,233 samples of water were contaminated with disease causing organisms, representing a high 6.11 per cent of the total number of samples collected and analysed. This is an alarmingly high level of contamination considering that Maharashtra is one of the more developed states in India and it may be higher in other states. Also during late summer months when there is water scarcity, and during the monsoon season, contamination of drinking water is very high. Hence during these months it is doubly important to ensure drinking water is adequately sanitised."

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

water-borne	:	spread or carried by water.
abysmally	:	very badly; terribly.
borne out	:	showed that something/somebody is right/true.
incidence	:	the extent to which something happens/has an effect
alarming	:	causing worry and fear
indifference	:	a lack of interest, feeling/reaction towards somebody/something
monitor	:	to watch and check something over a period of time
contaminated	:	a substance that is no longer pure
adequately	:	in a way that is enough in quantity/good enough in quality
sanitised	:	to clean something thoroughly using chemicals to remove bacteria

201. In India the concern for safe drinking water is
(1) very low. (2) good.
(3) enough. (4) more than expected.

202. In the highest income categories, the number of people drink tap water without boiling it is
(1) about half of the house holds.
(2) all the house holds.
(3) nearly three fourths of the households.
(4) one fourth of the households.

203. During rainy season, drinking water should be
(1) cleaned. (2) sanitised.
(3) stored. (4) used.

204-There is a high level of _____ to boiling water.
(1) interest (2) indifference
(3) care (4) curiosity

205- According to the passage, unboiled tap water contains ___.
(1) impurities (2) chemicals
(3) germs (4) waste matter

Directions (206-210) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010 (Ist Sitting)

Although Indians spend less money on allopathic medicines than people in most Asian Countries, more than 40,000 drug formulations are available here. All manufacturers are required by law to provide information about their product either on the packaging or in a pamphlet inside. But, in many cases, this information is very meagre and hard to understand. Many doctors, too do not tell their patients anything about the drugs they prescribe.

What should we be concerned about when we take drugs ? There are two areas : (1) Side effects. Many people taking a drug will notice an undesirable reaction, usually minor. But even the mildest drugs can do harm if taken improperly, long enough or in excessive doses. And everyone responds to a drug differently.(2) Failure to follow directions. Many of us disobey prescription instructions on how much to take and when. It is easy to fall into thinking that more of the drug will speed up the healing. It is more com-

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mon, however for people to stop taking a drug when they begin to feel better. This, too, can be dangerous.

What are the steps to be taken for safety? (1) Take a drug only as recommended on the label or by the doctor.(2) If you feel ill after taking a drug, check it with a doctor.(3) Do not mix drugs . (4) Check whether any food or activities are to be avoided.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS	
formulations	: the act of creating/preparing something carefully
meagre	: deficient in amount/quality/extent
side-effects	: an extra and usually bad effect that a drug has on you
unintelligible	: impossible to understand

206. Which one of the following statements is true ?
(1) Indians use more than 40,000 allopathic drugs.
(2) Indians hate allopathic medicines.
(3) Other Asian countries do not have allopathic medicines.
(4) Indians cannot afford allopathic drugs

207. How are drug users to be instructed by the manufacturers ?
(1) Doctors should give a manual of instruction.
(2) The Chemist should issue an instruction manual.
(3) Information should be printed on the carton or in a pamphlet kept inside it.
(4) Patients should keep in touch with drug manufacturers.

208. Only one of the following sentences is right. Identify it.
(1) All medicines produce reactions of various degrees in their users.
(2) Even mild drugs are not always safe.
(3) Medicines should be discontinued as soon as we feel better.
(4) More than the prescribed dose brings quicker recovery.

209. Drug manufacturers _____ .
(1) do not give instructions
(2) give all instructions necessary
(3) give very little and unintelligible information
(4) give information only when asked

210. Which one of the following is true?
(1) Throw away the drug that produces side effects and try another.
(2) Drugs may be taken with all kinds of foods.
(3) Drugs do not inhibit our normal life style.
(4) Drugs should be used only according to prescription.

Directions (211 – 215) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting)

This is the thorny side of the prevailing examination system. Most examiners have perfected their skill in making it a veritable nightmare for majority of the students.

Quite unwittingly we have increased the enrolment in schools alarmingly. Most of the students have neither the requisite aptitude to learn nor any clear-cut goal in life. The destiny of students would be decided in the final examination of a written nature to test bookish, rote memory.

All laudable objectives of kindling originality and problem solving ability are trumpeted only in educational seminars and workshops. Ultimately all these are gone with the wind. No wonder examination hangs like a Damocles' sword.

Compare this with a related discipline such as music and dance. None would venture to seek entry into such centres of excellence unless one has proven aptitude to profit from training.

Here the students have excellent rapport with their teachers who evaluate their performance on a day-to-day basis and provide constant feedback. Students enjoy practising at home what they are taught in class.

As they realise their progress by constant reinforcement, they welcome and enjoy examination in class. Under the watchful guidance of committed teachers, students grow and blossom out as well-trained artistes.

This is possible and feasible because the teacher-pupil ratio is ideal and the attitude of the learner is based on devotion and dedication.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
veritable	:	a word used for emphasizing that somebody/something can be compared to somebody/something else that is more exciting, more impressive, etc; positive
rote memory	:	learning by repeating, until you remember it rather than by understanding the meaning of it.
laudable	:	deserving to be praised/admired, even if not successful.
kindling	:	making something such as an interest, emotion, etc. start to grow/feel in somebody.
trumpeted	:	talked about/something publicly in a proud/enthusiastic way.
gone with the wind	:	disappeared; gone for ever.
Damocles sword	:	a bad/unpleasant thing that might happen to you at any time and that makes you feel worried/frightened.
Venture	:	to say/do something in a careful way.
feasible	:	that is possible and likely to be achieved.

211. Ultimately all these are gone with the wind. The above sentence shows that the writer
(1) enjoys the prevailing situation.
(2) regrets our ignoring the aims of true education.
(3) is quite satisfactory about the syllabus.
(4) makes fun of teachers and their students.

212. The passage emphasises the need for
(1) making dance and music compulsory in schools.
(2) making examinations an enjoyable experience.
(3) seeking easy questions in the examinations.
(4) warning examiners who harass students in the examinations.

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213. The writer is dissatisfied with the examiners because they test students
(1) memory. (2) originality.
(3) aptitude. (4) creativity.

214. The writer's intention to compare the topic of discussion with that of dance and music is to
(1) show how students of dance and music enjoy not only learning but also examinations.
(2) popularise dance and music among all children.
(3) congratulate teachers who take good care of their students.
(4) prove that dance and music alone can bring peace to us.

215. According to the passage, the objectives of education should be
(1) to teach dance, music and drama to students in schools and colleges.
(2) to reduce teacher-pupil ratio.
(3) not to test bookish, rote memory.
(4) to encourage originality and problem solving ability.

Directions (216 – 225) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 09.01.2011)

PASSAGE-I

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million B.C. and lasted until 3000 B.C. Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists discovered. This period was divided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic Ages. During the first period (2 million to 8000 B.C.) the first hatchet and the use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about 1 million years in the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing and develop new tools.

During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 B.C.) people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs for hunting, and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the fourteenth century A.D.

The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 B.C.) saw humankind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs, and cattle, becoming less nomadic than in the previous Ages, establishing permanent settlements and creating governments.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
hatchet	:	a small axe.

216. The Stone Age was divided into _____ periods.
(1) five (2) four
(3) three (4) six

217. What developed first in the Paleolithic period?
(1) The bow and arrow. (2) Pottery.
(3) The first hatchet. (4) The fish hook.

218. For how many years did Mesolithic Age exist?
(1) 2000 (2) 3000
(3) 4000 (4) 5000

219. Which period lasted longest?
(1) Paleolithic (2) Ice Age
(3) Mesolithic (4) Neolithic

220. When did people create governments ?
(1) 8000 – 6000 B.C..
(2) 2 million to 8000 B.C..
(3) 6000 to 3000 B.C..
(4) 2 million to 1 million B.C..

PASSAGE-II

I used to have my meals at a vegetarian restaurant. Here I met Mr. Albert West. We used to meet in this restaurant every evening and go out walking after dinner. Mr. West was a partner in a small printing concern. He read my letter in the press about the outbreak of the plague and, not finding me in the restaurant, felt uneasy.

My co-workers and I had reduced our diet since the outbreak, as I had long made it a rule to go on a light diet during epidemics . In these days I had therefore given up my evening dinner. Lunch also I would finish before the other guests arrived. I knew the proprietor of the restaurant very well, and I had informed him that, as I was engaged in nursing the plague patients, I wanted to avoid the contact of friends as much as possible.

Not finding me in the restaurant for a day or two, Mr. West knocked at my door early one morning just as I was getting ready to go out for a walk. As I opened the door Mr. West said : 'I did not find you in the restaurant and was really afraid lest something should have happened to you'.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
out break	:	the sudden start of something (violence / disease)
epidemics	:	a wide spread out break of an infectious disease
lest	:	in case.

221. What did the speaker and Mr. Albert West do every evening?
(1) Went walking and met at the restaurant for eating.
(2) After eating, met at the restaurant to go for walking.
(3) Met in the restaurant and went out walking after dinner.
(4) Had dinner and walked in the restaurant.

222. Why did the speaker not come to the restaurant?
(1) He wanted to contact all his friends.
(2) He had decided to diet in order to lose weight.
(3) He did not want to meet Mr. Albert and was avoiding him.
(4) He was taking care of plague patients.

223. Mr. Albert West was
(1) considering to become a partner of the printing press.
(2) a partner in a small printing press.
(3) a partner in a large printing press.
(4) concerned about printing.

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224. Why did Mr. Albert West knock at the speaker's house?
(1) To go out walking with the speaker.
(2) To make him a partner in the printing press.
(3) To avoid contact with friends.
(4) Because he was worried that something had happened to the speaker.

225. Why was Mr. West uneasy?
(1) Because he could not find the speaker in the restaurant.
(2) He was concerned about the printing press.
(3) He had eaten something in the restaurant.
(4) He was avoiding his friends.

Directions (226 – 240) : You have two brief passages with questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 16.10.2011)

PASSAGE-I

John had never thought much about the origin of wealth or inequalities in life. It was his firm belief that if this world was not good, the next would be good, and this faith sustained him. He was not like some others whom he knew, who would sell their souls to the devil. He always thought of God before doing anything. He lived the life of an honest man. He had not married but did not desire another man's wife. He believed that women weakened men as was described in the story of Samson and Delilah.

226. To sell one's soul to the devil means
(1) suppressing one's conscience.
(2) giving up goodness in exchange for evil.
(3) giving up one's honesty for the sake of monetary benefits.
(4) to sell oneself to earn livelihood.

227. John thought that women weakened men because
(1) he thought that women were evil.
(2) he believed that a woman was a fancy devil.
(3) he thought that a woman would spoil his life.
(4) he was convinced that what the story of Samson and Delilah illustrates is correct.

228. It was John's belief that
(1) one can be happy only by remaining a bachelor.
(2) the world is a happy place.
(3) there is no other world.
(4) one must lead an honest life.

229. By not desiring another man's wife John showed that
(1) he wanted to get married.
(2) he was a man of principles.
(3) he felt sorry for other men.
(4) he had no desire for another's wealth.

230. From the above passage we understand that John was
(1) not highly educated.
(2) a man of simple faith.
(3) a deeply pessimistic man.
(4) a scholar of scriptures.

PASSAGE–II

A farmer accompanied by his young son was driving his ass to the market in the hope of selling the ass for a good price. On the road, they met a bevy of girls who laughed and exclaimed, "See this pair of fools ? They are trudging along the dusty road, when they can be riding !" The man thought that there was sense in what they were saying. So he mounted his son on the ass and he walked at the side. Presently, they met some of his old friends, who greeted him and said, "You'll spoil your son, by letting him ride while you toil along on foot! Make him walk. It'll be good for him." The farmer followed their advice and took his son's place on the back of the ass while the boy trudged along behind. They would not have gone far, they were seen by women and children. The farmer heard them say, "What a selfish old man ! He rides in comfort, but lets his poor little fellow walk the distance." So he asked his son to get up behind him. Further along the road, they met some travellers. They asked the farmer whether the ass was his property or was it hired for the purpose. The farmer told them that he was taking his ass to the market to sell it. The travellers said, "Good Heavens ! With the load like this, the poor beast will look exhausted and no one would like to purchase him. Why don't you carry him." Immediately, the farmer got off the ass, tied its legs with the rope and slung him on a pole and carried him in between them. This was such an absurd sight that people laughed at it. They called the farmer and his son lunatics. They had then reached a bridge over a river. Frightened by the noise around, the ass struggled, kicked, broke the pole, fell into the river and died. The farmer returned home vexed and ashamed. In trying to please all, he in fact, had pleased none and he had lost the ass in the transaction.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

bevy	:	young women
trudging	:	walking slowly or with heavy steps, because you are tired or carrying something heavy.
toil	:	to move slowly and with difficulty : slog.
absurd	:	not logical and sensible; ridiculous.
lunatics	:	persons doing crazy things that are often dangerous.
vexed	:	annoyed/worried

231. The ass kicked because
(1) it wanted to be let off.
(2) it was frightened by some noise.
(3) it wanted to stretch its legs.
(4) it had the habit of kicking.

232. The farmer was taking the ass to the market to
(1) buy food for the family.
(2) carry the farmer to the market.
(3) sell the ass at the market.
(4) buy food for the ass.

233. The farmer made his son mount the ass because
(1) the son could not walk the distance.
(2) the son was adamant about riding the ass.
(3) a group of girls laughed at the farmer's folly.
(4) the road was dusty.

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234. The farmer dismounted his son from the ass because
(1) the son found it difficult to ride the ass.
(2) the son complained that the ride was not comfortable.
(3) some old friends advised him to do so.
(4) he was too tired to walk the distance.

235. The travellers asked the farmer to carry the ass because
(1) the exhausted ass will have no takers in the market.
(2) the ass was very tired.
(3) the donkey wanted to be carried.
(4) they felt sorry for the ass.

236. The word vexed means
(1) pleased. (2) sad.
(3) annoyed. (4) pestered.

237. The word trudged means
(1) walk casually. (2) walk with effort.
(3) walk stylishly. (4) walk briskly.

238. On seeing the boy walk beside the ass, the women and children
(1) praised the boy for his compassion towards his father.
(2) called the farmer a selfish man.
(3) found fault with the farmer for ill-treating the ass.
(4) asked the farmer to take their children to the market.

239. The lesson learnt by the farmer was
(1) do not carry an ass when it can walk.
(2) do not overload the ass.
(3) in trying to please all you please none.
(4) it is foolish to please the ass.

240. On seeing the farmer and his son walking along with the ass, the girls
(1) called the farmer and his son fools for not riding the ass.
(2) wondered at the dutiful father and son.
(3) asked the farmer to take them also to the market.
(4) sympathized with the beast of burden.

Directions (241–290) : You have eight brief passages with 5-10 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 04.08.2011 Paper-II

PASSAGE-I

In the world have we made health an end in itself ? We have forgotten that health is really a means to enable a person to do his work and do it well. A lot of modern medicine is concerned with promotion of good health. Many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health; but very much attention to health makes some people imagine that they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspaper, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of the television programme and all those books on medicine. We talk about health all the time. Yet, for the most only result is more people are with imaginary illnesses. The healthy man should not be wasting any time talking about health, he should be using health for work, the work he does and the work that good health makes possible.

241. Modern medicine is primarily concerned with
(1) promotion of good health.
(2) people suffering from imaginary illnesses.
(3) people suffering from real illnesses.
(4) increased efficiency in work

242. A healthy man should be concerned with
(1) his work which good health makes possible.
(2) looking after his health.
(3) his health which makes work possible.
(4) talking about health.

243. Talking about health all the time makes people
(1) always suffer from imaginary illnesses.
(2) sometimes suffer from imaginary illnesses.
(3) rarely suffer from imaginary illnesses.
(4) often suffer from imaginary illnesses.

244. The passage suggests that
(1) health is an end in itself.
(2) health is a blessing.
(3) health is only a means to an end.
(4) we should not talk about health.

245. The passage tells us
(1) how medicines should be manufactured.
(2) what a healthy man should or should not do.
(3) what the television progra-mmes should be about.
(4) how best to imagine illnesses.

PASSAGE-II

Time was when people looked heavenward and prayed, “Ye Gods, give us rain, keep drought away.” Today there are those who pray. “Give us rain, keep El Nino away.”

El Nino and its atmospheric equivalent, called the Southern Oscillation, are together referred to as ENSO, and are household words today. Meteorologists recognize it as often being responsible for natural disaster worldwide. But this wisdom dawned only after countries suffered, first from the lack of knowledge, and then from the lack of coordination between policy making and the advances in scientific knowledge.

Put simply, El Nino is a weather event restricted to certain tropical shores, especially the Peruvian coast. The event has diametrically opposite impacts on the land and sea. The Peruvian shore is a desert. But every few years, an unusually warm ocean current - El Nino - warms up the normally cold surface-waters off the Peruvian coast, causing very heavy rains in the early half of the year,

And then, miraculously, the desert is matted green. Crops like cotton, coconuts and banana grow on the otherwise stubbornly barren land. These are the Peruvians' *anos de abundencia* or years of abundance. The current had come to be termed El Nino, or the Christ Child because it usually appears as an enhancement if a mildly warm current that normally occurs here around every Christmas.

But this boon on land is accompanied by oceanic disasters. Normally, the waters off the South American coast are among the most productive in the world because of a

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constant upswelling of nutrient rich cold waters from the ocean depths. During an El Nino, however waters are stirred up only from near the surface. The nutrient-crunch pushes down primary production, disrupting the food chain. Many marine species, including anchoveta (anchovies) temporarily disappear.

This is just one damning effect of El Nino. Over the years its full impact has been studied and what the Peruvians once regarded as manna, is now seen as a major threat.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

anchoveta (anchovies) : small fish with a strong salty flavour.

manna : the food that God provided for the people of Israel during their 40 years in the desert

246. Meteorologists took time to understand El Nino because
(1) it was neither a disaster nor a boon for the people living in desert areas.
(2) they recognized it as an atmospheric equivalent and hence called it Southern Oscillation.
(3) they suffered from lack of knowledge about El Nino as they were not scientifically advanced.
(4) All of the above

247. El Nino in a layman language is
(1) a natural disaster. (2) Southern Oscillation.
(3) a weather event. (4) None of the above.

248. What are the two types of landscapes that are effected by El Nino ?
(1) Coastal areas and sea.
(2) Tropical shores and land.
(3) Deserts and oceans.
(4) All of the above.

249. Which word in Para 3 is the antonym for Fertile?
(1) matted. (2) abundance.
(3) barren. (4) None of the above.

250. What, according to the author, is a positive effect of El Nino ?
(1) It causes changes in atmosphere.
(2) It results in vegetation on barren lands.
(3) It comes around Christmas.
(4) It is regarded as manna.

251. How can we say that El Nino proves to be a boon for South American Coast ?
(1) It causes an upswelling of rich nutrients making it the most productive in the world.
(2) It causes the destruction of many marine species such as anchoveta.
(3) It warms up normally cold surface waters off causing heavy rains.
(4) It enhances warm currents around every Christmas.

252. The years of abundance is when
(1) El Nino occurs during Christmas.
(2) the deserts are matted green.
(3) marine species is destroyed.
(4) None of the above

253. The phrase, damning effect means
(1) negative effects. (2) destructive effects.
(3) full effects. (4) disrupting effects.

254. People today, pray to God to keep
(1) rains and droughts away.
(2) drought away.
(3) El Nino away.
(4) El Nino and droughts away.

255. The word which means - equal in value, power and meaning is
(1) unusual. (2) current.
(3) equivalent. (4) appear.

PASSAGE - III

There is a general consensus that 'International Understanding' need to be taught as a separate subject at the school stage as that would add to the curricular load which is already too heavy. Instead it should be woven into the curriculum and the numerous opportunities that present themselves while teaching normal school subjects may be intelligently and imaginatively used by the teacher to promote International Understanding.

The school subjects which can be most profitably used for this purpose are History, Geography, Civics, Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Social Sciences, Languages as well as Physical and Life Sciences. However, at the higher education level, international education can be prescribed as a separate subject of study. In fact, the present situation in India broadly conforms to this consensus so far as the school stage is concerned.

At the under-graduate and the post-graduate levels, courses of study in subjects like History, Geography, Economics, Political Science, International Relations, International Law and International Organization have been prescribed by most of the universities and these contain content which has a direct or indirect bearing on promoting UNESCO ideals.

256. How International Understanding can be taught at the school level?
(1) Through various subjects like History, Civics, Geography, etc.
(2) By giving numerous opportunities to the students.
(3) By combining the subject content with the curriculum.
(4) All of these.

257. Which phrase from the passage means "combined with the curriculum" ?
(1) Intelligently and imaginatively used in the curriculum
(2) Can be prescribed in the curriculum.
(3) Woven into the curriculum.
(4) None of the above

258. What are the two stages where "International Understanding" should be taught as a separate subject ?
(1) Primary and Secondary stage.
(2) Under-graduate and post-graduate stage.
(3) Secondary and under-graduate stage.
(4) Post-graduate and doctoral stage.

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259. Which word out of the given options mean – 'feeling of most people' ?
(1) Promote. (2) Numerous.
(3) Bearing. (4) Consensus.

260. Which word from the passage is the opposite of the word – narrow?
(1) Concern. (2) Broad.
(3) Direct. (4) None of the above.

261. Find the word from the passage which means advised.
(1) Prescribed. (2) Proposed.
(3) Conformed. (4) Presented.

262. Pick out the name of the subject which deals with the study of society.
(1) Political Science. (2) Social Science.
(3) Sociology. (4) Life Sciences.

263. On reading Para 1, it can be inferred that
(1) all the subjects at school level may not be helpful in promoting International Understanding.
(2) school subjects may be used creatively to promote International Understanding.
(3) international Understanding may be treated as a separate subject in schools.
(4) the school curriculum is too heavy to incorporate International Understanding.

264. The implied meaning of Para 3 is
(1) most of the universities have prescribed learning of International Understanding.
(2) the subject International Understanding is based on the UNESCO ideals.
(3) international Understanding is to be taught only at under graduate and post graduate level.
(4) international Understandingcontains subjects like International Relations, International Law and International Organization.

265. Pick out the most probable meaning of the phrase - most profitably used.
(1) Most fruitfully used.
(2) Most rewardingly used.
(3) Most valuably used.
(4) Most commercially used.

PASSAGE - IV

Authors William Strauss and Neil Howe are known for their theories about cycles of generations in American history. They refer to each cycle of four generations as a constellation, and they posit that each constellational era corresponds to "recurring types of historical events" and moods. They state that adjacent generations do not live similar lives, and that each generation ages as a singular cohort as time moves forward. According to Strauss and Howe, each generation is comprised of people who possess (1) common age (2) common beliefs and (3) perceived membership in the same generation. A generation is approximately 22 years in length. Since a lifetime may reach 80-90 years, members of 4 generations are alive at one time. The four generational archetypes identified by Strauss are Idealist, Reactive, Civic and Adaptive. Idealists are "increasingly indulged youths after a secular crisis," who cultivate principle rather than pragmatism in midlife, and emerge as "visionary elders." Reactives grow up "under protected and criticized youths during a spiritual awakening," mature into risk taking adults, mellow into "pragmatic midlife leaders during a secular crisis," and become reclusive elders. Civics grow up "increasingly protected youths after a spiritual awakening," become "a heroic and achieving cadre of young adults," build institutions as midlifers, and "emerge as busy midlifers, attacked by the next spiritual awakening." Adaptives grow up as "overprotected and suffocated youths during a secular crisis," become "risk-averse, conformist rising adults," mature into "indecisive arbitrator leaders during a spiritual awakening," and become sensitive elders.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

posit	:	to suggest or accept that something is true so that it may be used as basis for an argument or discussion.
cohort	:	a group of people who share a common feature or aspect of behaviour.
archetype	:	the most typical or perfect example of a particular kind of person or thing.
pragmatism	:	thinking about solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by having fixed ideas and theories.
mellow	:	to become or make somebody become less extreme in behaviour, etc.
visionary	:	original and showing the ability to think about or plan the future with great imagination and intelligence.
reclusive	:	living alone and avoiding other people.
arbitrator	:	a person who is chosen to settle a disagreement.

266. What is the assumption made by Strauss and Howe?
(1) Alternate generations live similar lives.
(2) Four generations co-exist at one and the same time.
(3) The cycles of generations share some common features and moods.
(4) Each constellational era corresponds to recurring types of historical events and moods.

267. What is the dissimilarity between adjacent generations ?
(1) Adjacent generations do not live similar lives.
(2) Each generation focuses on its specific traits.
(3) Adjacent generations are not influenced by each other.
(4) Adjacent generations are not in touch with each other.

268. According to the passage which of the following statements can be inferred ?
(1) Idealists are one generation younger than the Reactives.
(2) Adaptives are elders when Civics are midlifers.
(3) When Reactives are adults, Civics are youths.
(4) Reactives are one generation younger than the Civics.

269. According to the passage, what happens to the Civic generation as its members enter midlife ?
(1) It is attacked by Idealists, who are coming of age.

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(2) It is attacked by Idealists, who are visionary elders.
(3) It is attacked by Adaptives, who are rising adults.
(4) It is attacked by Adaptives, who are youths.

270. Pragmatic most closely means
(1) behaving in a reckless way.
(2) acting in a practical way.
(3) acting on the basis of principle.
(4) behaving in a reclusive way.

PASSAGE - V

An old shepherd was playing on a flute on the marshlands outside Rome. He played so sweetly that a lovely fairy came and listened to him.

"Will you marry me, and play to me in my castle ?" she said.

"Yes, yes, lovely lady !" said the shepherd.

The fairy put a ring on his finger. At once he became a handsome young man dressed in princely robes.

"But 1 must first go to Rome and bid farewell to my friends", he said.

The fairy gave him a golden coach with twelve white horses. As he rode in State to Rome, he met the young Queen of Italy, who invited him to her palace.

The shepherd saw that he had won the Queen's heart. He resolved to marry her and become the King of Italy and let the fairy go. So when he and the Queen were alone together he knelt down and took her hand, saying :

"Marry me, dearest and I will help you to govern Italy."

But as soon as he spoke he turned into an old and rugged shepherd.

"What is this horrible beggar doing here ?" cried the Queen. "Whip him out of the palace."

271. The fairy wanted to marry the shepherd because
(1) he was very handsome.
(2) he had saved her life.
(3) he could play sweetly on hisflute.
(4) the shepherd loved her.

272. When the fairy put a ring on his finger, the shepherd
(1) disappeared.
(2) changed into a handsome youth.
(3) married her.
(4) turned into a statue.

273. The shepherd went to Rome in a
(1) palanquin. (2) boat.
(3) cart. (4) coach.

274. When the shepherd reached Rome, he
(1) planned to marry the Queen of Italy.
(2) met his friends there.
(3) sought his parents' permission to marry the fairy.
(4) met the King of Italy.

275. The Queen ordered the shepherd to be whipped out of the palace because he
(1) refused to marry her.
(2) turned old and ugly.
(3) tried to steal her jewels.
(4) revealed his plan to marry the fairy.

PASSAGE - VI

The environment comprises all the physical, social and cultural factors and conditions influencing the existence or the development of an organism. Due to indiscriminate industrialization, man has created a state of decadence. He has continuously tampered "with nature which has resulted in the threat to the sustenance of mankind. Although, attempts have been made to restore nature to its previous state of purity and serenity, the efforts have not been wholehearted.

Earth is the home we all share and would pass on to our future generations as their legacy. But if they inherit the present state of the world, they would be unable to sustain themselves. Man has steadily improved the technologies and other means necessary for higher production of wealth and for the availability of devices that could give more physical and mental pleasures. The industrial revolution led to a drastic escalation of earth's surface temperature. Man exploited nature for his benefits, without any foresight as to what the implications of his actions would be.Indiscriminate industrialization resulted in urban migration as the rural poor settled in cities in search of opportunities. Cities, already facing a population crisis could not accommodate the migrants and this led to the development of slums. This has resulted in increased pressure on the available resources and further degradation of the environment.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
decadence	:	behaviour, attributes, etc. which show a fall in standards, especially moral ones, and an interest in pleasure and enjoyment rather than more serious things.
sustenance	:	the food and drink that people, animals and plants need to live and stay healthy.
serenity	:	calmness and peacefulness

276. A state of decadence has come about because of
(1) indiscriminate exploitation of resources.
(2) due to half-hearted attempts.
(3) natural disasters.
(4) None of the above

277. Why would the future generations find it difficult to live on the earth?
(1) Due to global warming.
(2) Because they have inherited an overexploited environment.
(3) Because they rely only on technology.
(4) Due to lack of sustainability.

278. Implication means
(1) after effects. (2) consequences.
(3) wrong doing. (4) causes.

279. The theme of the passage is
(1) environmental degradation
(2) environmental pollution
(3) crisis faced by the modern world
(4) All of the above

280. Industrialization has resulted in
(1) overpopulation (2) crowding of cities
(3) migration of people to the cities
(4) Both (2) and (3)

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PASSAGE -VII

A hybrid vehicle is a vehicle which uses two or more kinds of propulsion. Most hybrid vehicles use a conventional gasoline engine as well as an electric motor to provide power to the vehicle. These are usually called hybrid-electric-vehicles, or HEVs. Hybrids use two types of propulsion in order to use gasoline more efficiently than conventional vehicles do. Most hybrid vehicles use the gasoline engine as a generator which sends power to the electric motor. The electric motor then powers the car. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the vehicle directly. Since the main purpose of using a hybrid system is to efficiently use resources, most hybrid vehicles also use other efficient systems. Most hybrid vehicles have regenerative braking systems. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the brakes, and the energy used in braking is lost. In regenerative braking systems, the energy lost in braking is sent back into the electrical battery for use in powering the vehicle. Some hybrid vehicles use periodic engine shutoff as a gas-saving feature. When the vehicle is idle, the engine temporarily turns off. When the vehicle is put back in gear, the engine comes back on. Some hybrids use tyres made of a stiff material which rolls easily and prevents drag on the vehicle. Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline than conventional vehicles, they put fewer emissions into the atmosphere than conventional vehicles do. As hybrids have become more popular, conventional vehicles are being used less, and the level of emissions being put into the air is decreasing. Hybrid vehicles are an example of an energy - efficient technology that is good for both consumers and the environment.

281. Two kinds of propelling forces used by hybrid vehicles are
   (1) electric motor and power.
   (2) electric engine and generator.
   (3) gasoline engine and electric motor.
   (4) electrical battery and gasoline.

282. The difference between hybrid and conventional vehicle is that
   (1) hybrids are heavier as compared to conventional ones.
   (2) hybrids do not use electric motors while conventional ones do.
   (3) hybrids use gas while conventional vehicles use petrol.
   (4) hybrids use two types of propulsions while conventionals rely on one.

283. Why do HEVs use two types of propulsions ?
   (1) To go faster.
   (2) To use gasoline efficiently.
   (3) To provide a comfortable ride.
   (4) To become environmental friendly.

284. Regenerative most closely means
   (1) restorative (2) electric
   (3) gasoline (4) powerful

285. In the context of the passage which of the following best articulates how the author regards the topic ?
   (1) Conventional vehicles may be more powerful than hybrid vehicles but hybrid vehicles are more socially responsible.
   (2) Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline and put fewer emissions into the atmosphere, they are better for the environment.
   (3) Hybrid vehicles are less expensive, so they are a smarter buy than conventional vehicles.
   (4) Conventional vehicles are faster but hybrid vehicles are better for the environment.

PASSAGE - VIII

If you are a poet, you will see clearly that there is a cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain; without rain, the trees cannot grow; and without trees, we cannot make paper. The cloud is essential for the paper to exist. If the cloud is not here, the sheet of paper cannot be here either. So we can say that the cloud and the paper are interrelated. If we look into this sheet of paper even more deeply, we can see the sunshine in it. If the sunshine is not there, the forest cannot grow. In fact, nothing can grow. Even we cannot grow without sunshine. And so, we know that the sunshine is also in this sheet of paper. The paper and the sunshine inter-are.

And if we continue to look, we can see the logger who cut the tree and brought it to the mill to be transformed into paper. And we see the wheat. We know that the logger cannot exist without his daily bread, and therefore the wheat that became his bread is also in this sheet of paper. And the logger's father and mother are in it too. When we look in this way, we see that without all of these things, this sheet of paper cannot exist.

Looking even more deeply, we can see we are in it too. This is not difficult to see, because when we look at a sheet of paper, the sheet of paper is part of our perception. Your mind is in here and mine is also. So we can say that everything is in here with this sheet of paper. You cannot point out one thing that is not here - time, space, the earth, the rain, the minerals in the soil, the sunshine, the cloud, the river, the heat. Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter-be should be in the dictionary, "To be" is to inter-be. You cannot just be by yourself alone. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

perception : the way you notice things, especially with the senses.

286. A poet sees a cloud in a sheet of paper as
   (1) he/she is very creative.
   (2) he/she loves nature.
   (3) he/she writes poetry on paper.
   (4) he/she sees the universe as a single entity.

287. A cloud and the paper inter-are means
   (1) both are very important.
   (2) both exist because of the other; they are interrelated.
   (3) a cloud exists on its own.
   (4) everything in this world is separate.

288. Why can't the logger exist without his bread ?
   (1) He will die without food.
   (2) He can't grow wheat.

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(3) Without cutting trees he can't earn money; can't buy his meals.
(4) There won't be enough trees to cut.

289. The theme of the comprehension is
(1) everything co-exists in nature.
(2) don't harm anybody.
(3) inter-are and inter-be.
(4) very confusing.

290. Why does the writer think that the word inter-be should be in the dictionary ?
(1) Because he didn't find this word in the dictionary.
(2) Because he is a linguist.
(3) Because he is interested in new words.
(4) Because our very existence is defined by this term.

Directions (291– 320) : You have six brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II)

PASSAGE–I

The victory of the small Greek democracy of Athens over the mighty Persian Empire in 490 B.C. is one of the most famous events in history. Darius, King of the Persian Empire, was furious because Athens had interceded for the other Greek city-states in revolt against Persian domination. In anger the King sent an enormous army to defeat Athens. He thought it would take drastic steps to pacify the rebellious part of the Empire. Persia was ruled by one man.

In Athens, however, all citizens helped to rule. Ennobled by this participation, Athenians were prepared to die for their city-state. Perhaps this was the secret of the remarkable victory at Marathon, which freed them from Persian rule. On their way to Marathon, the Persians tried to fool some Greek city-states by claiming to have come in peace. The frightened citizens of Delos refused to believe this. Not wanting to abet the conquest of Greece, they fled from their city and did not return until the Persians had left. They were wise, for the Persians next conquered the city of Etria and captured its people.

Tiny Athens stood alone against Persia. The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. They asked their Gods to expedite their victory. The Athenians refurbished their weapons and moved to the plain of Marathon, where their little band would meet the Persians. At the last moment, soldiers from Plataea reinforced the Athenian troops.

The Athenian army attacked, and Greek citizens fought bravely. The power of the mighty Persians was offset by the love that the Athenians had for their city. Athenians defeated the Persians in archery and hand combat. Greek soldiers seized Persian ships and burned them, and the Persians fled in terror. Herodotus, a famous historian, reports that 6400 Persians died, compared with only 192 Athenians.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

interceded	:	to speak to somebody in order to persuade him to have pity on somebody else or to help settle an argument.
ennobled	:	made somebody a member of the nobility.
abet	:	to help or encourage somebody to do something wrong.
deliverance	:	the state of being rescued from danger, pain, etc.
expedite	:	to make a process happen more quickly.
refurbished	:	cleaned and decorated a room, building, etc. in order to make it more attractive, more useful, etc.
reinforced	:	made a feeling, an idea, etc. stronger.
combat	:	fighting or a fight, especially during a time of war.

291. Who has given an account of the battle between Greece and Persia ?
(1) Darius (2) Herodotus
(3) Plataea (4) None of the above

292. What did the Athenians do to expedite victory ?
(1) They equipped their army with better weapons.
(2) They prayed for assistance of neighbouring states.
(3) They fooled the Persians by retreating.
(4) They sought divine assistance.

293. Marathon was the place where ____.
(1) people went to sanctuaries
(2) Athenians achieved victory
(3) Darius ruled
(4) Greeks seized Persian ships

294. In the passage intercede means to
(1) argue in favour of
(2) support without any conditions
(3) justify with examples
(4) intervene on behalf of

295. This is a passage about
(1) military strategy. (2) committed patriotism.
(3) social harmony. (4) historical record.

PASSAGE-II

The slamming of the doors had aroused Mother, she peeped out of her room. "What on earth are you boys doing?" she demanded. Herman ventured out of his room "Nothing" he said gruffly, but he was, in colour, a light green. "What was all that running around downstairs?" said Mother. So she had heard the steps, too. We just looked at her. "Burglars" she shouted intentively. I tried to quieten her by starting lightly downstairs. "Come on, Herman," I said. "I'll stay back with Mother," he said, "She's all excited". I stepped back on the landing. "Don't either of you go a step," said Mother. "We'll call the police." Since the phone was downstairs I didn't see how we were going to call the police – nor did I want the police, but Mother made one of her quick incomparable decisions. She flung up a window of her bedroom which faced the bedroom, window of the house of a neighbour, picked up a shoe and whammed it through a pane of glass.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

intentively	:	purposely

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296. Herman wanted to remain with Mother because
(1) she was excited.
(2) he wanted to protect her.
(3) he was lazy to climb down the staircase.
(4) he was frightened.

297. Who or what would be running around downstairs ?
(1) Rats (2) The brothers
(3) Burglars (4) Mother

298. What was the difficulty in calling the police ?
(1) The phone was downstairs.
(2) There was no phone in the house.
(3) Mother did not want to call the police.
(4) The police would not come.

299. He (Herman), was in colour, a light green. This means he
(1) was sick
(2) was frightened
(3) the room had a green light
(4) his dress was green in colour

300. Choose the title most appropriate to the passage.
(1) Call the police
(2) Mysterious sounds in the night
(3) Mother's timely action
(4) Beware of burglars

PASSAGE-III

Modern living has programmed our lives to a hectic, monotonous schedule that we have forgotten the gentle smile that once fleeted across the human face. Smile has the power to dissolve all worries. It has the all pervasive ability to lift us from the abysmal depth of gloominess. We should not be cowed down by work pressure that a constant frown imprisons our face. In built confidence and positive attitude help a smile to blossom. A face bereft of smile makes us unarmed, for it is the smile that is a pleasant weapon which resists all hurdles and problems that depress us. If we learn to smile in a crisis, it shows that we have the forbearance and courage to face the crisis. A smile, after all, helps us preserve our perfect, present unmindful of our past or future.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

pervasive	:	existing in all parts of a place or thing.
cowed down	:	frightened
frown	:	to make a serious, angry or worried expression by bringing your eyebrows close together so that lines may appear on your forehead.
abysmal	:	extremely bad or of a low standard; terrible
bereft	:	completely lacking something
forbearance	:	the quantity of being patient and sympathetic towards other people, especially when they have done something wrong

301. What is meant by programmed our lives ?
(1) We have set a mechanical routine.
(2) We like to become software engineers.
(3) We give various progammes.
(4) We give a set of instructions.

302. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage ?
(1) If we don't smile we are ruining our present.
(2) If we smile we are mad.
(3) The frown on our face is an indication of the stress.
(4) Confidence and optimism help us to be cheerful.

303. The author's main objective in writing the passage seems to be
(1) to warn us of a dull future.
(2) to highlight the ill-effects of computers.
(3) to enhance our skill of time-management.
(4) to unfold the healing powers of a gentle smile.

304. Smile is referred to as a pleasant weapon because
(1) it is harmful.
(2) it pierces the heart.
(3) it helps us overcome our problems.
(4) it is painful.

305. Choose the title most appropriate to the passage.
(1) Game of life
(2) Modern living
(3) Crisis management
(4) Effects of cheerful living

PASSAGE-IV

Suppose your son misbehaves towards you, or your father one day in his anger is unduly severe to you, it is no great virtue to forgive them. Suppose a brother of yours does you some harm, and you say, "Never mind, you are my brother, I let you go," there is no great virtue in that. The difficulty is when you have to forget the sins of your enemies. If your Dayady who has always hated you, does you some fresh injury and you forgive that, then it is a real act of forgiveness.

It is that which the Mahatma preaches. He says, "Forgive thine enemies," which is one of the teachings of Jesus Christ. It is a mistake to think Christianity alone preaches the virtue. Other religions also teach it. Now Gandhi is preeminently a Hindu, and he says he is living the best part of Hinduism when he himself forgives the sins of enemies, and asks people to love them as their friends.

306. Whom should we forgive ?
(1) Son (2) Father
(3) Dayady (4) Brother

307. What is difficult to forget ?
(1) Sins of enemies. (2) Sins of brothers.
(3) Sins of friends. (4) Sins of parents.

308. "Forgive thine enemies"– is one of the teaching of
(1) Mohammed (2) Mahaveer
(3) Jesus Christ (4) Gandhiji

309. What virtue of Gandhiji is the author talking about ?
(1) Piety (2) Courage
(3) Selflessness (4) Forgiveness

310. By practising forgiveness Gandhiji lives the best part of
(1) Jainism (2) Hinduism
(3) Buddhism (4) Christianity

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PASSAGE–V

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million B.C. and lasted until 3000 B.C. Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists discovered. This period was divided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Ages. During the first period (2 million to 8000 B.C.) the fist hatchet and the use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about one million years in the Paleolithic Age, people were fored to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing and develop new tools. During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 B.C.) people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs for hunting and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the fourteenth century A.D. The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 B.C.) saw human kind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs and cattle, becoming less nomadic than in the previous eras, establishing permanent settlements and creating Governments.

311. The Stone Age was divided into
(1) 5 periods (2) 3 periods
(3) 4 periods (4) 6 periods

312. Which of the following was first developed in Paleolithic period ?
(1) The bow and arrow (2) Pottery
(3) The first hatchet (4) The fish hook

313. How many years did Mesolithic Age exist ?
(1) 2000 (2) 3000
(3) 5000 (4) 4000

314. Which period lasted longest?
(1) Paleolithic (2) Ice Age
(3) Mesolithic (4) Neolithic

315. When did the people create Governments ?
(1) 8000 to 6000 B.C. (2) 2 millions to 8000 B.C.
(3) 6000 to 3000 B.C. (4) 2 millions to 1 million B.C.

PASSAGE–VI

In 1760, a man named Tiphaigne de la Roche made a bizarre prediction. In an imaginary story called Giphantie, mirror images of scenes from nature could be captured permanently on a canvas covered with a sticky material. After the material dried in darkness, the image would remain on the canvas forever. At the time, the idea was unheard of. It was not until the following century that the concept of photography was born, starting with some experiments by Nicephore Niepce. Nicephore Niepce, who was a French inventor, was interested in lithography, which is a printmaking technique. He was experimenting with lithography when he found a way of copying etchings onto glass and pewter plates using a chemical that changes when it is exposed to light. He learned to burn images onto the plates and then print the images on paper. He shared his findings with Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre, who improved the process and announced it to the French Academy of Sciences in 1839. The Daguerreotype, the photography method named after Daguerre, met with great success. It was so successful, in fact, that French newspapers said the French public had an illness called Daguerreot-ypomania! Daguerreotypes were inexpensive and were suitable for portraiture. People called the Daguerreotype a "mirror with a memory". Some portrait artists went out of business when Daguerreotypes came into vogue. Others became Daguerreotypists, now known as photographers.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

bizarre	:	very strange or unusual behaviour.
lithography	:	the process of printing from a smooth surface, for eg. a metal plate, that has been specially prepared so that ink may only stick to the design to be printed.
etchings	:	pictures that are printed from an etched (cut lines into) piece of glass, metal, etc. in order to make words or a picture)
pewter	:	a grey metal made by mixing tin with lead, used especially in the past for making cups, dishes, etc.
Daguerreotype	:	a photograph taken using an early process that used a silver plate and mercury gas.
portraiture	:	the art of making portraits.
vogue	:	a fashion for something.

316. The term bizarre most commonly means
(1) humorous (2) strange
(3) popular (4) obvious

317. When was the concept of photography born ?
(1) When an imaginary story called Giphantie was born.
(2) When mirror images of scenes were captured on a canvas.
(3) When Roche made a prediction.
(4) When Nicephore conducted some experiments.

318. What does lithography deal with?
(1) A print making technique.
(2) Copying of etchings.
(3) Usage of chemicals to make etchings.
(4) Usage of light in printing.

319. What was the contribution of Daguerre ?
(1) He improvised upon the work of Roche.
(2) He introduced the method of photography.
(3) He started the print making technique.
(4) He could print images on canvas.

320. Why did the portrait artists go out of business ?
(1) Because Daguerrotypes were not expensive at all.
(2) Because etchings had become popular.
(3) Because the photography method did not involve much money and was suitable for making portraits.
(4) Because they demanded a lot of money which people found burdensome.

Directions (321–330) : You have a passage with 10 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting)

Jazz had its beginnings in song. Its roots lie deep in the tradition of Negro folk singing that once flourished throughout the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War. The Negro, in those days, owned only a few crude musical instruments which he made for himself from

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boxes, barrels and brooms. His voice was his principal means of musical expression. Songs of work and play, trouble and hope, rose on rich and rhythmic voices everywhere in the South - from peddlers crying their wares to the countryside, from work gangs on the rail roads, from families gathered at the days's end to sing away their weariness in their unpainted cottages overlooking the cotton fields, from the wayside churches singing with the sounds of Sabbath praise.

These were the voices which the early Negro musicians imitated and transferred to their horns when they taught themselves to play the discarded band instruments that come into hands at the close of the Civil War in the eighteen-sixties. As played by their proud Negro owners, the instruments became extensions of the human voice - "singing horns" which opened the way to Jazz. For this reason there has always been a strong, singing quality to Jazz.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
crude	:	simple and not very accurate
peddler	:	a person who travels from place to place to sell small objects
wares	:	things sold in the streets/at a market
weariness	:	tiredness
wayside	:	the area at the side of a road/path
Sabbath	:	the holiday of the week that is used for resting and worshipping God. (Jews→ Saturday : Christians → Sunday)
discarded	:	got rid of something that you no longer wanted/needed.

321. Where do the roots of Jazz lie ?
(1) In the songs sung in the urban Southland of the United States.
(2) In the songs sung on railroad gangs.
(3) In church hymns.
(4) In Negro folk singing.

322. The Negro owned _____ musical instruments.
(1) only a few (2) many
(3) no (4) the main

323. Where and when did Negro folk singing flourish ?
(1) In the urban Southland of the United Slates after the Civil War.
(2) In the United States at the end of the Civil War.
(3) In the Southland during the Civil War.
(4) In the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War.

324. Who sang the folksongs ?
(1) The religious groups.
(2) Voices from everywhere in the South.
(3) The early Jazz musicians.
(4) The Negro musicians.

325. Where were the folk songs sung ?
(1) Everywhere
(2) In the churches only
(3) On the railroads, in the cotton fields and in the churches
(4) Everywhere in the urban Southland

326. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage ? The early Jazz musicians
(1) were familiar with the instruments they were learning to play.
(2) were not familiar with the instruments they were learning to play.
(3) knew about the rules of music.
(4) were taught to play the instruments.

327. What opened the way to Jazz ?
(1) The discarded musical instruments.
(2) The crude band instruments.
(3) The musical instruments made from boxes.
(4) "Singing horns".

328. Which of the following statements is false in the context of the passage ?
(1) The early Jazz musicians extended the range of their horns.
(2) The band instruments became extensions of the human voice.
(3) Jazz has always had a strong, singing quality.
(4) The Negro's voice was not his principal means of musical expression.

329. The phrase sing away in the passage means
(1) sing songs at the end of a tiring day.
(2) sing songs to forget.
(3) sing songs to make the worry disappear.
(4) sing songs to draw attention.

330. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage ?
(1) The tradition of Negro folk singing
(2) The 'singing horns'
(3) The early origin of Jazz
(4) The history of Jazz

Directions (331-340) : You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 11.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

Long ago men spent most of their time looking for food. They ate anything they could find. Some lived mostly on plants. They ate the fruit, stems, and leaves of some plants and the roots of others. When food was scarce, they ate the bark of trees. If they were lucky, they would find a bird's nest with eggs. People who lived near the water ate fish or anything that washed ashore, even rotten whales. Some people also ate insects and small animals like lizards that were easy to kill.

Later, men learned to make weapons. With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat. These early people had big appetites. If they killed an animal, they would drink the blood, eat the meat, and chew the bones. When they finished the meal, there was nothing left.

At first men wandered from place to place to find their food. But when they began to grow plants, they stayed in one place and ate what they could grow. They tamed animals, trained them to work, and killed them for meat. Life was a little better then, but there was still not much variety in their meals. Day after day people ate the same food.

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Gradually men began to travel greater distances. The explorers who sailed unknown seas found new lands. And in these lands they found new food and spices and took them back home.

The Portuguese who sailed around the stormy Cape of Good Hope to reach China took back "Chinese apples", the fruit we call oranges today. Later, Portuguese colonists carried orange seeds to Brazil. From Brazil oranges were brought to California, the first place to grow oranges in the United States. Peaches and melons also came from China. So did a new drink, tea.

331. What did men eat if there was shortage of food ?
(1) Rotten whales. (2) The bark of trees.
(3) The root of trees. (4) A bird's nest with eggs.

332. If men tamed animals, they made the animals _____ for them.
(1) race (2) search
(3) work (4) hunt

333. Where did oranges come from?
(1) Brazil (2) China
(3) U.S.A. (4) Portugal

334. What difference did weapons make in the kinds of food men ate ?
(1) With weapons, they could kill animals.
(2) With weapons, they could kill both birds and animals for meat.
(3) With weapon, they could kill all kinds of animals for meat.
(4) With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat.

335. Which of the following statements is not true ?
(1) The Portuguese colonists carried orange seeds to Brazil.
(2) Oranges grow in California, in the United States.
(3) Explorers took back home new food and spices.
(4) Peaches, melons, oranges, tea and spices came from China.

336. The phrase live on in the passage means
(1) to eat a certain kind of food in order to survive
(2) to eat greedily
(3) to eat everything that you are given to eat
(4) to depend on plants and foods for a livelihood

337. At first men wandered from place to place to find their food. Then some of them began to stay in one place. Why?
(1) Because they began to grow plants, and ate what they could grow.
(2) Because they tamed animals and birds, and killed them for meat.
(3) Because they trained wild animals and killed them for meat.
(4) Because they began to grow plants and fruits, and ate what they could grow.

338. Which word in the passage means the main axis of a plant that bears buds and shoots ?
(1) Roots (2) Stems
(3) Bark (4) Leaves

339. What does the word stormy in the expression the stormy Cape of Good Hope mean ?
(1) Volcanic (2) Strong
(3) Hopeless (4) Rough

340. Which of the following titles best expresses the main idea of the passage ?
(1) Eat Healthy Food
(2) The Search for Food
(3) The Foods We Eat
(4) Great Food Regions of the World

Directions (341 – 350) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

The most logical and intelligent people seem to go berserk when talking about snakes. Recently a reputed scientist said with a wise look in his eyes that sand boas have two heads. The other day someone walked into my office and stated that in his village at least cobras mate with rat snakes. About other places he was not sure, he added modestly, but that was how it was in his village.

These stories about snakes are myths. Sand boas have only one head; vine snakes do not peck your eyes out; no snake will drink milk. But it is interesting to try and trace the origin of these untruths. The one about the sand boas two heads obviously exists because the short, stumpy tail of this snake looks remarkably like the head, an effective device to fool predators. Or take the one about vine snakes pecking at eyes. It was 'probably started by a vine snake that had a bad aim, as snakes, when provoked, will bite the most prominent projection of the offender, which is usually the nose.

But the most interesting one is about snakes coming to the scene of killing to take revenge. It so happens that when injured or under stress, a snake exudes, a large quantity of musk. Musk is a powerful sex attractant, the snakes' equivalent of after-shave lotion. So after a snake is killed, the ground around still has this smell and naturally a snake of the same species passing by will lick its lips and come to investigate. The killer of the snake, who is probably worried if the pooja he performed was adequate to liquidate the killing of a snake, sees the second snake and is convinced that it was not.

The Irula tribals have a good answer to the query about whether cobras have jewels in their heads; "If they did, we wouldn't be snake catchers, we would be rajas!"

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
berserk	:	very angry : very excited
predators	:	animals that kill other animals.
excudes	:	comes out
attractant	:	a substance that attracts something, especially an animal.
liquidate	:	to pay a debt/loan.

341. Which of the following statement is true ?
(1) The sand boas have two heads.
(2) The sand boas have one head but no tail.
(3) The sand boas have a head and a stumpy tail.
(4) The sand boas have only a stumpy tail but no head.

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342. According to the passage, the vine snakes
(1) do not bite.
(2) peck one's eyes.
(3) peck at the nose.
(4) bite the most prominent projection of the offender.

343. According to the passage, musk
(1) is a sex attractant.
(2) is an after-shave lotion.
(3) is a poison aimed at the offender.
(4) attracts other snakes to take revenge.

344. Who of the following have a better understanding of snakes ?
(1) The scientists. (2) The Irula tribals.
(3) The Villagers. (4) The killer of snakes.

345. According to the passage, the author
(1) believes in myths. (2) is afraid of snakes.
(3) worships snakes. (4) believes in facts.

346. In the passage, liquidate means
(1) avenge (2) feel sorry
(3) do away with (4) atone

347. Irula tribals are
(1) snake lovers. (2) worshippers of snakes.
(3) snake killers. (4) snake catchers.

348. In the context of the passage, exude means
(1) display an emotion (2) capture
(3) emit (a smell) (4) feel happy

349. The phrase that it is not means
(1) the death of the snake has not been avenged.
(2) the pooja has not been performed properly.
(3) the snake has not been killed.
(4) the place has not been cleaned.

350. In the context of the passage, predator means
(1) snake charmer (2) plunderer
(3) an animal of prey (4) a kind of snake

Directions (351 – 355) : You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, Ist Sitting : Patna)

Many years ago there lived in India a great king called Jehangir. He ruled over a very big kingdom or empire. So he was called an emperor.

The emperor wanted to be just to all his subjects. He ordered his soldiers to tie a big bell in front of the palace. Then he sent the soldiers to every part of the empire. They announced that if the people had any complaint they could come to the palace and ring the bell. The emperor himself would listen to their complaints. He would give them justice.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
just	:	fair ; impartial

351. Jehangir was called an emperor because
(1) he was a great king
(2) he ruled over a very big kingdom
(3) he lived in India
(4) he lived in a big empire many years ago

352. What was the desire of Jehangir ?
(1) To order his soldiers.
(2) To make many conquests.
(3) To be just to his subjects.
(4) To rule over a very big kingdom.

353. The soldiers
(1) called all the people.
(2) arrested all the criminals.
(3) rode away to a distant land.
(4) tied a big bell in front of the palace.

354. Complaint means
(1) complete (2) complexity
(3) objections (4) disaster

355. The people would ring the bell if
(1) they were arrested
(2) they went to the palace.
(3) they had any wealth.
(4) they wanted justice.

Directions (356-360) : You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

Developed in New Zealand in the 1990s, originally as a means of crossing water, zorbing involves rolling downhill in a large, PVC ball, and an activity which requires no more skill than that of a hamster running inside its wheel. The three-metre zorb has two skins, with the area between them inflated to provide effective cushioning and so prevent zorbonauts from hurting themselves as they hurtle along at speeds of up to 50 kilometres per hour. Zorbers are also harnessed inside the ball to stop them moving around. In 'Hydrozorbing' however, you have to do away with the straps and slide around in a bucket or two of water. This version can be enjoyed alone, or you can share the experience with up to two other people inside the same zorb. But don't be surprised if you get the odd bump or bruise!

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
hamster	:	an animal lika a large mouse
bruise	:	injury
hustle	:	to move very fast in a particular direction.
harnessed	:	controlled and fastened

356. Zorbing is
(1) a form of transport. (2) a form of sport.
(3) a stunt act in a circus. (4) an indoor game.

357. The people who actively take up zorbing are called
(1) Zorboes. (2) Zorbs.
(3) Zorbingers. (4) Zorbers.

358. The author implies that zorbing
(1) involves a lot of skills and a fair amount of risks.
(2) requires a hamster to run inside the wheels.
(3) was not at first intended as a land- based sport.
(4) builds up team spirit.

359. Zorbing is fairly safe because
(1) there is adequate cushioning in the zorbs.
(2) it does not require much skill.
(3) the PVC balls are airtight.
(4) it does not demand any speed.

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360. Hydrozorbing is
(1) a form of zorbing in air.
(2) a very violent form of zorbing.
(3) a form of zorbing in or with water.
(4) zorbing with a two - member team

Directions (361-365) : You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

Long ago in Mongolia there lived an emperor who feared growing old. One day, he saw an old man in the street. Upset at being reminded that someday, he too, would age, he ordered all the old people to leave his land.

One day, a violent storm swept the kingdom. Nothing was safe from its fury. It roared into the palace and blew away the emperor's belongings, including his priceless golden pitcher. When the storm ended, the emperor ordered that the pitcher be found and brought back to him.

People went in search of the pitcher. They saw it in a lake nearby. But no matter who tried, no one could get a grip on the pitcher. All they got was a handful of water. Yet it could be plainly seen, glittering and just below the water's surface!

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

pitcher : a container with a handle, for holding and pouring liquids
grip : an act of holding somebody/something tightly

361. The emperor was upset to see the old man because
(1) it reminded him that he might fall ill.
(2) it reminded him that he would grow old too.
(3) it reminded him that he had to colour his hair.
(4) it reminded him of his grandfather.

362. The people saw the golden pitcher
(1) in a lake nearby. (2) in a pit nearby.
(3) inside the palace. (4) in a river nearby.

363. The emperor's orders were that all the
(1) old men should leave his land.
(2) old men should live in his land.
(3) young men should stay in his land.
(4) children should leave his land.

364. What did the people who went to bring the pitcher get?
(1) A handful of water. (2) A handful of air.
(3) The pitcher's handle. (4) Nothing at all.

365. The emperor feared
(1) getting young. (2) getting weak.
(3) getting ill. (4) getting old.

Directions (366 – 370) : You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each questions out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, IInd Sitting)

The Prime Minister recommends the names of the persons for appointment as the members of the Council of Ministers by the President. He can recommend the name of any person for appointment as Minister. Of course he has to see the interests of his Ministry so that it works in a homogeneous manner. Any Minister who does not see eye to eye with the Prime Minister has to quit the Council of Ministers.

The Prime Minister also advises the President on the allocation of portfolios to the members of his Council of Ministers. He can give any department to any Minister and thus keep a control over them.

The Prime Minister can make any changes in the formation of his Ministry. He can shuffle his Ministry like a pack of cards as he likes. He can change the portfolios of his colleagues or reallocate the portfolios according to their performance. The Prime Minister presides over the meetings of the Cabinet. The President does not participate in these meetings. In the Cabinet all the important decisions are taken which are binding on all the Ministers.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

homogeneous : same
see eye to eye : share the same views.
allocation : the act of giving something to somebody for a particular purpose : vkoVu _ fuèkkj.k
portfolios : a particular area of responsibility of a government minister : jkt lfpo dk in
presides : to lead/be in charge of a meeting, ceremony, etc. : lHkkifr cuuk@gkuk _ lpkyu djuk
binding on : that must be obeyed becuase it is accepted in law

366. Homogeneous, in the passage means
(1) consisting of the same substance
(2) fragmented
(3) united
(4) working independently

367. The final control is in the hands of the
(1) Individual Minister (2) Council of Ministers
(3) President (4) Prime Minister

368. Colleagues, in the passage refers to
(1) Ministers
(2) All the people working in the Prime Minister's office
(3) The Prime Minister's friends
(4) Co-workers

369. Who recommends the names of the persons for appointment as Ministers ?
(1) Prime Minister (2) Speaker
(3) President (4) Cabinet Secretary

370. What happens if the Prime Minister and the Minister have a disagreement ?
(1) The President dismisses the Government.
(2) The Cabinet resigns.
(3) The Prime Minister resigns.
(4) The Minister quits.

Directions (371–375) : You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

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COMPREHENSION TEST

PASSAGE

The Met office has revised its prediction following decent rain on Monday morning, saying the cloud cover and light to moderate rain are likely to continue for at least the next 48 hours.

The weatherman had earlier predicted that the rain would dry up in the city and its adjoining areas for a couple of days from the start of the week.

The showers dragged down the day's maximum temperature four notches below normal to 28.3 degrees Celsius, from Sunday's 33.

"We were expecting the rain the city had been receiving for the past couple of days to stop from Monday as there was no cyclonic circulation and the monsoon trough was moving away from the city. But the trough got stronger, resulting in the rain," said an official of the Alipore weather office.

The trough is passing through Daltanganj in Jharkhand, Bhagalpur in Bihar and the central part of Bengal.

"The monsoon trough now is not very close to Calcutta but it has gained in strength, resulting in Monday morning's shower in the city," the official said.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

notches : a level on a scale

trough : a long narrow region of low air presure between two regions of higher pressure.

371. Why did the Met office revise its prediction ?
(1) As the clouds gained in strength.
(2) There was decent rain on Monday.
(3) There was no cyclonic circulation.
(4) The clouds passed away.

372. The rains would continue for the
(1) next two days at least. (2) next four days.
(3) next eight hours. (4) next month.

373. The monsoon trough is passing through
(1) North Bengal.
(2) Jharkhand.
(3) The southern part of Bengal.
(4) Alipore.

374. What is the role of the Met office ?
(1) To warn the city of an accident.
(2) To bring rain to the city.
(3) To stop rain.
(4) To predict rain.

375. Rain falls in the city when the monsoon trough gets
(1) weaker. (2) stronger.
(3) moderate. (4) lighter.

Directions (376-380) % You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

Michelle Obama plans to go to Oak Creek, Milwaukee, to meet family members of those killed and injured in the gurdwara shooting this month.

The White House said the First Lady's visit on Thursday is part of the administration's outreach to the Sikh community after the August 5 shooting. A gunman killed six people attending Sunday services before killing himself. The gunman was associated with white supremacists and neo-Nazi groups. Investigators say they may never know for certain what prompted his attack.

The Sikh community welcomed the White House announcement as a great gesture. It is great to hear that the First Lady will be comforting the families devastated by the violence in the gurdwara, the chairman of the Sikh Council, Rajwant Singh, said

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

supremacists : persons who believe that their own race is better than others and should be in power.

outreach : a service/advice provided to people for help : igp (enn o{ fy;)

prompted : to make somebody to do something : ifjr dju[k

gesture : something that you do/say to show a particular feeling/intention : lnHkkou[k in'ku

comforting : making you feel calmer and less worried/unhappy : fuf'pr _ l[kh

devastated : to completely destroy a place/an area

376. The shootout on August 5 was at
(1) Milwaukee. (2) The White House.
(3) Washington. (4) Canada.

377. The shootout killed
(1) Americans. (2) Michelle Obama.
(3) Sikhs. (4) A gunman.

378. The gunman was a member of
(1) Oak Creek. (2) a gurdwara.
(3) neo-Nazi groups. (4) Sikh community.

379. What was the cause of the gunmans attack?
(1) Distaste for Sunday services.
(2) His association with white supremacists ans neo-Nazi groups.
(3) His hatred for Indians.
(4) Particular reason may never be known.

380. Rajwant Singh
(1) criticized Michelle Obama.
(2) appreciated Michelle Obama.
(3) attacked Michelle Obama.
(4) grieved over Michelle Obama.

Directions (381-395) : You have 3 brief passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

PASSAGE- I

Two bike-borne youths snatched a gold chain worth ₹ 60,000 from a 35-year-old homemaker in Salt Lake on Thursday morning, two days after a Bangalore-based woman was robbed in the township in similar fashion.

Around 7.30 am at BG block, Keshtopur resident Sujata Dey was walking home after dropping her son in school

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when the youths, wearing full-mask helmets that covered their faces, snatched the chain from behind and sped away.

"I was walking back towards the Keshtopur foot-bridge, talking with a friend, when I felt a tug at my neck. Within moments, my chain was in the hands of the pillion rider. We ran for a distance chasing them but they soon took a sharp turn and we lost them", Dey said.

She said she couldn't take down the bike's registration number. "I can only recall that it was orange," she said.

Dey dialled 100, the police helpline, from her cellphone. She was directed to lodge a complaint with Bidhannagar East police station.

On Tuesday morning, two bike-borne youths had snatched a chain from Papiya Roy Chowdhury near her home in AE block.

The back-to-back snatchings have prompted township residents to demand stricter policing. "Salt Lake is becoming unsafe. Criminals are robbing residents at will. The police should take strict measures," said Sreemoyee Sen, a resident of AB block.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
sped away	:	to move away quickly
tug	:	a sudden hard pull
pillion	:	a seat for a passenger behind the driver of a bike
divected	:	given order
lodge	:	to make a formal statement about something to an authority
at will	:	whenever/wherever you like

381. "Home maker" is a synonym of
(1) construction worker. (2) servant.
(3) housekeeper. (4) housewife.

382. The Homemaker stayed in
(1) United States of America.
(2) Bangalore.
(3) Salt Lake.
(4) Keshtopur.

383. The thieves were chased by
(1) Papiya Roy Chowdhury.
(2) Sujata Dey and her friend.
(3) Sujata Dey alone.
(4) The Police.

384. Why could Sujata Dey not identify the thieves ?
(1) Because they wore full mask helmets.
(2) Because they sped away fast.
(3) Because they were on a bike.
(4) Because they took a sharp turn.

385. Who told Sujata Dey to lodge a police complaint?
(1) Local residents. (2) The police.
(3) Her friend. (4) Papiya Roy Chowdhury.

PASSAGE-II

A flock of birds flew into an IndiGo Airbus about to take off at Patna this morning and damaged the plane's engine before the captain slammed the emergency brakes.

The close shave has again forced the glare on the airport already under the scanner for obstacles in its landing approach path. The Airbus A320, carrying 89 passengers and six crew members, had started taxiing when the birds, possibly attracted by the waste pile-up near the airport, crashed into the plane on the left around 8.05 am.

The pilot hit the brakes, bringing the plane to a screeching halt seconds before take-off. Sources said the plane would have been running at a speed of about 40 nautical miles (74 kmph) at the time.

Flight 6E 385 was scheduled to take off at 8.10 am for Delhi and onward to Hyderabad, Bangalore and Visakhapatnam.

"The left-hand side engine of the aircraft got damaged after it was hit by the birds. There were no casualties fortunately and all passengers were taken out of the aircraft immediately after the pilot took it to the parking bay. The aircraft has been grounded and it will operate only after the safety engineers of IndiGo give a fit-to-fly certificate," an IndiGo source at Patna airport said.

All passengers were accommodated on other IndiGo flight:, the source added.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
fly into	:	hit against something
take off	:	ready to fly
slammed	:	push with a lot of force
close-shave	:	narrow escape
glare	:	a long, angry look
scanner	:	a devise for examining something
obstacles	:	hindrance
screeching	:	a loud, high, unpleasant sound
halt	:	stop
scheduled	:	fixed (according to the time-table)
casualities	:	victims
bay	:	a marked section of ground, inside/outside a building (for parking/storing things)
grounded	:	to prevent an aircraft from taking off

386. Close shave means
(1) emergency (2) danger
(3) a narrow escape (4) to shave carefully

387. Why did the birds fly into the plane?
(1) As the birds were attracted to the plane.
(2) As it was taking off slowly.
(3) As the captain slammed the brakes.
(4) As the birds were attracted to the waste pile-up near the airport.

388. The passengers were allowed to get off the plane
(1) after the plane was taken to the parking bay.
(2) immediately.
(3) after many hours.
(4) the next day.

389. The Airbus is a
(1) a large bus (2) small plane
(3) large plane (4) a small bus

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390. What happened to the plane after the passengers were taken off?
(1) It was given a fitness certificate.
(2) It was grounded.
(3) It was discarded.
(4) It was inspected and allowed to fly.

PASSAGE - III

Women's education in India is one of the foremost concerns of the Government of India as well as of the society at large. It is due to the fact that at the present time, the educated women play a very significant role in overall development and progress of the country. Women hold a prominent position in the Indian society and all over the world. However, since the prehistoric times women were denied opportunities and had to suffer for the hegemonic masculine ideology. This unjustifiable and unwarrantable oppression had resulted into a movement that fought to achieve the equal status of-women all over the world. Women's education in India is the consequence of such progress and this led to the tremendous improvement of women's condition throughout the world. Nevertheless eradication of female illiteracy is considered as a major concern today.

In the present era, the Indian society has established a number of institutions for the educational development of women and girls. These educational institutions aim for immense help and are concerned with the development of women. In the modern society, women in India have come a long way. Indian women are at par with men in all kinds of tasks like reaching the moon, conquering Mount Everest, and participating in all fields. Ail this is possible just because of education and the profound impact it has had on women.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

prominent	:	important/well-known
ideology	:	a set of ideas/beliefs
oppression	:	being treated in a cruel/unfair way
eradication	:	destroyed completely.
profound	:	very great ; felt/experienced very strongly.
impact	:	the powerful effect
hegemonic	:	control by one country, organization, etc. over other countries, etc. within a particular group.
unjustifiable unwarantable	:	impossible to excuse or accept because there is no good reason for it. :

391. Education for women is necessary
(1) to enable more women to conquer Mt. Everest.
(2) to usher in a modem and progressive society.
(3) to protest against masculine supremacy.
(4) to establish more educational institutions.

392. In present times, education for women is not at par with that of their male counterparts because
(1) Indian women did not join the worldwide movement to gain equal status for themselves.
(2) female illiteracy is a major social problem.
(3) Indian women are traditionally more preoccupied with their household duties.
(4) ours is a male dominated society,

393. ..... has been a major boost for female literacy in India today.
(1) The global movement to gain equal status for women
(2) The modern governmental system
(3) Increase in the number of broad-minded men
(4) Increase in the number of women in prominent positions

394. Progress and improvement in education for women has enabled them to
(1) overthrow male hegemony.
(2) bag coveted positions for themselves.
(3) create an impact on all aspects of life.
(4) All of the above.

395. Find the option opposite in meaning to unjustifiable.
(1) compulsory (2) progressive
(3) reasonable (4) methodical

Directions (396-405) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, Ist Sitting)

PASSAGE-I

The Bengal Renaissance refers to a social reform movement during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the region of Bengal in Undivided India during the period of British rule. The Bengal renaissance can be said to have started with Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1775-1833) and ended with Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941), although there have been many stalwarts thereafter embodying particular aspects of the unique intellectual and creative output. Nineteenth century Bengal was a unique blend of religious and social reformers, scholars, literary giants, journalists, patriotic orators and scientists, all merging to form the image of a renaissance, and marked the transition from the 'medieval' to the 'modern'.

During this period, Bengal witnessed an intellectual awakening that is in some way similar to the European Renaissance during the 16th century, although Europeans of that age were not confronted with the challenge and influence of alien colonialism. This movement questioned existing orthodoxies, particularly with respect to women, marriage, the dowry system, the caste system and religion. One of the earliest social movements that emerged during this time was the Young Bengal movement, that espoused rationalism and atheism as the common denominators of civil conduct among upper caste educated Hindus.

The parallel socio- religious movement, the Brahmo Samaj, developed during this time period and counted many of the leaders of the Bengal Renaissance among its followers.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

stalwarts	:	loyal spporters who do a lot of work for an organization, officially a political party.
embodying	:	expressing or representing an idea or a quality.
confronted	:	faced with
alien	:	different from usual.
espoused	:	gave your support to a belief, policy, etc.

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396. Find the option that is opposite in meaning to alien.
(1) disputable (2) indigenous
(3) unethical (4) unscientific

397. The Bengal Renaissance was different from the 16th century European Renaissance because
(1) Europeans did not have the dowry system.
(2) Raja Rammohan Roy and Tagore were not born in the 16th century.
(3) The Bengal Renaissance was an essentially Hindu Movement.
(4) Unlike the Bengalis, Europeans were not under foreign rule.

398. The spirit of Renaissance
(1) is to embrace atheism.
(2) is to get inspiration from Western-intellectual thought.
(3) lies in breaking all shackles of backwardness and narrow mindedness.
(4) is essentially scientific.

399. The Bengal Renaissance movement
(1) wanted to overthrow colonialism.
(2) wanted to propagate Brahmoism.
(3) wanted social reform to improve the lot of the weak and the downtrodden.
(4) None of the above.

400. The Bengal Renaissance gathered momentum in the 19th century because
(1) the British had colonised India.
(2) there was an abundance of intellectual and creative activities in Bengal then.
(3) the Brahmo Samai was formed.
(4) Raja Rammohan Roy and Tagore lived at that time.

PASSAGE-II

"I must find a hiding place," he thought, "and in the next few seconds or 1 am done for."

Scarcely had the thought crossed his mind that the lane took a sudden turning so that he found himself hidden from his pursuers. There are circumstances in which the least energetic of mankind learn to act with speed and decision. This was such an occasion for Rehmat Ali and those who knew him best would have been the most astonished at the lad's boldness. He stopped dead, threw the box or jewellery over a garden wall and, leaping upwards with incredible lightness, he seized the top of the walls with his hands and tumbled headlong into the garden.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

pursuers	:	persons who are following or chasing somebody.
stopped dead	:	stopped immediately.

401. Rehmat All is most likely
(1) a burglar. (2) a policeman.
(3) a night watchman. (4) a jogger.

402. What kind of a person was Rehmat Ali originally ?
(1) slow and steady. (2) lazy and indecisive.
(3) reflective in nature. (4) bold and decisive.

403. The expression to stop dead means
(1) to be paralysed. (2) to come to a complete halt.
(3) to die suddenly. (4) be close to death.

404. Rehmat Ali found himself hidden from his pursuers because
(1) he had gone around an unexpected bend.
(2) his pursuers could not run fast enough.
(3) he had stopped dead.
(4) he had acted with speed and decision.

405. There are circumstances in which the least energetic of mankind, learn to act with speed and decision, (and the most cautious forget their care) Rehmat illustrates this by
(1) running away from his pursuers.
(2) by stopping dead.
(3) turning into a lane.
(4) jumping into the garden.

Directions (406-415) : You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IInd Sitting)

CYBER BOGEYS

The cyber-world is ultimately ungovernable. This is alarming as well as convenient; sometimes, convenient because alarming. Some Indian politicians use this to great advantage. When there is an obvious failure in governance during a crisis they deflect attention from their own incompetence towards the ungovernable. So, having failed to prevent nervous citizens from fleeing their cities of work by assuring them of proper protection, some national leaders are now busy trying to prove to one another, and to panic-prone Indians, that a mischievous neighbour has been using the internet and social networking sites to spread dangerous rumours. And the Centre's automatic reaction is to start blocking these sites and begin elaborate and potentially endless negotiations with Google, Twitter and Facebook about access to information. If this is the official idea of prompt action at a time of crisis among communities, then Indians have more reason to fear their protectors than the nebulous mischief-makers of the cyber-world. Wasting time gathering proof, blocking vaguely suspicious websites, hurling accusations across the border and worrying about bilateral relations are ways of keeping busy with inessentials because one does not quite know what to do about the essentials of a difficult situation. Besides, only a fifth of the 245 websites blocked by the Centre mention the people of the Northeast or the violence in Assam. And if a few morphed images and spurious texts can unsettle an entire nation, then there is something deeply wrong with the nation and with how it is being governed. This is what its leaders should be addressing immediately, rather than making a wrongheaded display of their powers of censorship.

It is just as absurd, and part of the same syndrome to try to ban Twitter accounts that parody despatches from the Prime Minister's Office. To describe such forms of humour and dissent as "misrepresenting" the PMO — as if Twitterers would take these parodies for genuine despatches from the PMO — makes the PMO look more ridiculous than its parodists manage to. With the precedent for such action set recently by the chief minister of West Bengal, this is yet another proof that what Bengal thinks today India will think tomorrow. Using the cyber-world for flexing the wrong muscles is essentially not funny. It might even prove to be quite dangerously distracting.

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SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
panic-prone	:	used for suffering from fear, anxiety, etc.
nebulous	:	not clear; vague.
hurling	:	shouting
accusations	:	statements saying that you think a person is guilty of doing something wrong, especially of committing a crime.
inessentials	:	unnecessary talks
morphed	:	changed smoothly from one image to another.
spurious	:	false; fake
syndrome	:	a set of opinions or a way of behaving that is typical of a particular type of person, attitude or social problem.
parody	:	a piece of writing that copies the style of somebody/something in order to be amusing.
dissent	:	disagreement of opinions
flexing	:	bending, moving, stretching, contracting, etc. in order to prepare for a physical activity
wrong-headed	:	having or showing bad judgement
sane	:	sensible and reasonable

406. According to the passage, the cyber-world is
(1) beyond the imagination of people.
(2) outside the purview of common people.
(3) not to be governed.
(4) ungovernable.

407. The author is of the opinion that
(1) the centre should start negotiations with Google, Twitter and Facebook
(2) the centre should help the citizens evacuate their city
(3) the centre should not block the sites
(4) the centre should arrest the guilty

408. Which of the following is closest to the meaning of nebulous?
(1) confused (2) vague
(3) iridescent (4) glowing

409. The author's seriousness regarding the situation can best be described in the following sentences. Pick the odd one out.
(1) Our leaders should display their powers of censorship when needed.
(2) If this is the official idea of prompt action at a time of crisis among communities, then Indians have more reason to fear their protectors than the nebulous mischief-maker of the cyber-world.
(3) The politicians deflect attention from their own incompetence.
(4) If a few morphed images and spurious texts can unsettle an entire nation, then there Is something deeply wrong with the nation.

410. The word spurious means
(1) genuine (2) authentic
(3) substantial (4) fake

411. The author warns us against
(1) not playing false with the citizens.
(2) dangers inherent in the cyber-world.
(3) not using the cyber-world judiciously.
(4) not protecting the citizens from dangerous politicians.

412. Parody means
(1) twist (2) jeopardize
(3) ridicule (4) imitate

413. What is the opposite of wrong headed ?
(1) silly (2) sane
(3) insane (4) insensible

414. The passage suggests different ways of keeping the public busy with inessentials. Pick the odd one out.
(1) By blocking websites which are vaguely suspicious.
(2) By blaming neighbouring countries across the border.
(3) By turning the attention of the people to violence in Assam.
(4) By getting involved in a discourse on bilateral relations.

415. The following is a list of statements made by the author of the above passage. Pick the odd one out.
(1) It is absurd to ban Twitter accounts that parody despatches from the Prime Minister's Office.
(2) 'Twitterers take these parodies for genuine despatches from the PMO.
(3) To describe such forms of humour as 'misrepresenting' the PMO makes the PMO look more ridiculous.
(4) The precedent for such action was set recently by the chief minister of West Bengal.

Directions (416-425) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

PASSAGE -I

The World Health Organisation is briefly called W.H.O. It is a specialised agency of the United Nations and was established in 1948.

International health workers can be seen working in all kinds of surroundings: in deserts, jungles, mountains, coconut groves, and rice fields. They help the sick to attain health and the healthy to maintain their health.

This global health team assists the local health workers in stopping the spread of what are called communicable diseases, like cholera. These diseases can spread from one country to another and so can be a threat to world health.

W.H.O. assists different national health authorities not only in controlling diseases but also in preventing them altogether. Total prevention of diseases is possible in a number of ways. Everyone knows how people, particularly children, are vaccinated against one disease or another. Similarly, most people are familiar with the spraying of houses with poisonous substances which kill disease-carrying insects.

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416. It is a specialised agency of the United Nations and was established in 1948. Here specialised means
(1) expert.
(2) extraordinary.
(3) uncommon.
(4) made suitable for a particular purpose.

417. Total prevention of diseases is possible in a number of ways. The author has given illustrations of :
(1) only two such ways.
(2) only one such way.
(3) more than two such ways.
(4) none of these ways.

418. International health workers can be seen working in all kinds of surroundings : in deserts, jungles, mountains, coconut groves, and rice fields. Here International means
(1) drawn from all countries of the world.
(2) believing in cooperation among nations.
(3) belonging to an organisation which has something to do with different nations.
(4) belonging to the whole world.

419. W.H.O. assists different national health authorities not only in controlling diseases but also in preventing them, altogether. The above sentence implies that
(1) W.H.O. assists more in preventing diseases than in controlling them.
(2) W.H.O: assists in controlling diseases only if they have not been prevented.
(3) W.H.O. assists both in controlling diseases and in preventing them.
(4) W.H.O. assists many others in addition to the national health authorities

420. They help the sick to attain health and the healthy to maintain their health. Here they stands for
(1) rice fields.
(2) international health workers.
(3) jungles.
(4) deserts.

PASSAGE-II

Why don't I have a telephone? Not because I pretend to be wise or pose as unusual. There are two chief reasons; because I don't really like the telephone, and because I find I can still work and play, eat, breathe, and sleep without it. Why don't I like the telephone? Because I think it is a pest and time waster. It may create unnecessary suspense and anxiety, as when you wait for an expected call, that doesn't come; or irritating delay, as when you keep ringing a number that is always engaged. As for speaking in a public telephone booth, it seems to me really horrible. You would not use it unless you were in a hurry, and because you are in a hurry, you will find other people waiting before you. When you do get into the booth, you are half suffocated by the stale, unventilated air, flavoured with cheap face-powder and chain smoking; and by the time you have begun your conversation your back is chilled by the cold looks of somebody who is moving about restlessly to take your place.

If you have a telephone in your house, you will admit that it tends to ring when you least want it to ring; when you are asleep, or in the middle of a meal or a conversation, or when you are just going out, or when you are in your bath. Are you strong minded enough to ignore it, to say to yourself. "Ah well, it will be all the same in hundred years time". You are not. You think there may be some important news or message for you. Have you never rushed dripping from the bath, of chewing from the table, or dazed from bed, only to be told that you are a wrong number? You were told the truth. In my opinion all telephone numbers are wrong numbers. If, of course, your telephone rings and you decide not to answer it, then you will have to listen to an idiotic bell ringing and ringing in what is supposed to be the privacy of your own home. You might as well buy a bicycle bell and ring it yourself.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

pest	:	an annoying person/thing
suffocated	:	lack of air (fresh)
stale	:	not fresh

421. The author does not have a telephone because
(1) he poses as unusual.
(2) he would prefer to do something else.
(3) he thinks that it can create unnecessary suspense and anxiety.
(4) he pretends to be wise.

422. ..... your back is chilled by the cold looks of somebody means
(1) you feel cold at the back.
(2) you feel uneasy because the person next in the queue looks at you restlessly.
(3) people are very cold.
(4) others look at you angrily.

423. All telephone numbers are wrong numbers, because
(1) the author always gets wrong calls.
(2) whenever he tries it always goes wrong.
(3) he doesn't give much importance to telephone and telephone numbers.
(4) None of the statements given above.

424. Ah well, it will be all the same in hundred years time. This sentence means
(1) things have not changed for the past 100 years.
(2) things will remain the same for 100 years to come.
(3) one should be strong minded.
(4) nothing is going to change even if you don't answer the telephone bell.

425. He hates speaking in a public telephone booth because
(1) he is suffocated by the stale, unventilated air, flavoured with cheap face powder and chain-smoking.
(2) others look at him angrily.
(3) the other side may not know your number.
(4) it is costlier.

Directions (426-435) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

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PASSAGE-I

Pidgins are languages that are not, acquired as mother tongues and that are used for a restricted set of communicative functions. They are formed from a mixture of languages and have a limited vocabulary and a simplified grammar. Pidgins serve as a means of communication between speakers of mutually unintelligible languages and may become essential, in multilingual areas. A Creole develops from a pidgin when the pidgin becomes the mother tongue of the community. To cope with the consequent expansion of communicative functions the vocabulary is increased and the grammar becomes more complex. Where a Creole and the standard variety of English coexist, as in the Carribbean, there is a continuum from the most extreme form of Creole to the form that is closest to the standard language. Linguists mark off the relative positions on the Creole continuum as the 'basilect' (the furthest from the standard language), the 'mesolect', and the 'acrolet'. In such situations, most Creole speakers can vary their speech along the continuum and many are also competent in the standard English of their country.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

pidgins : simple form of languages, especially english, Portuguese or Dutch, with a limited number of words, that are used together with words from a local language. It is used when people who do not speak the same language need to talk to one another.

continuum : a series of similar items is which each is almost the same as the one next to it but the last is very different from the first.

426. A pidgin develops in a situation when
(1) different and mutually unintelligible languages exist side by side.
(2) a Creole becomes the mother tongue of a linguistic community.
(3) a language with restricted vocabulary undergoes an expansion in grammar and vocabulary.
(4) two similar languages are mixed to create a new language.

427. According to the given passage a pidgin becomes a Creole when
(1) it ceases to be a means of communication
(2) it becomes the mother tongue for a new generation of speakers
(3) its vocabulary undergoes some kind of change
(4) two or more languages are mixed with an existing pidgin

428. According to the passage, a Creole continuum is
(1) a linguistic term for the mixture of more than two languages.
(2) a scale which measures the linguistic competence of the speaker.
(3) a scale in which the proximity of the Creole to the standard language is measured.
(4) a record of the continuous history of a Creole.

429. According to the passage basilect means
(1) an impure form of a Creole.
(2) a form of Creole which is furthest from the standard language.
(3) a form of creole which has an extended vocabulary.
(4) a form of creole which is very close to the standard language.

430. Find out a word in the passage which is opposite in meaning to the word - Simplified
(1) Complex (2) Expansion
(3) Restricted (4) Consequent

PASSAGE-II

There were four of us – George, and William Samuel Harris, and myself, and Montmorency. We were sitting in my room, smoking and talking about "how bad we were - bad from a medical point of view I mean, of course.

We were all feeling seedy, and we were getting quite nervous about it. Harris said he felt such extraordinary fits of giddiness come over him at times, that he hardly knew what he was doing; and then George said that he had fits of giddiness too, and hardly knew what he was doing. With me, it was my liver that was out of order. I knew it was my liver that was out of order, because I had just been reading a patent liver-pill circular, in which were detailed the various symptoms by which a man could tell when his liver was out of order. I had them all.

It is a most extraordinary thing, but I never read a patent medicine advertisement without being impelled to the conclusion that I am suffering from the particular disease therein dealt with in its most virulent form. The diagnosis seems in every case to correspond exactly with all the sensations that I have ever felt.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

feeling seedy : feeling dirty and unpleasant because of immoral or illegal activities.

impelled : forced.

virulent : extremely dangerous or harmful; showing strong negative and bitter feelings

vertigo : the feeling of dizziness and fear, and of losing your balance.

garrulity : talkativeness : ckruhiu

tribulation : great trouble or suffering.

frailty : weakness and poor health

431. The four felt down and out because
(1) the room was too smoky
(2) they could never read a patent medicine advertisement.
(3) they thought they were ill.
(4) they had experienced a most extraordinary thing.

432. Whenever the speaker read a liver pill circular
(1) he suffered from an extraordinary surge of giddiness.
(2) he felt sure that he had a liver disorder.
(3) he felt the urge to smoke.
(4) All of the above.

433. The author of the above passage seems to be suffering from
(1) fits of morbid depression without real cause.
(2) an abnormal anxiety about his health.

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(3) melancholia.
(4) an unnecessarily dark, gloomy and pessimistic attitude to life.

434. Harris was troubled by
(1) symptom of vertigo. (2) garrulity.
(3) tribulation. (4) frailty.

435. The word which is closest in meaning to virulent is
(1) fantastic (2) vital
(3) viral (4) hostile

Directions (436-445) : You have a passage with 10 questions Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

Many people who are looking to get a pet dog get a puppy. There are many reasons why people get puppies. After all, puppies are cute, friendly, and playful. But even though puppies make good pets, there are good reasons why you should consider getting an adult dog instead. When you get a puppy, you have to teach it how to behave. You have to make sure that the puppy is housebroken so that it does not go to the bathroom inside the house. You have to teach the puppy, not to jump up on your guests or chew on your shoes. You have to train the puppy to walk on a leash. This is a lot of work.

On the other hand, when you get an adult dog there is a good chance that it will already know how to do all of the previously mentioned things. Many adult dogs have already been housebroken. Many adult dogs will not jump on or chew things that you do not want them to jump on or chew. Many adult dogs will be able to walk on a leash without pulling you to the other side of the street.

Puppies also have a lot of energy and want to play all of the time. This can be fun, but you might not want to play as much as your puppy does. Puppies will not always sleep through the night or let you relax as you watch television.

On the other hand, most adult dogs will wait on you to play. What is more, they will sleep when you are sleeping and are happy to watch television on the couch right beside you. There is one last reason why you should get an adult dog instead of a puppy. When most people go to the pound to get a dog, they get a puppy. This means that many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound and some never find good homes. So if you are looking to get a dog for a pet, you should think about getting an adult dog. They are good pets who need good homes.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

house-broken	: trained to defecate (to get rid of solid waste from your body through your bowels) and urinate outside the house or in a special box.
leash	: a long piece of leather, chain or rope used for holding and controlling a dog.
pound	: a place where dogs that have been found in the street without their owners are kept until their owners claim them.

436. Which is the best example of a dog that is housebroken ?
(1) Muffin chews on people's shoes.
(2) Spot goes outside to use the bathroom.
(3) Rex always breaks things inside the house.
(4) Rover never jumps on guests.

437. The author apparently thinks that puppies are
(1) not as playful as adult dogs.
(2) hardworking.
(3) friendly and playful.
(4) not as cute as adult dogs.

438. Which is the best synonym for behave as applicable to this passage?
(1) act (2) listen
(3) understand (4) train

439. The passage speaks of
(1) the work involved in training puppies.
(2) the immature acts of puppies.
(3) how puppies do not make good pets.
(4) how puppies can be very destructive.

440. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for relax ?
(1) rest (2) work
(3) leave (4) play

441. The author begins paragraphs 2 and 4 with the phrase, On the other hand. This phrase is used to
(1) support the following paragraph.
(2) highlight an example.
(3) contradict previous information.
(4) contradict a later statement.

442. In the final paragraph, the author says many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound, and some never find good homes. Based on the passage, why is this most likely?
(1) People do not want to get a dog that does not have much time left to live.
(2) People see adult dogs as unhappy and dangerous, while they see puppies as cute and friendly.
(3) People understand that most adult dogs still need a lot of training before they understand how to behave properly.
(4) People think that puppies are cute and playful and do not always think about how much work it will take to train them.

443. Based on the information in the passage, it can be understood that someone who owns a puppy must be very
(1) responsible (2) strict.
(3) serious. (4) optimistic.

444. According to the passage, why is it easier to take care of adult dogs than puppies?
I. Puppies need to learn how to walk well on a leash.
II. Adult dogs have less energy than puppies.
III. It is harder for adult dogs to find a home than it is for puppies.
(1) I, II and III (2) I only
(3) I and II only (4) II and III only

445. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following statements is false ?
(1) Adult dogs do not need to eat very much.

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(2) Puppies have a lot of energy.
(3) Puppies need a lot of attention.
(4) Adult dogs do not like to play.

Directions (446-455) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

Passage -I

The Great Pyramid at Giza is one of the world's most amazing landmarks. Rising high above the Sahara Desert in the Giza region of northern Egypt, the Great Pyramid stands some 450 feet into the burning desert sky and occupies an area of 13 acres. The rough climate of the Sahara has actually caused the pyramid to shrink 30 feet from its original height. The pyramid was such an amazing feat of engineering, that it remained the tallest structure in the world for over 3,800 years ! The entire pyramid was originally faced with polished limestone to make it shine brilliantly in the sun.

Most Egyptologists, scientists who study ancient Egypt, agree that the Great Pyramid was built around 2560 BC, a little more than 4,500 years ago. It took tens of thousands of workers twenty years to build. The pyramid contains over two million stone blocks. Although most of the blocks weigh two or three tons, some weigh up to 80 tons !

The Great Pyramid of Giza was ordered built by the Pharaoh Khufu as a magnificent tomb. His vizier (advisor) Hemon is credited with being the pyramid's architect. Khufu's pyramid is actually part of a complex of pyramids that includes the Pyramid of Khafre, the smaller Pyramid of Menkaure, a variety of smaller pyramids and structures, and the Great Sphinx. The Great Pyramid of Giza is the last remaining of the Seven Wonders of the World.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

feat : an action or a piece of work that needs skill, strength or courage.

446. Which of these does not house the Great Pyramid ?
(1) Giza. (2) Southern Egypt.
(3) Northern Egypt. (4) Sahara Desert.

447. How many stone blocks constitute the pyramid ?
(1) 4,500. (2) more than two million.
(3) 3,800. (4) 2,560.

448. Most of the blocks in the pyramid weigh about ..... tons.
(1) five (2) eighty
(3) two or three (4) 4,500

449. Which of the following definitions best describes the meaning of "complex" in the passage?
(1) Pyramid. (2) Materials.
(3) Group. (4) Army.

450. Which of the following is false?
(1) The Great Pyramid is the last of the Seven Wonders of the World.
(2) Khufu was Hemon's vizier and architect.
(3) The Pyramid took tens of thousands of workers about twenty years to complete it.
(4) Hemon was Khufu's vizier and architect.

Passage - II

One of the American Navy's greatest losses during World War II was inflicted not by the Japanese, but by the weather. On the evening of 17 December, 1944, destroyers, cruisers and aircraft carriers of the Third Fleet Task Force 38 were replenishing stocks of food, fuel and ammunition during a sea rendezvous with support ships when a savage tornado struck the Philippine Sea. One of the commanders said later; 'My ship was riding as though caught in some giant washing machine. We were rolling between heaving cliffs of water, caught in so strong a vice of wind and sea that our 50,000 horse-power engines were helpless.' It was nine hours before he regained control of his ship, after the fleet had bobbed like helpless shuttlecocks, unable to prevent collisions in the sledge hammer waves.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

ammunition	:	a supply of bullets, etc. to be fired from guns.
rendezvous	:	a place where people have arranged to meet.
savage	:	violent
tornado	:	a violent storm with very strong winds which move in a circle.
heaving	:	rising up and down with strong, regular movements.
bobbed	:	moved or made something move quickly up and down, especially in water.
inflicted	:	suffered
repleneshing	:	refilling
cliffs of water	:	rocks of water
collision	:	a severe crash between two vehicles / people
sledge hammer (waves)	:	large and heavy (waves)

451. The American Navy suffered great losses because of
(1) the aircraft raid. (2) the Japanese fleet.
(3) the weather. (4) the landmines.

452. Find a word from the passage which means refilling.
(1) heaving (2) inflicting
(3) retaliating (4) replenishing

453. A sea rendezvous means
(1) a dive into the sea. (2) a swim in the sea.
(3) a meeting at sea. (4) sailing in the sea.

454. Sledge hammer waves means
(1) waves moving like a sledge.
(2) waves like a big, heavy hammer.
(3) waves hammering a sledge.
(4) waves in which a hammer and a sledge are found.

455. The ships caught in the tornado
(1) are compared to shuttlecocks.
(2) had a cargo of shuttlecocks.
(3) scattered shuttlecocks in the sea.
(4) traded in shuttlecocks.

Directions (456-465) : You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

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PASSAGE

The postmaster first took up his duties in the village of Ulapur. Though the village was a small one, there was an indigo factory nearby and the proprietor, an Englishman, had managed to get a post office established.

Our postmaster belonged to Calcutta. He felt like a fish out of water in this remote village. His office and living-room were in a dark thatched shed, not far from a green, slimy pond, surrounded on all sides by a dense growth.

The men employed in the indigo factory had no leisure, moreover they were hardly desirable companions for decent folk. Nor is a Calcutta boy an adept in the art of associating with others. Among strangers he appears either proud or ill at ease. At any rate the postmaster had but little company, nor had he much to do.

At times he tried his hand at writing a verse or two. That the movement of the leaves and clouds of the sky were enough to fill life with joy — such were the sentiments to which he sought to give expression. But God knows that the poor fellow would have felt it as the gift of a new life, if some genie of the Arabian Nights had in one night swept away the trees, leaves and all, and replaced them with a macadamised road, hiding the clouds from view with rows of tall houses.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

a fish out of water	:	a person who feels uncomfortable because he/she is in unfamiliar surroundings.
slimy	:	covered with unpleasant thick liquid substance.
adept	:	skilful
verse	:	poetry
macadamised	:	to lay a path with broken stone, often with asphalt or coal tar.

456. The adjective used for describing the postmaster's living-room is
(1) dark (2) light
(3) deep (4) bright

457. What does the phrase ill at ease in the passage mean?
(1) Disease (2) Comfortable
(3) Uneasy (4) Forward

458. What does the phrase little company in the passage mean ?
(1) Hardly any friends (2) Small business
(3) Business-like (4) Bad friendship

459. At times the postmaster wrote
(1) novels (2) short stories
(3) dramas (4) poems

460. The postmaster wrote on the
(1) beauty of himself.
(2) beauty of the weather.
(3) beauty of the village.
(4) beauty of nature.

461. The word genie,means
(1) spirit (2) ghost
(3) soul (4) monster

462. Which factory was situated near the village Ulapur ?
(1) Rubber (2) Clothes
(3) Dyes (4) Chemical

463. What does the idiom fish out of water suggest?
(1) Can die any moment
(2) Grasping for breath
(3) Amphibious creature
(4) Uncomfortable in unfamiliar surroundings

464. Find a word in the passage which is the opposite of near,
(1) Unknown (2) Close
(3) Remote (4) Convenient

465. Find a word in the passage which means the owner of a business.
(1) Entrepreneur (2) Businessman
(3) Proprietor (4) Constructor

Directions (466-475) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

PASSAGE -I

It is not luck but labour that makes good luck, says an American author, is ever waiting for something to turn up; labour with keen eyes and strong will power turns up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy, labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. Luck whines, labour watches, luck relies upon chance, labour upon character. Luck slips downwards to self-indulgence ; labour strides upwards and aspires to independence . The conviction, therefore, is extending that diligence is the mother of good luck. In other words, a man's success in life will be proportionate to his efforts, to his industry, to his attention to small things.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

legacy	:	inheritance (related to money, property, etc.) given when someone dies.
competence	:	the ability to do something well.
strides	:	improves; develops
relies	:	depends
self-indulgence	:	involving too much in any work.
conviction	:	a strong opinion or belief.
diligence	:	careful and thorough work or effort

466. Which one of the following words in the passage indicates that the writer does not ultimately reject the element of luck ?
(1) Luck whines
(2) Diligence is the mother of good luck
(3) Luck.....wishes the postman would bring him news.
(4) Luck.....is ever waiting.

467. Which pair of words means the same thing ?
(1) Labour and industry (2) Industry and legacy
(3) Diligence and legacy (4) Legacy and labour

468. Which one of the following statements sums up the meaning of the passage ?

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(1) Luck waits and complains without working while labour achieves success although it complains.
(2) Luck is self indulgent, but labour is selfless.
(3) Luck often ends in defeat but labour produces luck.
(4) Luck waits without exertion, but labour exerts without waiting.

469. Labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. What does this statement mean ?
(1) Labour lays the foundation of the building.
(2) The writer and the labourer are the true eyes of the society.
(3) There is no worker who works so hard as the labourer who begins his day at six in the morning.
(4) Hardwork of all kinds makes people different.

470. Which one of the statements is true about the passage ?
(1) Success depends only on hardluck.
(2) Expectation of good luck always meets with disappoinment.
(3) Success is exactly proportionate to hard work.
(4) Luck is neccessary for success.

PASSAGE - II

Violence has played a great part in the would's history. It is today playing an equally important part and probably it will continue to do so for a considerable time. It is impossible to ignore the importance of violence in the past and present. To do so is to ignore life. Yet violence is undoubtedly bad and brings an unending trail of evil consequences with it. And worse even than violence are the motives of hatred, cruelty, revenge and punishment which very often accompany violence. Indeed, violence is bad, not intrinsically, but because of these motives that go with it. There can be violence without these motives there can be violence for a good object as well as for an evil object. But it is extremely difficult to separate violence from these motives, and therefore, it is desirable to avoid violence as far as possible. In avoiding it, however someone can not accept a negative attitude of submitting to bad and far greater evils. Submission to violence or the acceptance of an unjust regime based on violence is against the spirit of non-violence. The non-violent method, in order to justify itself, must be dymanic and capable of changing such a regime of social order.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

intrinsically : in real sense.
regime : a method or system of organizing or managing something.

471. The word dynamic in the concluding line of the passage means
(1) active
(2) energetic
(3) capable of change and progress
(4) All of the above

472. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?
(1) Only violence can be used against violence.
(2) Violence is not inherenty ill
(3) Violence is a historically accepted fact.
(4) Violence cannot be ignored.

473. Violence without these motives is possible only in
(1) practice (2) reality
(3) dream (4) theory

474. Indeed, violence is bad, not intrinsically, but because of these motives that go with it. This suggests
(1) violence is basically good.
(2) violence is bad only when it is associated with certain motives.
(3) violence is bad because the people who exercise it are bad.
(4) violence is basically bad.

475. Non-violence, according to the writer, means
(1) violence without the evil motives.
(2) giving in to the tyranny of the powerful.
(3) accepting violence as a fact of life.
(4) None of the above.

Directions (476-505) : You have four passages with 5-10 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

PASSAGE -I

Many of the serious health concerns in modern America can be linked to poor diet. People who regularly consume foods high in sodium, sugar and saturated fats not only increase their chances of obesity, but also increase their risks of developing heart diseases, hypertension, diabetes and several types of cancer. Although some people, who regularly consume unhealthy foods do so knowingly, there is also a significant portion of the population that remains under-educated about proper nutrition. What is more, individuals who live in food deserts — areas in low-income neighbourhoods that lack easy access to healthy, affordable food — may not even have the opportunity to obtain nutritious food. Food deserts are located in high-poverty areas, such as sparsely populated rural areas or densely populated, low-income urban centres. Food deserts most often develop when major supermarket chains either relocate out of these areas or simply refrain from building stores there. Major food retailing chains tend to limit their store locations to wealthier urban or suburban neighbourhoods. This means that those who live in high-poverty areas often also live miles away from fresh meats, dairy products and produce available at supermarkets. Furthermore, fast food restaurants are disproportio-nately concentrated in low-income areas.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

sparsely : with only small amounts/numbers of something, often spread over a large area
densely : in away that contains a lot of people, things, etc. with littel space between them
refrain : to stop yourself from doing something.

476. The best possible title for the passage is
(1) Supermarket's Contribution to Obesity in America
(2) The Dangers of Fast Food
(3) Food Deserts : The Problem of Poor Diet
(4) Why Processed Food Kills

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477. Serious health concerns in modern America are related to
(1) smoking (2) fast life
(3) poor diet (4) loneliness

478. Food deserts are
(1) areas having large supermarket chains.
(2) low-income areas without access to healthy foods.
(3) areas having large-scale plantations.
(4) areas not having large number of restaurants.

479. Food-deserts are formed when
(1) major supermarket chains are unavailable in some areas.
(2) people do not like eating fresh food.
(3) people relocate to new areas.
(4) most remain under-educated about nutritious food.

480. People belonging to low-income group mostly resort to
(1) fresh milk and vegetables. (2) gambling.
(3) rash driving. (4) fast food.

PASSAGE - II

Today perhaps your only association with the word 'polio' is the Sabin Oral Vaccine that protects children from the disease. Fifty-five years ago, this was not so. The dreaded disease, which mainly affects the brain and the spinal cord, causes stiffening and weakening of the muscles, crippling and paralysis — which is why I am in a wheelchair today. If somebody had predicted, when I was born, that this would happen to me, no one would have believed it. I was the seventh child in a family of four pairs of brothers and sisters, with a huge 23-year gap between the first and the last. I was told that, unlike the others, I was so fair and brown-haired that I looked more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
brood : a large family of children

481. The narrator of the passage is a patient of
(1) diabetes. (2) cerebral attack.
(3) polio. (4) heart disease.

482. To say something about the future is to
(1) addict. (2) verdict.
(3) predict. (4) protect.

483. The narrator was the seventh child in a family that had
(1) nine children. (2) one score children.
(3) eight children. (4) twenty-three children.

484. Polio, the dreaded disease, mainly affects the
(1) heart and spinal cord.
(2) brain and spinal cord.
(3) brain and nerves.
(4) brain and heart.

485. What made the narrator look like a foreigner ?
(1) He was fair and skinny.
(2) He was fair and brown-haired.
(3) He was fair with red hair.
(4) He was dark and blonde.

PASSAGE - III

Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of mainly two groups of islands, with distinctive features of the original residents — Negroid and Mongolese. It is strange to see how these two different groups migrated to these islands so far from the mainland — from India and Myanmar. The aboriginals found in these islands are the Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges, Shompenites, mainly found in Andaman and the Nicobarese in Nicobar. Of these the Nicobarese in general, and some of the Onges, have accepted the so-called modern civilization and learned the use of modern tools and facilities.

They can be seen frequently in the Port Blair market. The aboriginals are looked after by the Anthropological Department of the Government, who make regular visits to their islands and supply them with food and other necessities.

These aboriginals still do not know how to use a matchbox and prepare fire by rubbing two pieces of wood; they also do not know the use of cloth. If the people from the Anthropological Department offer them clothes, they use them only as turbans and not to wrap their bodies.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
aboriginals : relating to the original people, animals, etc. of a place and to a period of time before Europeans arrived

486. Original residents of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are
(1) Negroid.
(2) Mongolese.
(3) Negroid and Mongolese.
(4) None of them.

487. The so-called modern civilization has been accepted in general by
(1) all the aboriginals. (2) the Nicobarese.
(3) the Jarawas. (4) the Onges.

488. The original residents migrated to the islands from
(1) India. (2) Myanmar.
(3) Sri Lanka. (4) India and Myanmar.

489. The Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges and Shompenites are mainly found in
(1) Andaman.
(2) Nicobar.
(3) Andaman and Nicobar.
(4) Port Blair.

490. The aboriginals are looked after by
(1) the Government of India.
(2) the Anthropological Department of the Government.
(3) the Tourism Department.
(4) some NGOs.

491. The aboriginals are still ignorant of the use of
(1) fire. (2) clothes.
(3) matchbox and cloth. (4) matchbox.

492. If clothes are offered, the aboriginals use them as
(1) turbans. (2) wrappers.
(3) curtains. (4) None of these

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493. The aboriginals prepare fire by
(1) rubbing two pieces of stone.
(2) using a matchbox.
(3) using gas lighter.
(4) rubbing two pieces of wood.

494. Find out a word which means to cover.
(1) turbans (2) cloth
(3) wrap (4) prepare

495. Find out a word which is the antonym for usual.
(1) strange (2) migrated
(3) frequently (4) regular

PASSAGE - IV

The habit of reading is one of the greatest resources of mankind; and we enjoy reading books that belong to us much more than if they are borrowed. A borrowed book is like a guest in the house; it must be treated with punctiliousness, with certain, considerate formality. You must see that it sustains no damage; it must not suffer while under your roof. You cannot leave it carelessly, you cannot mark it, you cannot turn down the pages, you cannot use it familiarly.

But your own books belong to you; you treat them with that affectionate intimacy that annihilates formality.

Books are for use, not for show, A good reason for marking favourite pages in books is that this practice enables you to remember more easily the significant sayings, to refer to them quickly.

Everyone should begin collecting a private library in youth; one should have one's own book-shelves, which should not have doors, glass windows, or keys; they should be free and accessible to the hand as well as to the eye. Books are of the people, by the people and for the people. Literature is an immortal part of history; it is the best and most enduring part of personality.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

punctiliousness	:	carefulness and correctness in performing duties exactly as one should.
annihilates	:	destroys completely.
enduring	:	lasting for a long time.
considerate	:	careful not to hurt/upset others
sustains	:	suffers
affectionate	:	loving
intimacy	:	close relationship
accessible	:	that can be reached
immortal	:	that lives for ever

496. The above passage is all about
(1) books. (2) games.
(3) jokes. (4) magic.

497. Which title is suitable for the passage ?
(1) Merits and Demerits of Books
(2) The Pleasure of Owning Books
(3) Reading a Book
(4) Books and Thoughts

498. According to the passage, a borrowed book is like a
(1) guest in the house.
(2) host in the house.
(3) neighbour in the house.
(4) relative in the house.

499. All the following words mean mankind except.
(1) homo sapiens (2) humanity
(3) humankind (4) humanities

500. Which of the following statements is not true?
(1) Books are for use.
(2) Books are for show.
(3) Books must not be damaged.
(4) Books must be carefully handled.

501. According to the passage, everyone should begin collecting a private library
(1) in infancy. (2) in childhood.
(3) in youth. (4) in adulthood.

502. According to the passage, books are more enjoyable when they are
(1) in book-shops. (2) borrowed.
(3) in the library. (4) personal possessions.

503. How should you not treat a borrowed book ?
(1) One's own possession.
(2) With a considerate formality.
(3) Carefully.
(4) Carelessly.

504. What are the advantages of marking favourite passages of your personal books ? (Pick out the incorrect one)
(1) It enables one to remember facts.
(2) It enables one to remember the significant sayings.
(3) It hinders one from remembering more easily.
(4) It enables one to refer to particular passages.

505. How should the book-shelves of the private library be ?
(1) Should have doors
(2) Should have glass windows
(3) Should have keys
(4) Should be free and easily accessible

Directions (506-510) : You have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

Freedom has assuredly given us a new status and new opportunities. But it also implies that we should discard selfishness, laziness and all narrowness of outlook. Our freedom suggests toil and creation of new values of old ones. We should so discipline ourselves as to be able to discharge our new responsibilities satisfactorily. If there is any one thing that needs to be stressed more than any other in the new set-up, it is that we should put into action our full capacity, each one of us in productive effort – each one of us in his own sphere, however humble. Work, unceasing work, should now be our watch-word. Work is wealth, and service is happiness. Nothing else is. The greatest crime in India today is idleness. If we root out idleness, all our difficulties, including even conflicts, will gradually disappear.

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SOME IMPORTANT WORDS		
unceasing	:	continuing all the time.
assuredly	:	definitely ; certainly
watchword	:	motto ; slogan
conflicts	:	a clash / fight / disagreement

506. Nothing else can give us joy except
(1) idleness. (2) wealth.
(3) freedom. (4) service.

507. Anyone can free himself from the clutches of difficulties, if he
(1) fulfils his responsibilities.
(2) discards idleness.
(3) discharges his obligations.
(4) eliminates narrow outlook.

508. What has freedom undeniably offered to the citizens of India?
(1) New outlook. (2) New responsibilities.
(3) New values. (4) New opportunities.

509. One thing needs to be stressed more than anything else in this new set-up. It is that people should
(1) discipline themselves suitably.
(2) work to their full capacity.
(3) substitute old values with new ones.
(4) discard narrowness of outlook.

510. ____ work should be the motto of our citizens.
(1) Incessant (2) Productive
(3) Ingenious (4) Resourceful

Directions (511-515) : You have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) does not specify any standards for domestic exhaust fans. Therefore, none of the models tested carried the ISI mark. CERS tested the exhaust fans for power leakage, insulation resistance, earthing continuity, electrical input and protection against direct current. All of them were found to conform to the safety requirements for commercial or industrial purpose ventilating fans set by the BIS.

Usually exhaust fans are fitted with an external guard (grill or mesh).Such guards are useful to prevent accidental contact with moving parts of the fan.

The tests revealed that though all the models tested conformed to the to safety tests, their air delivery and electricity consumption differed widely and hence, their service value also varied. Consumers should make a conscious decision depending on their need. For small spaces, an exhaust fan with high service value would be best because such a fan will give you sufficient air delivery with low energy cost. But for bigger spaces perhaps you wouldn't like to compromise with the air delivery of the fan, even if it adds a little more to your energy bill.

511. The installation of exhaust fans with high service value should be
(1) space oriented. (2) bill oriented.
(3) delivery-of-air oriented. (4) All of the above.

512. Conform means
(1) establish the truth.
(2) to authenticate.
(3) comply with safety requirements.
(4) comply with rules or standards.

513. None of the domestic exhaust fans carried the ISI mark because
(1) CERS and not ISI tested them.
(2) ISI has no standards for them.
(3) they pose no danger of power leakage, earthing continuity, electrical input etc.
(4) they are fitted with guards.

514. The service value of the exhaust fans varied because
(1) air delivery differed.
(2) electricity consumption differed.
(3) they were not fitted with guards.
(4) Both (1) and (2).

515. The decision of the consumers to buy an exhaust fan would depend on their
(1) liking. (2) desire.
(3) requirement. (4) fancy.

Directions (516-520) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

Earth is the only planet so far known with the suitable environment for sustaining life. Land, water, air, plants and animals are the major components of the global environment. Population, food and energy are the three fundamental problems facing mankind. Unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution are all due to the factors like increasing population, high standard of living, deforestation, etc.

Man has been tampering with the Ecosphere for a very long time and is forced to recognize that environmental resources are scarce. Environmental problems are really social problems. They begin with people as cause and end with people as victims. Unplanned use of resources has resulted in the depletion of fossils, fuels, pollution of air and water, deforestation which has resulted in ecological imbalance and draining away of national wealth through heavy expenditure on oil and power generation.

516. Increasing population causes
(1) unemployment and crowding
(2) inflation and pollution
(3) dwindling resources
(4) unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution

517. National wealth is drained away by spending heavily on
(1) power generation.
(2) fuels.
(3) water and power generation.
(4) oil and power generation.

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518. The three major components of the global environment are
(1) food, energy and population.
(2) high standard of living, crowding and inflation.
(3) land, water and air.
(4) plants, animals and mankind.

519. Depletion of fossils and fuels, pollution of air and water and deforestation will never occur in case of
(1) improper use of resources.
(2) planned use of resources.
(3) unplanned use of resources.
(4) over use of resources.

520. We face the three fundamental problems that are
(1) inflation, deforestation and unemployment.
(2) population, deforestation and energy.
(3) population, inflation and food.
(4) population, food and energy.

Directions (521–525) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

As the rulers of the planet, humans like to think that it is the large creatures who will emerge victorious from the struggle for survival. However, nature teaches us the opposite : it is often the smallest species which are the toughest and most adaptable. A perfect example is the hummingbird, which is found in the Americas. One species of hummingbird known as the bee hummingbird ranks as the world's smallest and lightest bird and it is barely visible when it is in flight.

Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly backwards. They feed mainly on the nectar of flowers, a liquid that is rich in energy. Nectar is an ideal food source, for hummingbirds need an incredible amount of energy to sustain their body metabolism. A hummingbird's wings flap at a rate of about 80 times per second and its tiny heart beats more than 1000 times per minute. This is why they must consume relatively large quantities of food. In the course of a day, a hummingbird consumes about half its body weight in nectar.

521. Which of the following statements about the bee hummingbird is true ?
(1) It could fly high beyond the clouds.
(2) It cannot be seen when it is in flight.
(3) It is obviously visible when it flies.
(4) It escapes our sight when it is in flight.

522. Hummingbirds need a lot of energy in order to
(1) sustain a steady rhythm of heart-beat
(2) win in the struggle for survival
(3) maintain their body metabolism
(4) flap their wings and fly backwards

523. The hummingbirds are exclusive in the sense that
(1) they consume half their body weight every day
(2) they can fly backwards
(3) they subsist only on nectar
(4) their pulse rate is more than 1000 per minute

524. The word incredible in the passage means
(1) unbelievable (2) phenomenal
(3) tremendous (4) inexhaustible

525. Nature has made man realize the fact that
(1) humans who rule the planet are the most powerful beings on Earth
(2) the largest and the smallest species are equally tough and strong
(3) the large creatures emerge victorious from the struggle for survival
(4) the smallest creatures are the toughest and most adaptable

Directions (526–530) : In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

Peter Pan is a character created by Scottish novelist and playwright JM Barrie. A mischievous boy who can fly and who never ages, Peter Pan spends his never-ending childhood adventuring on the small island of Neverland as the leader of his gang the Lost Boys, interacting with mermaids, Native Americans, fairies, pirates, and occasionally ordinary children from the world outside of Neverland. In addition to two distinct works by Barrie, the character has been featured in a variety of media and merchandise, both adapting and expanding on Barrie's works. Peter Pan first appeared in a section of The Little White Bird, a 1902 novel written by Barrie for adults. The character's best-known adventure debuted on 27 December 1904, in the stage play Peter Pan, or The Boy Who Wouldn't Grow Up. The play was adapted and expanded somewhat as a novel, published in 1911 as Peter and Wendy.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) mermaids (N.) : a creature with a woman's head and body, and a fish's tail instead of legs

526. What are the other activities of Peter Pan, the age-less boy who can fly ?
(1) Interacting with ordinary children from outside Neverland
(2) Interacting with fairies and mermaids
(3) Interacting with J. M. Barrie
(4) Interacting with mermaids, native Americans, fairies, and ordinary children from outside Neverland

527. Peter and Wendy was a _____.
(1) play (2) novel
(3) short-story (4) film

528. J. M. Barrie's creation, Peter Pan, featured-in addition to play in _____.
(1) novels
(2) novels, media and merchandise
(3) media and merchandise
(4) None of the above

529. Mermaids are legendary aquatic creatures with
(1) body of a fish and tail of a spaniel

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(2) body of a woman and tail of a spaniel
(3) body of a woman and tail of a fish
(4) body of spaniel and tail of a fish

530. The stage play Peter Pan was performed in :
(1) 1902 (2) 1911
(3) 1904 (4) 1912

Directions (531–535) : In the following questions you have a brief passage with five questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)

The Baxter house is located at the end of the street. This house sits farther back from the curb than the other houses. It is almost difficult to see from the road without peering behind the deformed oak tree that has obscured it for years. Even so, the Baxter house stands out from the other houses on the street.

It is tall and white. However, this white is no longer pristinely white, but a dingy greyish cream colour. Long vines hang from the tattered roof. The Baxter house is two storeys tall and has a large yard in the back that has never been mowed. The other houses on the street are a mere one storey and have been painted a variety of colours.

The newer, single storey properties all appear to have been built around the same time; the yards mostly being of the same size, and the houses appearing to be clones of one another. Aside from the Baxter house at the end, this street is a perfect slice of middle America. The inhabitants of the other houses wonder who lives in the ancient, dilapidated house at the end of the street.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) curb (N.) : the edge of the raised path at the side of a road, usually made of long pieces of stone
(2) peering (V.) : looking closely/carefully at something, especially when you cannot see it clearly
(3) obscured (V.) : to make it difficult to see, hear/understand something
(4) stand out (Phr. V.) : to be easily seen ; to be noticeable
(5) pristinely (Adv.) : fresh and clean, as if new
(6) dingy (Adj.) : dark and dirty
(7) mowed (V.) : to cut grass, etc. using a machine/tool with a special blade/blades
(8) clones (N.) : a person/thing that seems to be an exact copy of another
(9) aside from (Prep.) : apart from
(10) dilapidated (Adj.) : old and in very bad condition

531. What colour is the house ?
(1) A pristine white (2) A greyish cream
(3) A dingy white (4) A greyish white

532. Based on the context of the passage, choose the meaning of the word mowed.
(1) Watered (2) Grown
(3) Trimmed (4) Seeded

533. Why is it difficult to see the house from the road ?
(1) An oak tree obstructs the view
(2) Other houses obstruct the view
(3) The house is at the end of the street
(4) The house is behind the curb

534. How do the houses appear ?
(1) To be close to one another
(2) To be apart from one another
(3) To be next to one another
(4) To be clones of one another

535. How is the house described ?
(1) As old and sophisticated
(2) As new and sophisticated
(3) As old and dilapidated
(4) As old and dull

Directions (536-540) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IInd Sitting)

Once upon a time, a businessman named Ray Kroc discovered a restaurant owned by two brothers. The restaurant served just four things: hamburgers, French fries, milk shakes and coca cola. But it was clean and inexpensive, and the service was quick. Mr. Kroc liked it so much that he paid the brothers so that he could use their idea and their name: McDonald's.

Beef, big business and fast service were the ingredients when Mr. Kroc opened his first McDonald's in 1955. Four years later, there were 100 of them. Kroc knew Americans liked success. So he put signs saying how many millions of McDonald's hamburgers people had bought. In just four years, the number was one hundred million. Now, there are more than 13,000 McDonald's restaurants from Dallas to Paris and from Moscow to Beijing.

Anyone who wants to open a McDonald's must first work in one for a week. Then, they do a nine-month training programme, in the restaurants and at "McDonald's University" in Chicago. There they learn the McDonald's philosophy: quality control, service, cleanliness and cheap prices. McDonald's has strict rules, Hamburgers must be served before they are ten minutes old, and French fries, seven.

McDonald's has never stopped looking for new methods to attract customers, from drive-in windows to birthday parties. Chicken, fish, salad and, in some places, pizza are now on the menu. McDonald's in Holland even sells a vegetarian burger. Their international popularity shows they have found the recipe for success.

536. How did putting up signs of his success in America help Mr. Kroc?
(1) People could work in the outlets for a week
(2) People could apply for jobs
(3) Children would visit the outlets more
(4) Americans would encourage him and buy more hamburgers

537. What made the restaurant popular?
(1) The servers were kind
(2) The ingredients used were genuine
(3) It was owned by two brothers
(4) It was clean and inexpensive

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538. What is McDonald's philosophy?
(1) Quality control, service, cleanliness and high prices
(2) Quality control, cleanliness and cheap prices
(3) Quality control, service and cheap prices
(4) Quality control, service, cleanliness and cheap prices

539. Who is McDonald's named after?
(1) Two brothers unrelated to Mr. Kroc
(2) Two brothers related to Mr. Kroc
(3) Mr. Kroc's two sons
(4) Mr. Kroc's two brothers

540. Which statement is false ?
(1) McDonald's is not innovative in their methods.
(2) McDonald's is both a domestic and international food chain.
(3) McDonald's is a rapidly growing food chain.
(4) McDonald's is not a multi-cuisine restaurant.

Directions (541-550) : In the following questions, you have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam–2013, 27.04.2014)

PASSAGE-I

We are living in the Age of Science. Everyday new inventions are being made for the good of humanity. The scientific inventions began after the Industrial Revolution of 1789. Within these 200 years, science has made a wonderful progress. The aeroplane is one of the most important inventions of science during the Modern Age. It is the fastest means of transport know so far. An aeroplane resembles a flying bird in shape. Inside there are seats for the passengers and a cabin for the pilot. This cabin is called a cockpit. It has an engine that is worked by petrol. It is all made up of metal and can fly at a very high speed. Before taking off it runs on the runway for some distance to gather speed. Then it suddenly hops up the earth and takes off.

541. The scientific invention began after the Industrial Revolution of _____.
(1) 1789 (2) 1889
(3) 1879 (4) 1779

542. The cabin for the pilot is called a _____ .
(1) cubicle (2) cube
(3) cockpit (4) chamber

543. An aeroplane has an engine that is worked by
(1) diesel (2) petrol
(3) steam (4) gas

544. The _____ is one or the most important inventions of science during the Modern Age.
(1) ship (2) aeroplane
(3) motor vehicle (4) train

545. We are living in the _____ .
(1) Age of Inventions (2) Age of Industrialisation
(3) Modern Age (4) Age of Science

PASSAGE-II

The National Highways Network of India measures over 70,934 km as of 2010, including over 1,000 km of limited-access expressways. Out of 71,000 km of National Highways 15,000 plus km are 4 or 6 lanes and remaining 50,000 km are 2 lanes. The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is the nodal agency responsible for building, upgrading and maintaining most of the national highways network. The National Highways Development Project (NHDP) is a major effort to expand and upgrade the network of highways. NHAI often uses a public-private partnership model for highway development, maintenance and toll-collection. National highways constituted about 2% of all the roads in India, but carried about 40% of the total road traffic as of 2010. The majority of existing national highways are two-lane roads (one lane in each direction), though much of this is being expanded to four-lanes, and some to six or eight lanes. Some sections of the network are toll roads. Over 30,000 km of new highways are planned or under construction as part of the NHDP, as of 2011. This includes over 2,600 km of expressways currently under construction.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) nodal agency : almost an official agency/government agency

546. What is the current measurement of expressways under construction in India ?
(1) 15,000 km (2) 30,000 km
(3) 2,600 km (4) 1,000 km

547. What is the responsibility of the NHAI ?
(1) planning of National Highways
(2) building, upgrading and maintaining of National Highways
(3) control of National Highways
(4) expansion of National Highways

548. What is the measurement of two-lane National Highways of India ?
(1) 15,000 km (2) 61,000 km
(3) 50,000 km (4) 71,000 km

549. What percentage of roads in India are National Highways ?
(1) 2% (2) 30%
(3) 4% (4) 40%

550. The majority of National Highways in India have
(1) two-lanes (2) six-lanes
(3) eight-lanes (4) four-lanes

Directions (551-560) : In the following questions, you have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam–2013, 27.04.2014)

PASSAGE-I

The reports published by a Delhi based non-governmental organization working for the elimination of child labour in India suggest that there is no end in sight to the sordid saga of child labour. The studies conducted reveal the nightmarish ordeals that a vast majority of children undergo for getting the basic necessities of life. One of the activists narrated the heart-rending and shocking stories of many hapless children. He accused the society of insensitivity towards this vulnerable section.

It is said that more than five percent of the total Indian population are child workers. Tens of thousands are chiefly

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engaged in agriculture in rural areas and in a variety of industries in urban areas. Children as young as seven years of age spend days stitching footballs, boxing and cricket gloves for export. Many children spend their entire childhood making carpets with their dexterous hands. Unofficial figures suggest that as many as 40 to 100 million children work in hazardous industries like glassware, fireworks, quarries etc. Many of them have been forced to work in unhygienic conditions often on a casual basis.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) sordid (Adj.) : very dirty and unpleasant
(2) saga (N.) : a long series of events/adventures and/or a report about them
(3) nightmarish (Adj.) : very frightening and unpleasant
(4) ordeals (N.) : a difficult/unpleasant experience
(5) heart-rending (Adj.) : causing feelings of great sadness ; heart-breaking
(6) hapless (Adj.) : not lucky ; unfortunate
(7) vulnerable (Adj.) : weak and easily hurt physically/emotionally
(8) dexterous (Adj.) : skilful with your hands; skilfully done
(9) hazardous (Adj.) : involving risk/danger, especially to somebody's health/safety

551. _____ of children work in hazardous conditions.
(1) Many (2) Millions
(3) Five percent (4) Thousands

552. The society is accused of _____ towards the problem of child labour.
(1) reports (2) vulnerability
(3) insensitivity (4) bias

553. The word heart-rending means _____.
(1) risky (2) distressing
(3) shocking (4) painful

554. The report was published by _____.
(1) a Delhi based non-governmental organization
(2) the Delhi government
(3) a governmental organization
(4) an activist

555. Their childhood is spent in _____ conditions.
(1) vast (2) nightmarish
(3) hapless (4) urban

PASSAGE-II

The advent of electric power was, in a way, comparable to the successful development and application of nuclear power in the 20th century. In fact, the historical roots of electricity extend far back into antiquity. Many men had a hand both in acquring basic knowledge about the invisible form of power and in developing the ways adopted for practical purpose. One of the vital keys that helped to unlock the doors leading to the production of electricity was the discovery, in 1831, of the principle of electro-magnetic induction. This discovery was made simultaneously by Michael Faraday in England and Joseph Henry in the United States. From it came the generator, sometimes also called the dynamo but several decades of development had to follow before the first practical dynamos or generator came into existence in early 1870.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) advent (N.) : the coming of an important event, person, invention, etc.
(2) antiquity (N.) : the ancient past

556. According to the author.
(1) Michael Faraday and Joseph Henry revolutionized elecricity in the USA
(2) Nuclear power and electricity were discovered in the 20th century
(3) The discovery of the principle of electromagnetic induction was not an important discovery
(4) The advent of electric power is equivalent to the application of nuclear power in the 20th century

557. Michael Faraday and Joseph Henry discovered _____.
(1) the application of nuclear power
(2) the generator
(3) the dynamo
(4) the principle of electro-magnetic induction

558. Another word for advent is _____.
(1) discovery (2) arrival
(3) invention (4) constitution

559. The generator was also known as the _____.
(1) inductor (2) dynamo
(3) inventor (4) conductor

560. Give a synonym for antiquity.
(1) Ancient (2) Antipathy
(3) Modern (4) Uniqueness

Directions (561 – 570) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

PASSAGE-I

Street theatre in India is a well established ancient art form. Despite the proliferation of modern means of entertainment and communication, street theatre continues to flourish in India.

Street theatre as a channel of communication has for centuries been propagating reforms by highlighting social, economic and political issues present in the society. Unlike in the olden days, its performance is no longer restricted to villages or small localities of the city. Today small groups of performers including students, would stage performances to mobilize public opinion or to help create or raise awareness over a particular issue of public importance. Themes on substance abuse, AIDS awareness, and domestic violence are some of the areas highlighted by contemporary street theatre troupe. Unlike in regular drama street drama employ very little props and images. The human body becomes the main tool in which choreography, mime, dialogues, songs and slogans are extensively used.

Street theatre is one of the most intimate media. Its appeal is to the emotions leading to quick psychological impact on audiences. By being local and live they also are able to establish not only direct contact with the audience but by being cost-effective and flexible they are popular among all age groups.

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SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) proliferation (N.) : the sudden increase in the number/amount of something

(2) propagating (V.) : to spread an idea, a belief or a piece of information among many people

(3) intimate (Adj.) : very close

561. Modern means of entertainment and communication _____ street theatre.
(1) does affect (2) does not affect
(3) helps popularise (4) helps establish

562. In the olden days street theatre _____ to villages or small localities of the city.
(1) was restricted (2) was not restricted
(3) was opened (4) was entertained

563. Street theatre usually ____with issues of public importance.
(1) is distanced (2) is performed
(3) deals (4) does not deal

564. Street theatre is ____ to stage.
(1) nothing (2) costly
(3) reasonable (4) affordable

565. Street theatre creates an/a ____ impact on audiences.
(1) intimate (2) emotional
(3) mystical (4) physical

PASSAGE-II

Self-directed learning, in its broadest meaning, describes a process in which individuals take the initiative with or without the help of others, in diagnosing their learning needs, formulating learning goals, identifying resources for learning, choosing and implementing learning strategies and evaluating learning outcomes. Thus it is important to attain new knowledge easily and skillfully for the rest of his or her life.

What is the need for self-directed learning ? One reason is that there is convincing evidence that people, who take the initiative in learning, learn more things and learn better than people who sit at the feet of teachers passively waiting to be taught. The second reason is that self-directed learning is more in tune with our natural processes of psychological development; an essential aspect of maturing is developing the ability to take increasing responsibility of our own lives to become increasingly self-directed. The third reason is that many of the new developments in education put a heavy responsibility on the learners to take a good deal of initiative in their own learning. To meet the challenges in today's instructive environment, self-directed learning is the most essential one.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) passively (Adv.) : without trying to change anything/oppose what happens/what people do

(2) in tune (with)(Id.) : in agreement

566. In self-directed learning, an individual
(1) takes initiative with or without the help of others
(2) is passive and waits for directions
(3) is helpless and dependent
(4) takes initiative, without an objective

567. There is need for self-directed learning because
(1) it is less challenging
(2) it helps people to learn more things and learn better
(3) it is a more cost-effective method
(4) it is a modern method of learning

568. Which word best describes self-directed learning?
(1) Active learning (2) Passive learning
(3) Compulsory learning (4) Repulsive learning

569. The modern environment according to the author is
(1) restrictive (2) instructive
(3) less developed (4) impracticable

570. The synonym of the word diagnosing is
(1) searching (2) examining
(3) identifying (4) complying

Directions (571-580) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

Passage I

Poverty has its own meaning in different persons. Poverty or the state of being poor is a relative term. Its meaning varies depending upon the state of the economy.

Poverty is always and everywhere a social phenomenon in which a section of the society is unable to fulfil even its basic necessities of life. When a substantial segment of a society is deprived of the minimum level of living and continues at a bare subsistence level, that society is said to be plagued with mass poverty. The countries of the Third World exhibit invariably the existence of mass poverty, although pockets of poverty exist even in the developed countries of Europe and America.

It is a matter of great disappointment for India's economic planning that even after more than 60 years since Independence, India still suffers from the problem of mass poverty. Poverty is affecting our mind, affecting our state, our country and the world. Although there was the Global Economic Crisis, India was not as affected by it as was the USA and other European countries. This is because of the paradoxical situation of the Indian economy. It is ridden by extreme poverty on the one side while it also has a thriving and growing economy on the other.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) substantial (Adj.) : considerable

(2) deprived (V.) : without the basic needs

(3) bare (Adj.) : just enough

(4) subsistence (N.) : the state of having just enough money/food to stay alive

(5) plagued (V.) : suffering from

(6) paradoxical (Adj.) : seemingly contradictory but nonetheless possibly true

(7) ridden (Adj.) : full of unpleasant things

(8) thriving (Adj.) : flourishing

(9) invariably (Adv.) : always ; without fail

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571. Poverty _____ on the state of the economy.
(1) is a burden (2) depends
(3) borders (4) does not depend

572. When a substantial segment of a society _____ a bare subsistence level, that society is said to be plagued with mass poverty.
(1) thrives on a (2) is deprived of
(3) struggles on (4) continues at

573. Mass poverty exists in the Third World countries _____ Europe and America.
(1) excluding (2) including
(3) and in pockets of (4) and invariably in

574. India _____ from the problem of mass poverty due to the failure of its economic planning.
(1) is free (2) still suffers
(3) is not affected (4) recovers

575. _____ and there is a lack of equitable distribution of wealth in India.
(1) Some Indians are rich and poor
(2) All Indians are poor
(3) Some Indians are rich and some poor
(4) All Indians are rich and poor

Passage II

At first sight, silence would seem to be the essence of non communication. Yet we know that in some circumstances silence can speak volumes. It is also a potent tool in the communication tool-box, for the speaker, as it adds emphasis to point, allowing time for its full significance to sink in. Handled skilfully, it can build up anticipation for what is to come - the pregnant pause. It gives opportunity to make eye contact with the audience and gauge their reactions. It is an essential component of the timing of one's delivery. For the listener, silence can buy time, either to digest what has been said or to consider a response, or both. Silence will often lure the speaker into saying more than he or she may have intended.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) potent (Adj.) : powerful
(2) significance (N.) : the importance of something
(3) sink in (Phr. V.) : to be fully understood / realized
(4) anticipation (N.) : the fact of seeing that something might happen in the future and perhaps doing something about it now
(5) a pregnant pause (Id.) : an occasion when nobody speaks, although people are aware that there are feelings / thoughts to express
(6) gauge (V.) : to make a judgement about something, especially people's feelings / attitudes
(7) buy time (Id.) : to do something in order to delay an event, a decision, etc.
(8) lure (V.) : to persuade / trick somebody to do something by promising him a reward

576. Silence seems to be the essence of
(1) communication
(2) volumes
(3) communication tool-box
(4) non communication

577. For the listener, silence can
(1) emphasise a point (2) be a potent tool
(3) lure him to say more (4) buy time

578. According to the author, the pregnant pause
(1) breaks up communication
(2) helps communication
(3) builds up anticipation
(4) leads to confusion

579. The opposite of potent is
(1) latent (2) patent
(3) weak (4) inherent

580. Give the synonym of Gauge.
(1) measure (2) Make statement
(3) Gather knowledge (4) Share information

Directions (581-590) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, Ist Sitting)

Opera refers to a dramatic art form, originated in Europe, in which the emotional content is conveyed to the audience as much through music, both vocal and instrumental, as it is through the lyrics. By contrast, in musical theatre an actor's dramatic performance is primary, and the music plays a lesser role. The drama in opera is presented using the primary elements of theatre such as scenery, costumes and acting. However, the words of the opera, or libretto, are sung rather than spoken. The singers are accompanied by a musical ensemble ranging from a small instrumental ensemble to a full symphonic orchestra.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) libretto (N.) : the words that are sung / spoken in an opera / a musical play
(2) ensemble (N.) : a small group of musicians, dancers / actors who perform together
(3) symphonic (Adj.) : characterized by the similarity of sound, as words

581. It is pointed out in the passage that opera
(1) has developed under the influence of musical theatre
(2) is a drama that is not dependent on music.
(3) is not a high-budget production.
(4) is originated in Europe.

582. We can understand from the passage that
(1) audiences are captivated more by the lyrics than by the music.
(2) in opera lyrics are as important as the music.
(3) orchestras in operas do not vary in size.
(4) musical theatre relies, above all, on music.

583. It is stated in the passage that
(1) acting and costumes are secondary to music in musical theatre.
(2) many people find musical theatre more captivating than opera.
(3) music in musical theatre is not as important as it is in opera.
(4) an opera requires a huge orchestra as well as a large choir.

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584. A libretto is
(1) the main character who is the liberator at the climax of the scene.
(2) the words of the opera.
(3) a musical composition which is played in a slow leisurely manner.
(4) the sequence of well controlled, graceful movements performed as a display of skill.

585. The word conveyed also means
(1) transmit (2) tote
(3) keep (4) dissuade

These days we hear a lot about science, but scientists, the men and women who do the work and make the discoveries, seem distant and strange to us. Science often appears to be very difficult and sometimes even magical. It is difficult of course, but we are wrong if we believe that we cannot understand it. The chief thing about the scientific method is that we get the answers to questions by making tests. The man, to take an example, who finds his bicycle tyre is flat will pump some air into it. Suppose one hour later the tyre is flat again, if the man is wise, he will first test the valve in water. If he finds air is escaping from it he will put in a new piece of valve-rubber and then pump up the tyre. All should then be well again. This man is using a simple form of scientific method.

If the man was very 'unscientific' he might say to himself that an evil spirit had caused the tyre to go flat.

586. What do people talk a lot about these days ?
(1) Science (2) Magic
(3) Men and women (4) Work

587. What is the common man's attitude towards scientists ?
(1) They are wrong.
(2) They seem distant and strange.
(3) They are wise.
(4) They are difficult.

588. If we use the scientific method how do we get answers to questions ?
(1) By believing (2) By example
(3) By making tests (4) By methods

589. If a man does not use the scientific approach, what will he attribute the flat tyre to ?
(1) An evil spirit (2) The rubber valve
(3) The bicycle (4) Magic

590. The antonym of believe is
(1) reveal (2) disbelieve
(3) agree (4) deny

Directions (591-600) : In the following questions, you have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, IInd Sitting)

Passage I

India is chiefly an agricultural land. The cultivation of crops depends on a proper supply of water throughtout the year. Since olden times, large parts of our country have suffered from occasional periods of too much rain and those of drought. People have known that if surplus flood water could be stored away for use during the dry season, these problems will be solved. Unfortunately, they had neither the knowledge nor the means to do much in this direction. Whatever little they knew, they tried to put into practice. They dug canals to drain water from perennial rivers. This was heavy and expensive work and practicable over only a small area. Large tanks were excavated and small dams built to hold back floods. But it was not possible to do anything on a countrywide scale.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) drought (N.) : a long period of time when there is little/no rain
(2) perennial (Adj.) : happening again and again
(3) excavated (V.) : to dig

591. The term perennial means
(1) rivers flowing into canals
(2) flowing once a year
(3) flowing throughout the year
(4) flowing during the monsoon

592. How has our country suffered since olden times ?
(1) It has suffered due to the zamindari
(2) It has suffered from heavy rains or severe droughts
(3) It has suffered under the British Rule
(4) It has suffered due to the caste system

593. Why were the people unable to solve the problem ?
(1) Absence of will power
(2) They were indifferent to the problem
(3) They lacked knowledge and the means to solve the problem
(4) Inadequate finance

594. Excavated means
(1) to fill (2) to make caves
(3) to dig (4) to flood

595. India's economy is chiefly
(1) socialistic (2) industrial
(3) mixed (4) agricultural

Passage II

Stop reading this passage for a few seconds and look around the room you're in. Without any perceived effort at all on your part, your brain will register everything within the scope of your vision. But where does all that information — known as sensory memory — go ? Well, pretty quickly, it vanishes.

So what if you want to hold on to these fleeting memories for longer ? The answer is obvious : you need to pay conscious attention to the sensory input we are receiving. By focusing on it, you can take the information to the next memory level, and turn it into working — or short-term — memory. This enables you, say, to remember the words you've just read so that what follows makes overall sense.

True to its name, short-term memory lasts for only a few seconds to a few minutes, but it plays a vital role in our daily lives, allowing us to write down doctor's appointment, make everyday decisions or have a conversation (think about it : you have to recall what someone said to you five seconds ago in order to respond). Of course, there is some information you need to keep for days, months or even years. What you need here is long-term memory. With this, the potential is there to remember something forever.

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SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) perceived (Adj.) : sensed ; felt
(2) sensory (Adj.) : connected with your physical senses

596. The information stored in your sensory memory generally
(1) stays with you forever
(2) stays with you for a short while
(3) disappears completely
(4) lingers in your brain

597. To convert a sensory memory into a short-term memory we must
(1) ignore a sensory input completely
(2) focus on the information
(3) concentrate on what we are looking at
(4) be consciously attentive to sensory input

598. Short-term memory allows us to
(1) remember events for many years
(2) remember an event during childhood
(3) remember simple things like appointments
(4) remember plenty of dates and numbers

599. Long-term memory helps us
(1) forget unimportant things
(2) remember a thing for a long time
(3) forget things for a long time
(4) erase short-term memory

600. The information that your brain stores within a fleeting moment is called
(1) memory level (2) sensory memory
(3) short-term memory (4) long-term memory

Directions (601-610) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014, Ist Sitting)

PASSAGE – I

The Critical Faculty is the most potent one in the human make-up. Its pervasiveness and force have not properly been recognized because like breathing, it is so much a part and parcel of human activity. The difference between a simpleton and an intelligent man, according to the man who is convinced that he is of the latter category, is that the former wholeheartedly accepts all things that he sees and hears while the latter never admits anything except after a most searching scrutiny. He imagines his intelligence to be a sieve of closely woven mesh through which nothing but the finest can pass.

The critical sense is essential for keeping social transactions in a warm state. Otherwise life would become very dull and goody-goody. The critical faculty is responsible for a lot of give and take in life. It increases our awareness of our surroundings; it sounds dignified, no doubt, but it seems also to mean that we can watch someone else's back better than our own! We never know our own defects till they are pointed out to us, and even then we need not accept them. We always question the bonafides of the man who tells us unpleasant facts. On the surface it is all very well to say, 'I want an honest criticism; that will help me, not blind compliments.' I wish people would mean it.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) pervasiveness (N.): the quality of existing in all parts of a place/thing
(2) part and parcel (Id.) : an essential part of something
(3) simpleton (N.) : a person who is not very intelligent and can be tricked easily
(4) convinced (Adj.) : completely sure about something
(5) scrutiny (N.) : careful and thorough examination
(6) sieve (N.) : strainer ; filter
(7) mesh (N.) : net
(8) bonafides (N.) : evidence that somebody/something is honest

601. The negative side of the critical faculty is that
(1) it makes us critical of others.
(2) it makes us critical of ourselves.
(3) it sounds dignified but it is not actually so.
(4) it is a tool for creating classificatory division.

602. People who solicit others' opinions (about themselves) generally want
(1) effusive compliments (2) honest criticism
(3) harsh facts (4) precise feedback

603. The critical faculty is defined as the 'most potent one in human make-up' because
(1) it is all pervasive and powerful.
(2) it separates the simpleton from the intelligent man.
(3) it is a help in social transactions.
(4) All of the above

604. What, according to the writer, is the essential link between breathing and the critical faculty ?
(1) Both are required in social relations
(2) Both are exercised by human beings
(3) Both grow with age
(4) Both stop with death

605. The self-defined intelligent man defines himself on the basis of
(1) his obvious divergence from the simpleton.
(2) his superior intelligence as a whole.
(3) his possession of the critical faculty.
(4) his heightened awareness of his surroundings.

PASSAGE – II

International trade represents a significant share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). While international trade has been present throughout much of history, its economic, social and political importance has been on the rise in recent centuries.

Industrialization, advances in tecnology, transportation, globalization, multinational corporations, and outsourcing are all having a major impact on the international trade system. Increasing international trade is crucial to the continuance of globalization. International trade is, in principle, not different from domestic as the motivation and the behaviour of parties is across a border or not. The main difference is that international trade. Another difference between domestic and international trade is that factors of production such as capital and labour are typically more mobile within a country than across countries.

606. Which of the following is one of the factors of production ?

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(1) Capital (2) Cost
(3) Profit (4) Loss

607. What is the synonym of mobile ?
(1) Versatile (2) Moveable
(3) Changeable (4) Transferable

608. Which one of the following has a major impact on international trade ?
(1) Contribution to GDP (2) Industrialization
(3) Outsourcing (4) Domestic trade

609. According to the author, increasing international trade
(1) brings about speedy industrialization
(2) uplifts technology and transportation
(3) is crucial to the continuance of globalization
(4) encourages multinational corporations

610. What is the main difference between international and domestic trade ?
(1) One is more significant than the other
(2) One is more costly than the other
(3) One is more advanced than the other
(4) One is more crucial than the other

Directions (611-620) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

Passage - I

Poverty can be defined as a social phenomenon in which a section of the society is unable to fulfill even its basic necessities of life. When a substantial segment of the society is deprived of the minimum level of living and continues at a bare subsistence level, that society is said to be plagued with mass poverty. The countries of the third world exhibit invariably the existence of mass poverty, although pockets of poverty exist even in the developed countries of Europe and America.

Attempts have been made in all societies to define poverty, but all of them are conditioned by the vision of minimum or good life obtaining in society. For instance, the concept of poverty in the U.S.A. would be significantly different from that in India because the average man is able to afford a much higher level of living in the United States. There is an effort in all definitions of poverty to approach the average level of living in a society and as such these definitions reflect the coexistence of inequalities in a society and the extent to which different societies are prepared to tolerate them. For instance, in India, the generally accepted definition of poverty emphasizes minimum level of living rather than a reasonable level of living. This attitude is borne out of a realization that it would not be possible to provide even a minimum quantum of basic needs for some decades and therefore, to talk about a reasonable level of living or good life may appear to be wishful thinking at the present stage. Thus, political considera-tions enter the definitions of poverty because programmes of alleviating poverty may become prohibitive as the vision of a good life widens.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) substantial (Adj.) : considerable
(2) bare (Adj.) : just enough
(3) deprived (Phr. V.) : without the basic needs
(4) subsistence (N.) : the state of having just enough money/food to stay alive
(5) plagued with : suffering from
(6) invariably (Adv.) : always ; without fail
(7) borne out (Phr. V.) : justified ; confirmed
(8) quantum (N.) : a quantity/amount
(9) wishful thinking (N.) : the illusion that what you wish for is actually true
(10) alleviating (V.) : to lessen/reduce
(11) prohibitive (Adj.) : preventing people from doing something by law

611. What is poverty according to the writer?
(1) Ability to consider it as social phenomenon of a substantial segment of society.
(2) Inability of a society to provide the basic necessities of life.
(3) A political compulsion that dictates economic policies.
(4) A form of exhibition of subsistence living.

612. What conditions the various attempts to define poverty ?
(1) The definition of poverty in India
(2) The definition of poverty in the USA
(3) The vision of minimum or good life
(4) Political considerations

613. What do all definitions of poverty do ?
(1) Reflect coexistence of inequalities in society.
(2) Societies tolerance of inequalities.
(3) Approach the average level of living in a society.
(4) Minimum level of living in India.

614. Definition of poverty in India emphasizes minimum level of living because
(1) it is impossible at this stage to provide a reasonable quantum of living.
(2) political considerations enter the definitions of poverty,
(3) there is a reasonable level of good living.
(4) programmes of alleviation of poverty have been initiated.

615. Societies in the third world can be characterised plagued by mass poverty, because
(1) Europe and America have pockets of poverty.
(2) poverty is a mass social phenomenon.
(3) there is a wide variation in the definition of poverty.
(4) societies live at a bare subsistence level.

Passage - II

By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogues brought fashionable clothing into the American home. By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper

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patterns to improve the fit and efficiency to new garments as well as how to update existing ones.

Teachers of home economics traditionally made home sewing a critical part of their curriculum, emphasizing self-sufficiency and resource fulness for young women. However, with the increasing availability of mass-produced clothing in catalogues and department stores, more and more women preferred buying garments to making them. As a result, home economists shifted their attention to consumer education.

Through field study's analysis and research, they became experts on the purchase and preservation of ready-to-wear clothing for the family, offering budgeting instruction targeted at adolescent girls. Modern home sewing made it possible for American women to transcend their economic differences and geographic locations with clothing that was increasingly standardized. The democratization of fashion continued through the twentieth century as the ready-to-wear market expanded and home sewing became more of a pastime than a necessity.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) outreach (N.) : the activity of an organization that provides a service/advice to people in the community, especially those who cannot/are unlikely to come to an office, a hospital, etc. for help

(2) curriculum (N.) : the subjects that are included in a course of study/taught in a school, college, etc.

(3) transcend (V.) : to be/go beyond the usual limits of something

616. What were the skills that were emphasized for young women ?
(1) Self confidence and self-esteem
(2) Self-sufficiency and resourcefulness
(3) Resourcefulness and self-confidence
(4) Prudence and resourcefulness

617. Who became experts on the purchase and preservation of ready-to-wear clothing for the family ?
(1) Owners of department stores
(2) Field-study analysts
(3) Young women
(4) Teachers of home economics

618. Who was the target group ?
(1) Young women (2) Young girls
(3) Adolescent girls (4) Working women

619. How did home sewing help American women ?
(1) They became field analysts and researchers.
(2) They went beyond economic boundaries.
(3) They found good jobs.
(4) They became excellent teachers.

620. What improved the fit and efficiency of new garments?
(1) Sewing machines (2) Economists
(3) Mass production (4) Paper patterns

Directions (621-630) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

PASSAGE–I

A crucial element that defines the soap opera is the open ended nature of the narrative, with stories spanning several episodes. One of the defining features that makes a television program a soap opera, according to Albert Moran is "that form of television that works with a continuous open narrative. Each episode ends with a promise that the storyline is to be continued in another episode."

In 2012, Robert Lloyd of the Los Angeles Times wrote of daily dramas, "Although melodramatically eventful, soap operas such as this also have a luxury of space that makes them seem more naturalistic, indeed, the economics of the form demand long scenes, and conversations that a 22-episodes-per-season weekly series might dispense with in half a dozen lines of dialogue may be drawn out, as here, for pages. You spend more time even with the minor characters, the apparent villains grow less apparently villainous."

Soap opera storylines run concurrently, intersect and lead into further developments. An individual episode of a soap opera will generally switch between several different concurrent narrative threads that may at times interconnect and effect one another or may run entirely independent of each other. Evening soap operas and serials that run for only a part of the year tend to bring things to a dramatic end of season cliffhanger.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) spanning (V.) : to last all through a period of time or to cover the whole of it

(2) defining (Adj.) : decisive ; critically important

(3) melodramatically (Adv.) : in a way that is full of exciting and exteme emotions or events

(4) apparent (Adj.) : that seems to be real/true but may not be

(5) concurrently (Adv.) : at the same time

(6) cliff hanger (N.) : a situation in a story, film/movie, competition, etc. that is very exciting because you cannot guess what will happen next, or you do not find out immediately what happens next

621. A soap opera has the space for it to be more
(1) artistic (2) naturalistic
(3) dramatic (4) tragic

622. The economics of a soap opera form demands for it to have
(1) long scenes (2) luxurious space
(3) melodramatic events (4) promising storylines

623. An individual episode of a soap opera generally switches between
(1) more time spent with minor charaters.
(2) apparent villains that grow less apparent villainous.
(3) successive intersections of events.
(4) different concurrent narrative threads.

624. Soap operas that run for a part of the year usually end in
(1) a cliff (2) an episode
(3) a cliffhanger (4) a sequence

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625. What does the author mean by the open - ended nature of soap operas ?
(1) Each episode ends with a promise that the storyline is to be continued in another episode
(2) Every episode has a different story
(3) Every episode ends abruptly
(4) Consecutive episodes have no connection

PASSAGE–II

Two or three days and nights went by; I reckon I might say they swum by, they slid along so quiet and smooth and lovely. Here is the way we put it in the time. It was a monstrous big river down there – sometimes a mile and a half wide; we ran nights, and laid up and hid daytimes; soon as night was most gone we stopped navigating and tied up – nearly always in the dead water under a towhead; and then cut young cottonwoods and willows, and hid the raft with them. Then we set out the lines. Next we slid into the river and had a swim, so as to freshen up and cool off; then we set down on the sandy bottom where the water was about knee deep and watched the daylight come. Not a sound anywhere – perfectly still – just like the whole world was asleep; only sometimes the bullfrog's cluttering, maybe. The first thing to see, looking away over the water was a kind of dull line – that was the woods on the other side; you couldn't make anything else out; then a pale place in the sky; then more paleness spreading around; then the river softened up, away off, and wasn't black any more, but grey; you could see little dark spots drifting along-ever so far away – trading scows and such things and long black streaks – rafts; sometimes you could hear a sweep creaking or jumbled up voices, it was so still and sounds come so far and by and by you could see a streak on the water which you know by the look of the streak that there's a snag there in a swift current which breaks on it and makes that streak look that way.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) reckon (V.) : to think something/have an opinion about something
(2) monstrous (Adj.) : very large and frightening
(3) navigating (V.) : sailing over/through a sea, river, etc.
(4) towhead (N.) : a sandbar/low-lying alluvial island in a river, especially one with a stand of trees
(5) scows (N.) : a large flat-bottomed boat with square ends, used chiefly for transporting freight
(6) streaks (N.) : a long thin mark/line
(7) snag (N.) : difficulty
(8) moor (N.) : a high open area of land that is not used for farming, especially an area covered with rough grass

626. They stopped navigating
(1) at night (2) at dusk
(3) at daytime (4) at dawn

627. After a swim in the moor they
(1) set down on the sandy bottom where the water was about ankle deep and watched the daylight come.
(2) set down on the sandy bottom where the water was about knee deep and watched the daylight come.
(3) set down on the sandy shore and watched the daylight come.
(4) set down on the sandy bottom and watched the daylight come.

628. In the stillness of the night
(1) sounds come so far
(2) the bullfrogs also were asleep
(3) the whole world was asleep
(4) a sweep creaking or jumbled up voices could be heard

629. The streak on the water looks as it does because
(1) the swift current has broken the streak
(2) the streak has been swept by the swift current to the shore.
(3) of a snag there in the swift current which breaks on it.
(4) the streak has been swept by the swift current.

630. How did the days and nights go by, according to the writer ?
(1) They slid along so quiet and smooth and lovely.
(2) They slid along so smooth and quietly.
(3) They slid along so smooth and soft and quietly.
(4) They slid along so quietly and smooth and softly.

Directions (631-660) : In the following questions, you have brief passages with 5/10 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

PASSAGE-I

As my train was not due to leave for another hour, I had plenty of time to spare. After buying some magazines to read on the journey, I made my way to the luggage office to collect the heavy suitcase I had left there three days before. There were only a few people waiting, and I took out my wallet to find the receipt for my case. The receipt did not seem to be where I had left it. I emptied the contents of the wallet, and the railway tickets, money, scraps of paper, and photographs tumbled out of it; but no matter how hard I searched, the receipt was nowhere to be found.

I explained the situation sorrowfully to the assistant. The man looked at me suspiciously as if to say he had heard this type of story many times and asked me to describe the case. I told him that it was an old, brown looking object no different from the many suitcases I could see on the shelves. The assistant then gave me form and told me to make a list of the contents of the case. If they were correct, he said, I could take the case away. I tried to remember all the articles I had hurriedly packed and wrote them down.

After I had done this, I went to look among the shelves. There were hundreds of cases there and for one dreadful moment, it occurred to me that if someone had picked the receipt up, he could easily have claimed the case already. Fortunately this had not happened, for after a time, I found the case lying on its side high up in the corner. After examining the articles inside, the assistant gave me the case.

I took out my wallet to pay him. I pulled out a ten shilling note and out slipped my 'lost' receipt with it! I could not help blushing. The assistant nodded his head knowingly, as if to say that he had often seen this happen too !!

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SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) suspiciously (Adv.) : in a way that shows you think somebody has done something wrong, illegal/dishonest
(2) dreadful (Adj.) : very bad/unpleasant
(3) flushing (V.) : to become red in the face because you are embarrassed/ashamed

631. The writer had plenty of time to spare because
(1) he had arrived three days before
(2) he had arrived an hour earlier
(3) he had to collect his luggage
(4) he needed to buy magazines

632. The writer needed the receipt
(1) to claim his suitcase
(2) to pay at the luggage office
(3) to prove that he had paid at the luggage office
(4) to prove that he had bought the suitcase

633. The writer felt foolish because
(1) he could not find his receipt
(2) he hadn't really lost his receipt at all
(3) he had to fill in a form
(4) the assistant eyed him suspiciously

634. There weren't _____ people waiting at the luggage office.
(1) very much (2) a great deal of
(3) lots of (4) very many

635. wrote them down means
(1) copied them (2) signed them
(3) made a note of them (4) pointed at them

636. The writer found the receipt
(1) on the high shelf near the cases
(2) among the contents of his suitcase
(3) nestled with the money in his wallet
(4) trapped between the photographs in his wallet

637. The writer took out his wallet the first time to
(1) buy some magazines
(2) look for the receipt
(3) fill out the form given by the assistant
(4) pay the assistant

638. The assistant asked the writer to make a list of the contents to
(1) ascertain his ownership of the case
(2) test his memory
(3) charge him extra money
(4) embarrass the writer

639. I explained the situation sorrowfully to the assistant means
(1) the writer found the situation tragic
(2) he explained the situation to the assistant who was very sorrowful
(3) with great distress the writer explained his unfortunate situation to the assistant
(4) the assistant found the situation tragic

640. In this passage situation means
(1) place (2) event
(3) condition (4) position

PASSAGE II

We all know that Eskimos have 50 different words for 'snow'. Or is it 500? Anyway, an awful lot. It is one of those interesting little facts that says something about the amazing ingenuity of humans. Whereas we see snow, the Eskimos perceive an endlessly varying realm of white textures and possibilities. Except that is not true. Talk to the average Eskimo and you'll find he has about the same number of words for snow as we do. I discovered this when I took a sledge-dog team through the Russian Arctic and asked the locals. And it gets worse: the Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos. They do not even rub their noses together! Hearing this I began wondering what other myths surround the world's far flung places.

Shelters made out of snow are indeed constructed and fashioned from snowy bricks, just as we like to imagine. Except the Eskimo-Inuit rarely lived in them for long periods and disappointingly, the elders that I met had never heard of them. In truth, these are coastal people who traditionally foraged for driftwood, whalebones, stones and turf to construct their camps, saving snow-houses for hunting excursions or migrations.

Chameleons also attract numerous myths. While many of them change colour, this is often less to do with camouflage and more to do with their mood and temperature. A chameleon might, if too cold, turn a darker shade to absorb more heat. Or it might turn a lighter colour to reflect the sun and so cool down. Moreover, chameleons often change colour as a signalling device -some such as the panther chameleon, transform into a vivid orange to scare off predators, while others flash bright colours to attract a mate. The brighter the colour a mate is able to display, the more dominant. Thus the act of standing out can be more important than that of blending in.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) ingenuity (N.) : the ability to invent things/solve problems in clever, new ways
(2) perceive (V.) : see
(3) realm (N.) : an area
(4) foraged (V.) : to search for something
(5) driftwood (N.) : wood that the sea carries up onto land, or that floats on the water
(6) turf (N.) : short grass and the surface layer of soil that is held together by its roots
(7) camouflage (N.) : the way in which an animal's colour/shape matches its surroundings and makes it difficult to see
(8) predators (N.) : an animal that kills and eats other animals
(9) stand out (Phr.V.) : to be easily seen
(10) blend in (Phr. V.) : to match well with something

641. The author was surprised by the fact that
(1) Eskimos have 500 words for 'snow'
(2) the ingenuity of humans
(3) the Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos
(4) the Eskimo-Inuit rub their noses together

642. The author discovered that
(1) igloos are not fashioned from snowy bricks

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(2) only the Eskimo-Inuit elders live in igloos
(3) snow houses are reserved for hunting migrations
(4) the coastal people foraged for fire-wood

643. The changing colour of a chameleon is more to do with
(1) camouflage (2) mood and temperature
(3) transformation (4) protection

644. A chameleon warms itself by
(1) residing in bright areas
(2) turning a darker colour to absorb more heat
(3) matching its colour with the environment
(4) adjusting its body temperature with that of the environment

645. A male chameleon is believed to be more dominant if
(1) he has the colours of the panther
(2) he exhibits vivid orange colour
(3) if he can blend in with the others
(4) if he displays flashing bright colours

PASSAGE III

At low tide he walked over the sands to the headland and round the corner to the little bay facing the open sea. It was inaccessible by boat, because seams of rock jutted out and currents swirled round them treacherously. But you could walk there if you chose one of the lowest ebb tides that receded a very long way. You could not linger on the expedition, for once the tide was on the turn, it came in rapidly. For this reason very few people cared to explore the little bay fresh and unlittered, as it was completely covered by the sea at high tide. The cave inviting, looked mysteriously dark, cool and inviting, and he penetrated to the farthest corner where he discoveredawide crack, rather like a chimney. He peered up and thought he could see a patch of daylight.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) headland (N.) : a narrow piece of high land that sticks out from the coast into the sea
(2) bay (N.) : a part of the sea/a lake, partly surrounded by a wide curve of the land
(3) inaccessible (Adj.) : difficult/impossible to reach/get
(4) treacherously (Adv.) : in a dangerous way
(5) ebb tide (N.) : the period of time when the sea flows away from the land
(6) receded (V.) : to gradually move away
(7) linger (V.) : to continue to exist for longer than expected
(8) expedition (N.) : an organized journey
(9) unlittered (Adj.) : tidy
(10) high tide (N.) : the time when the sea has risen to its highest level
(11) sprightly (Adj.) : in a lively, animated manner

646. According to the writer, the bay could not be reached by boat because
(1) it had numerous number of rocks
(2) there were too many ebbs
(3) it was facing the open sea
(4) there were seams of rock and treacherously swirling currents

647. One could visit the bay
(1) at any time one chose
(2) when there was low tide
(3) on certain occasions
(4) during the evenings

648. It was not possible to linger on the expedition because
(1) the tide turned sprightly
(2) the tide turned at once
(3) the water rose rapidly
(4) the water rushed with great force

649. While passing through the cave, the writer discovered a
(1) large opening
(2) chimney-shaped rock
(3) cool and secluded corner
(4) big crack through which light came in

650. He found the bay fresh and unlittered because
(1) the sea water had receded
(2) he was the first visitor there
(3) the high tide had just washed the litter away
(4) it was not frequented by people

PASSAGE-IV

The world's largest living organism is not the blue whale-which still is the world's largest living animal-but Australia's Great Barrier Reef, one of the country's prime living animals and 'prime tourist attraction. Sadly, size notwithstanding, it is slowly succumbing to the Killer 'white syndrome', a bleaching disease which has invaded 33 of its 48 reefs.

Otherwise brilliantly multicoloured and teeming with a Kaleidoscope of life, the affected reefs have acquired a deathly white pallor, the result of dying tissues. The bleaching of the reef happened following the recording of the warmest ever sea water temperature in the area here. Scientists fear that the naturally gorgeous reef-are endangered and the as yet undiscovered animal and plant species would soon suffer irreplaceable damage. This is only because of the rising of water temperature.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) succumbing (V.) : not to be able to fight an attack
(2) teeming with (Phr. V.) : to be full of people, animals, etc. moving around
(3) Kaleidoscope (N.) : a situation, pattern, etc. containing a lot of different parts that are always changing
(4) pallor (N.) : pale colouring of the face, especially because of illness/fear
(5) endangered (Adj.) : at risk of no longer existing
(6) hues (N.) : shades (colour)

651. Which of the following statements is not true ?
(1) The Great Barrier Reef is not the world's largest living mammal
(2) The Blue whale is dying of 'white syndrome'
(3) The 'white syndrome' is a new bleaching disease
(4) The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest living organism

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652. 33 out of Australia's 48 reefs have succumbed to
(1) the impact of the Blue whale
(2) the impact of tourism
(3) the destructive impact of white syndrome
(4) the bleaching disease affecting the whales

653. The dying reefs acquired a
(1) brilliant and multicolour
(2) kaleidoscopic hues
(3) brilliant blue colour like the whale
(4) sickly white pallor

654. Scientists' main worry is that
(1) there will be a fall in tourism with the reefs gone
(2) the bleaching will make the water warmer
(3) other endangered and undiscovered flora and fauna will also be damaged
(4) future research on 'white syndrome' will stop

655. The meaning of succumbing is
(1) giving way to an underground passage
(2) giving way to something powerful
(3) following order
(4) coming in the way of

PASSAGE- V

The Wright brothers did not have to look far for ideas when building their airplane, they studied birds. The act of copying from nature to address a design problem is not new, but over the last decade the practice has moved from obscure scientific journals to the mainstream. The term 'biomimicry', popularized by American natural-sciences writer Janine Benyus in the late 1990s, refers to innovation that take their inspiration from flora and fauna. Biomimicry advocates argue that with 3.8 billion years of research and development, evolution has already solved many of the challenges humans now encounter. Although we often see nature as something we mine for resources, biomimicry views nature as a mentor. From all around the globe, there are countless instances where natural sources have served as inspiration for inventions that promise to transform every sector of society. One such instance occurred in 1941 when Swiss engineer, George de Mestral was out hunting with his dog one day when he noticed sticky burrs, with their hundreds tiny hooks, had attached themselves to his pants and his dog's fur. These were his inspiration for Velcro.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) obscure (Adj.) : not well-known
(2) burrs (N.) : the seed container of some plants which is covered in very small hooks that stick to clothes/fur

656. The airplane was inspired by
(1) animals (2) plants
(3) birds (4) flies

657. Biomimicry refers to designs that
(1) are inspired by natural things
(2) transformed society
(3) are based on scientific engineering
(4) arise out of man's creativity

658. Biomimicry views the natural world as a
(1) mine for resources (2) mine field of ideas
(3) mentor (4) source of inspiration

659. What has helped solve many of the challenges encountered by man ?
(1) Biomimicry (2) Evolution
(3) Innovation (4) Invention

660. The two instances of biomimicry mentioned in the passage are
(1) flora and fauna (2) birds and burrs
(3) copying and innovating
(4) airplane and Velcro

Directions (661–670) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

The recent change to all-volunteer armed forces in the United States will eventually produce a gradual increase in the proportion of women in the armed forces and in the variety of women's assignments, but probably not the dramatic gains for women that might have been expected. This is so even though the armed forces operate in an ethos of institutional change oriented toward occupational equality and under the federal sanction of equal pay for equal work. The difficulty is that women are unlikely to be trained for any direct combat operations.

A significant portion of the larger society remains uncomfortable as yet with extending equality in this direction. Therefore, for women in the military, the search for equality will still be based on functional equivalence, not identity or even similarity of task. Opportunities seem certain to arise. The growing emphasis on deterrence is bound to offer increasing scope for women to become involved in novel types of noncombat military assignments.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) ethos (N.) : the moral ideas and attitudes that belong to a particular group/society
(2) deterrence (N.) : the fact of somebody less likely to do something
(3) combat (N.) : fighting/a fight, especially during a time of war

661. Which sentence is an incorrect one ?
(1) The recent change to all voluntary armed forces in US will produce a gradual increase in the proportion of women.
(2) The difficulty is that women are likely to be trained for any direct combat operation.
(3) Opportunities seem certain to arise
(4) The difficulty is that women are unlikely to be trained for any direct combat operation

662. A suitable title for the passage might be
(1) Current status of women in US military.
(2) Current status of women in US navy.
(3) Current status of women in US airforce.
(4) Current status of women in US teaching service.

663. According to the passage, despite the United States armed forces' commitment to occupational equality for

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women in the military, certain other factors preclude women

(1) being assigned all of the military tasks that are assigned to men.
(2) drawing assignments from a wider range of assignments than before.
(3) having access to positions of responsibility
(4) receiving equal pay for equal work

664. The passage implies which of the following is a factor conducive to a more equitable representation of women in the United States armed forces than has existed in the past ?
(1) The all-volunteer character of the present armed forces.
(2) The past service records of women who had assignments functionally equivalent to men's assignments.
(3) The level of awareness on the part of the larger society of military issues.
(4) An increased decline in the proportion of deterrence oriented non combat assignments.

665. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(1) present an overview of the different types of assignments available to women.
(2) analyze reforms in the new United States all-volunteer armed forces necessitated by the increasing number of women in the military.
(3) present the new United States all–volunteer armed forces as a model case of equal employment policies in action.
(4) present a reasoned prognosis of the status of women in the new United States all-volunteer armed forces.

666. Which of the following is closest in sense to the word novel used in the passage ?
(1) new (2) prosaic
(3) dull (4) boring

667. It can be inferred from the passage that after the recent change
(1) Some join willingly, some are forced.
(2) Everyone joins the military under compulsion.
(3) Men are forced, women join willingly.
(4) Everyone joins the military willingly.

668. The word 'opportunities' used in the passage may be replaced by all except
(1) openings (2) failures
(3) scope (4) prospects

669. It can be inferred from the passage that
(1) The change to all-volunteer armed forces took place many years ago.
(2) Opportunities for women in military are certain to decline.
(3) The Government sanctions equal pay for equal work.
(4) The society encourages increased participation of women in direct combat.

670. The dramatic gains for women and change in the attitude of a significant portion of the larger society are logically related to each other in as much as the author puts forward the latter as
(1) the major reason for absence of the former.
(2) a public response to achievement of the former.
(3) a reason for some of the former being lost again.
(4) a pre condition for any prospect of achieving the former.

Directions (671–680) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

A small band of biologists share a dream – to find species of sea or land animals hitherto completely unknown or to discover living examples of animals thought to have died out ages ago. Finds made in this century encourage these dreamers, whose field is aptly named cryptozoology–literally, the science of hidden animals.

Size and habitat are often responsible for an animal's having been overlooked. Not surprisingly, a bumblebee-size bat that lives in caves in Thailand eluded detection until 1973. But larger animals in less remote sites have also remained hidden. Herds of a species of peccary supposedly extinct since the last ice age, for instance, were found in Paraguay in 1975.

Native people sometimes offer scientists useful clues. An unusual feather in a local's hat sparked the discovery of a showy African peacock in 1936, and accounts of giant lizards on the Indonesian island of Komodo proved not to be mere myth when naturalist P.A.Ouwens identified four of the creatures captured in 1912. As cryptozoologists follow such leads into little-explored areas, they remain optimistic that it is not too late to uncover sensational surprises.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) hitherto (Adv.) : until now
(2) aptly (Adv.) : in a way that is suitable/appropriate in the circumstances
(3) eluded (V.) : to manage to escape
(4) detection (N.) : the fact of being discovered
(5) peccary (N.) : an animal like a pig (Southern US, Mexico, Central and S. America)
(6) myth (N.) : a story from ancient times ; legend
(7) optimistic (Adj.) : expecting good things to happen

671. Myths refer to _____
(1) love stories.
(2) historical stories.
(3) legends.
(4) traditional stories involving supernatural beings or events.

672. A bumblebee–size bat that lives in caves in Thailand was dicovered in _____
(1) 1973 (2) 1936
(3) 1912 (4) 1975

673. ____ still look forward to discovering sensational surprises.
(1) P.A.Ouwens
(2) The natives
(3) The naturalists
(4) A small band of biologists

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674. Often the cryptozoologists get a lot of leads from _____
(1) native people.
(2) the animal's size and habitat.
(3) myths.
(4) legends.

675. The dream of the cryptozoologist is to find _____.
(1) Species of sea or land animals hitherto completely unknown.
(2) All of the given options.
(3) Living examples of animals thought to have died out ages ago.
(4) Hidden, supposedly extinct animals.

676. Herds of a species of peccary supposedly extinct since the last ice age were discovered in
(1) 1936 (2) 1973
(3) 1912 (4) 1975

677. An unusual feather in a local's hat sparked the discovery of a showy African peacock in _____
(1) 1936 (2) 1973
(3) 1975 (4) 1912

678. Giant lizards on the Indonesian island of Komodo were discovered in _____
(1) 1975 (2) 1936
(3) 1912 (4) 1973

679. It is the _____ of the cryptozoologists that keep their dream alive.
(1) spirit (2) finding
(3) love for adventure (4) curiosity

680. Often ____ responsible for an animal having been overlooked
(1) the uniqueness of the animals themselves is
(2) the resigning nature of the scientists themselves is
(3) size and habitat are
(4) unexplored areas remain

Directions (681–685) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

My lodge is nothing but a dark, tiny hut made of palm fronds, with a bunch of damp branches and a swarm of flies through a hole in the wall of leaves. I see a patch of cleared earth in the rainforest: the stage of Cicinnurus magnificus, the magnificient bird of paradise. The bird's loud call, 'Kyeng, Kyeng' has been ringing since dawn, announcing the male's imminent performance. But his feathered female spectators have not shown yet. Perhaps they are out window-shopping, taking a good look around until they find the most resplendent specimen.

I hear a fluttering and look up. A magnificus is 'enthroned on a branch about 2m above the stage: an iridescent-green breast shield, bright orange-red wings and a lemon-yellow cape with a furry brown collar. The feet and hill are a sparkling sky-blue, which also covers the eyelids and extends down to the neck. He plucks off a few leaves to let in more light and optimize eye-contact with his audience. Finally, he drags the freshly fallen leaves away from catwalk.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) fronds (N.) : a long leaf of some plants/trees → palms, ferns
(2) imminent (Adj.) : likely to happen very soon
(3) resplendent (Adj.) : brightly coloured in an impressive way
(4) enthroned (V.) : to seat on a throne
(5) iridescent (Adj.) : producing a display of lustrous, rainbow like colours
(6) shield (N.) : a thing used for protecting oneself
(7) cape (N.) : a loose outer piece of clothing that has no sleeves, fastens the neck and hangs from the shoulders, like a cloak, but shorter
(8) optimize (V.) : to make something as good as it can be

681. The most resplendent specimen means
(1) bright and colourful (2) beautiful and gentle
(3) appalling and ugly (4) extravagant and gaudy

682. The bird performs for
(1) no one (2) the author
(3) sheer enjoyment (4) female birds

683. An iridescent–green breast shield means
(1) a shield worn by the bird to protect itself.
(2) the bright, colourful feathers of the bird.
(3) a description of the surroundings.
(4) a piece of twig used by the bird in its performance.

684. The cicinnurus magnificus is:
(1) the magnificient bird of paradise.
(2) a patch of cleared earth in the rainforest.
(3) a place where his hut is located.
(4) the stage in the rainforest.

685. The synonym for optimise is
(1) to make best use of (2) to improve vision
(3) to see clearly (4) to enlarge

Directions (686–690) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

One conspicuous question in the modern journals is : How can I develop personality ? Ursula Bloom gives this noteworthy advice to young people : Please do not do as I did, at your age, and waste years copying other people. Of old, to the same question asked by Greek youth, Socrates replied: Know yourself! That was excellent advice; but it did not satisfy, because it did not go far enough.

When Roman youth questioned Marcus Aurelius, he said: Be yourself! To the youth of our atomic age, the psychologist says : Develop yourself! That is the answer to the question; what is personality ? Pesonality is the development of oneself.

686. The development of oneself ____ the question on, what is personality ?
(1) gives an unsatisfactory answer to
(2) does not give a satisfactory answer to
(3) satisfactorily answers
(4) partly answers

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687. Marcus Aurelius preached to the Roman youth of his day to_____
(1) express themselves (2) understand themselves
(3) be themselves (4) know themselves

688. The question on personality development has ____
(1) no definitive answers (2) correct answers
(3) a definitive answer (4) no answers

689. The Greek philosopher Socrates promoted _____
(1) tested–knowledge (2) self–knowledge
(3) referred–knowledge (4) borrowed-knowledge

690. Ursula Bloom propagated that young people should_____.
(1) copy others (2) not copy others
(3) not waste years (4) give advice

Directions (691-720) : In the following questions, you have three passages with 10 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014 (TF No. 482 RN 5)

PASSAGE–I

A pilgrimage is, of course, an expedition to some venerated place or a long and wonderful history of human experience in divine matters, or a personal attraction affecting the soul impels one. This is, I say, its essence. But there is something more than to it than mere objective. I will visit the grave of a saint or a man whom I venerate privately for his virtues or deeds, but on the way I may wish to do something a little difficult to show at what price I hold communion with his resting place and also on the way I will see all I can of men and things, delight in the divine that is hidden in everything. Thus I may go with nothing but my clothes and a stick but I must be open-minded and ready to give multitudinous praise to God.

A pilgrimage ought to be nothing but a nobler kind of travel, in which, according to our age and inclination, we tell our tale. It is a very great error, and unknown before our most recent corruptions that the religous spirit should be so superficial and self-conscious as to dominate our method of action at special times and to be absent at others. It is better occasionally to travel to some beloved place, haunted by our mission, yet falling into every ordinary levity, than to go about a common voyage on a chastened and devout spirit. There is another kind of pilgrimage which some few sad men undertake to ease a burdened mind. These are exempted from the rule and the adventures of the inns and foreign conversations, broaden their world and lighten their minds. The common sort, however, is a separate and human satisfaction of a need, the realisation of imagined horizons and the reaching of a goal.

A pilgrimage however careless, must not be untroublesome. It would be a contradiction of pilgrimage to seek to make the journey short and rapid, merely consuming the mind for nothing, as is our modern habit; for they seem to think nowadays that to remain as near as possible to what one was at starting, and to one's usual rut, is the great good of travel. The spirit of a pilgrimage is to comprehend the whole way, the people, their habits, the hills and clouds. And as to the method of doing this, we may go bicycling or driving but the best way is on foot, where one is a man like any other man, with the sky above one and the road beneath and the world on every side and time to see all.

691. A pilgrimage is not
(1) an expedition to a venerated place
(2) a social journey for entertainment
(3) a personal attraction affecting the soul
(4) a journey to a historical place also known for divine matters

692. During a pilgrimage, one must
(1) carry a lot of clothes
(2) see all one can of men and things
(3) not delight in the divine that is hidden everywhere
(4) fail to give multitudinous thanks to God

693. Pilgrimage ought to be
(1) a nobler kind of travel
(2) an unparticular case of worship
(3) nothing but a nobler kind of travel
(4) a worship of common things

694. The corruption of the religious spirit
(1) occurs at special times
(2) has been occurring for centuries
(3) does not exist
(4) is a recent phenomenon

695. Going on a common voyage on a chastened and devout spirit is worse than going to
(1) an uncommon place with a devout spirit
(2) a beloved place and enjoying oneself
(3) a beloved place with self-consciousness and superficiality
(4) an uncommon place with a corrupted religious spirit

696. Few men undertake pilgrimages because
(1) they crave for adventure
(2) they are overcome by a desire to visit sacred places
(3) their minds are free from care
(4) they have guilty consciences

697. The benefit of a pilgrimage is
(1) it enlarges one's world
(2) it can change one's life
(3) it tortures one's mind
(4) it narrows down topics of conversation

698. The most common reason for undergoing a pilgrimage is to
(1) have rare and special experiences
(2) realize a goal
(3) visit extraordinary places
(4) curb one's instinct

699. A pilgrimage must be
(1) short and rapid
(2) untroublesome
(3) as near as possible to the starting place
(4) different from one's usual rut

700. The best way of travelling is
(1) bicycling (2) driving
(3) walking (4) strolling

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PASSAGE II

Tagore was a man of extraordinary vision and progressive thinking. Spiritualism and rationalism were reconciled in Tagore. He had the visionary power of seeing the future in the seeds of the present events. In his book 'Nationalism', published in 1916. Tagore expressed his concerns about the dangers of religious fanaticism and racism which caused the most destructive wars in the history of the world. He was a seer who foresaw the destructive and dangerous effect of science and technologies on man and nature. Machines, he had predicted, would dominate man and destroy the beauty of nature and fine human qualities. Tagore's prophecies have, to a great extent, come true.

The basic difference between the West and the East was clearly perceived by Tagore. Materialism characterizes the western civilization whereas the east is dominated by spiritualism. Tagore had known and prophesised it. However, he was optimistic of the mutual cultural enrichment through the association between the West and the East. Another important quality of Tagore as a thinker was revealed in his crusade against many superstitious beliefs of the Indians. He spoke out against caste discriminations which divided the Indian society. It required courage, intellectual as well as spiritual, to fight against the age-old customs such as child marriage and casteism. All this was possible because he was a thinker who thought and acted ahead of his own time.

701. Tagore had the visionary power to see the future in
(1) the seeds of the present events
(2) western civilization
(3) literary and social works
(4) his books

702. Tagore expressed his concerns about the dangers, of religious fanaticism and racism in his book
(1) Materialism (2) Nationalism
(3) Racism (4) Casteism

703. Tagore clearly perceived the basic difference between
(1) child marriage and casteism
(2) progressive thinking and spirituality
(3) culture and tradition
(4) the West and the East

704. What was the destructive and dangerous effect that Tagore foresaw on man and nature ?
(1) Effect of science and technologies
(2) Effect of wars in the history of the world
(3) Cultural enrichment
(4) Materialism

705. Which word in the passage means violent enthusiasm in religion?
(1) sentiments (2) spiritualism
(3) fanaticism (4) crusade

706. Which of the following divides the Indian Society ?
(1) Western civilization (2) Intellectual division
(3) Caste discrimination (4) Unprogressive thinking

707. What characterizes western civilization ?
(1) Racism (2) Materialism
(3) Superstitious beliefs (4) Optimism

708. Tagore was optimistic of the mutual cultural _____ through association between East and West.
(1) enrichment (2) thinking
(3) reconciliation (4) expression

709. Tagore's prophecies. have, to a great extent, come _____.
(1) known (2) out
(3) through (4) true

710. Tagore's crusade was against ____.
(1) superstitious beliefs (2) child marriage
(3) age-old customs (4) rationalism

PASSAGE III

In his book about nutritional medicine, Dr. Ray D. Strand points out that our food industry, due to special transportation and storage techniques, has been able to make a wide variety of fruits and vegetables available nationwide throughout the year. The variety is good. But these are made available at a sacrifice. Green harvesting means picking fruits and vegetables before they mature. Shipping food over long distances requires cold storage and other preservation methods, which allow for depletion of vital nutrients. Our food is also highly processed. For example, the refinement process of our flour to create white bread removes more than twenty-three essential nutrients, magnesium being one of the most important. Our food industry then puts about eight of these nutrients back into our bread and calls it "enriched".

711. These days due to _____ a wide variety of fruits and vegetables is available nationwide throughout the year.
(1) cold storage facilities and preservation methods
(2) refinement process
(3) green harvesting
(4) special transportation and storage techniques

712. In the passage, Magnesium is
(1) not an important essential nutrient in flour
(2) one of the important essential nutrients in flour
(3) one of the nutrients that is found in white bread
(4) one of the most important essential nutrients in flour

713. Green harvesting is all about
(1) conserving the environment
(2) picking fruits and vegetables before they mature
(3) highly processed food
(4) making fruits and vegetables available throughout the year

714. Shipping food over long distances allows for
(1) special transportation
(2) special preservation methods
(3) refinement process
(4) depletion of vital nutrients

715. The refinement process of our flour to create white bread removes more than
(1) twenty-six essential nutrients
(2) twenty-two essential nutrients
(3) twenty-three essential nutrients
(4) twenty-eight essential nutrients

716. The author is talking about
(1) the food industry in his own country
(2) the universal food scenario
(3) the food scenario in Europe
(4) the food scenario in developed countries

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717. The wide variety of fruits and vegetables from all over the world throughout the year, according to Dr. Strand,
(1) is a sacrifice of all the nutrients
(2) is good
(3) shows green harvesting at its worst
(4) shows green harvesting at its best

718. Shipping food over long distances requires
(1) constant processing
(2) cold storage and other preservation methods
(3) special transportation and storage techniques
(4) picking fruits and vegetables before they mature

719. In the context of the passage enriched bread indicates putting
(1) magnesium back into the bread
(2) about eight of the important nutrients back into the bread
(3) flour back into the bread
(4) vital nutrients back into the bread

720. By saying food are made available at a sacrifice the author exposes
(1) the depletion of vital nutrients in our food
(2) the price of cold storage and other preservation methods
(3) the lack of nutritional value in our food
(4) All of the above

Directions (721-730) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014 TF No. 022 MH 3)

PASSAGE - I

As I stepped out of the train I felt unusually solitary since I was the only passenger to alight. I was accustomed to arriving in the summer, when holiday - makers throng coastal resorts and this was my first visit when the season was over.My destination was a little village which was eight miles by road. It took only a few minutes for me to come to the foot of the cliff path, When I reached the top I had left all signs of habitation behind me. I was surprised to notice that the sky was already aflame with the sunset. It seemed to be getting dark amazingly quickly. I was at a loss to account for the exceptionally early end of daylight since I did not think I had walked unduly slowly. Then I recollected that on previous visits I had walked in high summer and now it was October.

All at once it was night. The track was grassy and even in daylight showed up hardly at all. I was terrified of hurting over the edge of the cliff to the rocks below. I felt my feet squelching and sticking in something soggy. Then I bumped into a little clump of trees that loomed up in front of me. I climbed up the nearest trunk and managed to find a tolerably comfortable fork to sit on. The waiting was spent by my attempts to identify the little stirrings and noises of animal life that I could hear. I grew colder and colder and managed to sleep only in uneasy fitful starts. At last when the moon came up I was on my again.

721. The writer felt unusually solitary because
(1) he was feeling very lonely without his family.
(2) he was missing the company of other holiday - makers.
(3) his destination was a little village eight miles away.
(4) there was no one to meet him.

722. I left all signs of habitation behind me. This means that he
(1) came to a place where there were very few houses.
(2) was in front of a large collection of cottages.
(3) had come very far from places where people lived.
(4) had just passed a remote village.

723. It became darker than the writer expected because
(1) the nights are shorter in autumn than in summer.
(2) the nights are longer in October than mid summer.
(3) the train arrived later than usual.
(4) he had walked unduly slowly.

724. The writer found it difficult to keep to the path because of
(1) the darkness and narrowness of the path.
(2) poor visibility and grassy track.
(3) the darkness and his slow pace.
(4) poor visibility and dew on grass.

725. When he settled himself on the fork of the tree the writer____
(1) had a sound sleep.
(2) was disturbed by noises of animals.
(3) was too afraid to sleep.
(4) tried to sleep but without much success.

PASSAGE - II

It is sad that in country after country, progress should become synonymous with an assault on nature. We who are a part of nature and dependent on her for every need, speak constantly about 'exploiting' nature. When the highest mountain in the world was climbed in 1953, Jawaharlal Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' which he thought was arrogant. Is it surprising that this lack of consideration and the constant need to prove one's superiority should be projected on to our treatment of our fellowmen ? I remember Edward Thompson, a British writer and a good friend of India, once telling Mr. Gandhi that wildlife was fast disappearing. Remarked Mr. Gandhi : 'It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns !'

On the one hand the rich look askance at our continuing poverty; on the other they warn us against their own methods. We do not wish to impoverish the environment any further and yet we cannot forget the grim poverty of large numbers of people. Area not poverty and need the great polluters ? For instance, unless we are in a position to provide employment and purchasing power for the daily necessities of the tribal people and those who live in and around our jungles, we cannot prevent them from combing the forest for food and livelihood, from poaching and from despoiling the vegetation.

726. At the beginning of the passage, the writer expresses her opinion that in many countries progress is synonymous with
(1) development.
(2) utmost care for nature.
(3) a balanced treatment to nature.
(4) utmost cruelty to nature.

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727. In the passage the term exploiting nature suggests
(1) regretfulness (2) sarcasm
(3) destructive urge of man (4) greed of man

728. Nehru objected to the phrase conquest of Everest since
(1) it carries a war - like connotation.
(2) it sounds pompous and boastful.
(3) it depicts Everest as a victim.
(4) Everest is unconquerable.

729. Gandhi's statement It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns !
(1) 'Refers to wild animals' decerase in the jungle.
(2) Refers to flora and fauna.
(3) Refers to man's selfishness.
(4) Is a satirical comparison of man's callousness to the animals.

730. The writer is of opinion that tribal people can be prevented from combing forest for food
(1) to provide employment
(2) to increase purchasing power
(3) by deterring them from poaching and despoiling vegetation
(4) to provide employment and purchasing power for daily necessities.

Directions (731–760) : In the following questions, you have brief passages with 5/10 questioins following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015
Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

Passage-I

Let us wish nothing that will make the world poorer ; nothing that will bring pain or privation to our fellowmen.

We shall not dwell upon the past unhappiness, which avails us nothing and begets nothing but grief.

We will not compare past and present joys, to the detriment of the present ones.

We will not be discouraged if the way is all uphill, and travelling is slow, so long as we are rising.

We will not make too heroic resolutions, beyond our strength to perform, lest they become but shameful memories.

We will try by words and deeds to show a livelier appreciation of the good that comes our way.

We will strive to cultivate more intelligently the art of giving, and to understand the truth that what we keep we lose, and what we give away remains forever ours.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) privation (N.) : a lack of the basic things that people need for living
(2) dwell upon (Phr.V.) : to think/talk a lot about something, especially something it would be better to forget
(3) avails (V.) : to be helpful/useful to somebody
(4) begets (V.) : to make something happen
(5) detriment (N.) : the act of causing harm/damage
(6) uphill (Adj.) : a struggle that is diffiult to win/takes a lot of effort over a long period of time
(7) lest (Conj.) : in order to prevent something from happening
(8) livelier (Adj.) : full of life and energy ; active and enthusiastic
(9) strive (V.) : to try very hard to achieve something
(10) cultivate (V.) : to develop an attitude, a way of talking/behaving, etc.

731. We must wish for the _____ of our fellow men.
(1) well-being (2) pain
(3) privation (4) riches

732. It will make us _____ if we continue to live in the past.
(1) lonely (2) happy
(3) unhappy (4) nothing

733. We must _____ in the face of steep challenges.
(1) not lose courage even if we make small progress
(2) not lose courage if we make no progress
(3) not lose courage even if we make big progress
(4) lose courage if we make small progress

734. We must learn to be _____ things that comes our way.
(1) thankful for every bad
(2) thankless for every good
(3) thankless for every bad
(4) thankful for every good

735. We must be generous for what we _____ in time.
(1) give loses its value (2) give away remain ours
(3) keep loses its value (4) keep remains

Passage-II

The term 'tsunami' is a Japanese word meaning harbour wave. It is a natural phenomenon consisting of a series of large waves generated when water in a lake or the sea is rapidly displaced in a massive scale. Earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions -all have the potential to generate a tsunami. Early morning on December 26, 2004, a massive earthquake of 9 on the Richter scale off the coast of Sumatra in the Indian Ocean triggered a series of lethal tsunamis. They struck the shores of Indian Ocean nations like Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, India, Bangladesh and the Maldives and created unprecedented devastation. Even the far flung countries like Somalia, Kenya and Tanzania in eastern Africa were not spared. This is the deadliest tsunami in recorded history and is considered the worst natural calamity the earth has ever witnessed. The tsunami fury left trails of death and destruction all around, killing nearly 3,00,000 people and leaving millions homeless and missing. Many people became maimed for life. The death toll was more than 1,70,000 in Indonesia alone, 38,000 in Sri Lanka and nearly 5,000 in Thailand. Most of the dead were locals, but hundreds of vacationing foreigners also perished, mostly in Phuket in Thailand. In India about 19,000 people lost their lives. In some places the waves were as high as fifty to sixty feet. In many places villages were wiped out, boats and vehicles thrown up on trees. An Indian Air Force base in Car Nicobar was completely devastated and 100 airmen were killed. Many parts of South Car Nicobar Island went fully under water. Many coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala also suffered a

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lot. The Tsunami underlines the need for having a global tsunami monitoring system which at present is not there. In countries like Japan, some measures have been taken to reduce the damage caused in the shores by building high tsunami walls in front of coastal areas. While science has conquered nature in many ways, the Tsunami of 2004 proves that nature is supreme in this unequal battle.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) triggered (V.) : to make something happen suddenly
(2) lethal (Adj.) : deadly ; fatal
(3) unprecedented (Adj.) : that has never happened, been done/been known before
(4) devastation (N.) : great destruction/damage, especially over a wide area
(5) calamity (N.) : an event that causes great damage to people's lives, property, etc.
(6) trails (N.) : signs
(7) maimed (V.) : to injure somebody seriously, causing permanent damage to their body
(8) wiped out (Phr.V.) : destroyed completely
(9) underlines (V.) : to emphasize ; stress

736. One of the nations that Tsunami of 2004 struck was
(1) Malaysia (2) Nepal
(3) Bhutan (4) Myanmar

737. The total death toll after the tsunami was
(1) 170000 (2) 300000
(3) 38000 (4) 5000

738. Many parts of _____ submerged under water.
(1) southern tip of Car Nicobar
(2) parts of Andaman and Nicobar Island
(3) coastal parts of Kerala
(4) coastal part of Andhra Pradesh

739. The Tsunami emphasized the
(1) need to build tsunami monitoring systems
(2) need to build high walls in coastal areas
(3) generosity of the people
(4) supremacy of nature

740. The meaning of tsunami
(1) mud landslides (2) massive waves
(3) harbour waves (4) volcanic eruption

Passage-III

According to Ray D. Strand, a specialist in nutritional and preventive medicine, not all fats are bad. In fact an essential fat is just that - essential to the body. The body cannot manufacture these fats and therefore must get them from food. The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell membranes as well as certain hormones called prostaglandins. The two most important essential fatty acids are omega - 3 fatty acids, called alpha-linoleic acid, and omega-6 fatty acids, called just linoleic acid. Our bodies turn omega-3 fatty acids into prostaglandins that are primarily anti-inflammatories. Omega-6 fatty acids become prostaglandins that are primarily inflammatories. The generally accepted optimal ratio of dietary intake of omega-6 fatty acids and omega-3 fatty acids is 4:1. The imbalance in the consumption of these essential fatty acids is the main reason for the imbalance in our body's production of these hormones. That is why many individuals in the industrialised world need to take flaxseed oil and fish oil in supplementation in an attempt to bring these back into balance.

741. An essential fat is
(1) necessary for the body.
(2) manufactured in the body.
(3) produces healthy cell membrane.
(4) completely harmless.

742. The two most important essential fatty acids are
(1) omega-5 fatty acids and omega-6 fatty acids.
(2) omega-6 fatty acids and omega-8 fatty acids.
(3) omega-3 fatty acids and omega-6 fatty acids.
(4) omega-2 fatty acids and omega-4 fatty acids.

743. The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell membranes as well as certain hormones called
(1) prostaglandins (2) inflammatories
(3) linoleic (4) alpha-linoleic

744. Omega-3 fatty acids are called
(1) linolenic acid (2) alpha-linolenic acid
(3) linoleic acid (4) alpha-linoleic acid

745. Omega-6 fatty acids are called
(1) linoleic acid (2) alpha-linoleic acid
(3) linolenic acid (4) alpha-linolenic acid

746. The generally accepted optimal ratio of dietary intake of omega-6 fatty acids and omega-3 fatty acids is
(1) 5 : 1 (2) 4 : 1
(3) 1 : 1 (4) 2 : 1

747. The imbalance in the consumption of these essential fatty acids is the main reason for
(1) the imbalance in our body's production of the healthy cell membranes.
(2) the balance in our body's production of these hormones.
(3) the balance in our body's production of the healthy cell membranes.
(4) the imbalance in our body's production of these hormones.

748. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage ?
(1) All fats are bad.
(2) The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell membranes as well as prostaglandins.
(3) The generally accepted optimal ratio of dietary intake of omega-6 fatty acids and omega-3 fatty acids is 5 : 1.
(4) Many individuals in the industrialized world need not take flaxseed oil and fish oil in supplementation in an attempt to bring these back into balance.

749. Our bodies turn omega-3 fatty acids into prostaglandins that are primarily
(1) flammable (2) uninflammable
(3) anti-inflammatories (4) inflammatories

750. Omega-6 fatty acids become prostaglandins that are primarily
(1) nonflammable (2) inflammatories
(3) uninflammable (4) anti-inflammatories

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Passage-IV

Manuel and the little boy stood in the gateway to watch her go. She did not even turn to wave them farewell.

But when she had ridden about a mile, she left the wild road and took a small trail to the right, that led into another valley, over steep places and past great trees, and through another deserted mining settlement. It was September, the water was running freely in the little stream that had fed the now-abandoned mine. She got down to drink, and let the horse drink too.

She saw natives coming through the trees, away up the slope. They had seen her, and were watching her closely. She watched in turn. The three people, two women and a youth, were making a wide detour, so as not to come too close to her. She did not care. Mounting, she trotted ahead up the silent valley, beyond the silver-works, beyond any trace of mining. There was still a rough trail that led over rocks and loose stones into the valley beyond. This trail she had already ridden, with her husband. Beyond that she knew she must go south.

Curiously she was not afraid, although it was a frightening country, the silent, fatal-seeming mountain slopes, the occasional distant, suspicious, elusive natives among the trees, the great carrion birds occasionally hovering, like great flies, in the distance, over some carrion of some ranch-house or some group of huts.

As she climbed, the trees shrank and the trail ran through a thorny scrub, that was trailed over with blue convolvulus and an occasional pink creeper. Then these flowers lapsed. She was nearing the pine trees.

She was over the crest, and before her another silent void, greenclad valley. It was past midday. Her horse turned to a little runlet of water, so she got down to eat her midday meal. She sat in silence looking at the motionless, unliving valley, and at the sharp-peaked hills, rising higher to rock and pine trees, southwards. She rested two hours in the heat of the day, while the horse cropped around her.

Curious that she was neither afraid nor lonely. Indeed, the loneliness was like a drink of cold water to one who is very thirsty. And a strange elation sustained her from within.

She travelled on, and camped at night in a valley beside a stream, deep among the bashes. She had seen cattle and had crossed several trails. There must be a ranch not far off. She heard the strange wailing shriek of a mountain-lion, and the answer of dogs. But she sat by her small camp-fire in a secret hollow place and was not really afraid. She was buoyed up always by the curious, bubbling elation within her.

It was very cold before dawn. She lay wrapped in her blanket looking at the stars, listening to her horse shivering, and feeling like a woman who has died and passed beyond. She was not sure that she had not heard, during the night, a great crash at the centre of herself, which was the crash of her own death. Or else it was a crash at the centre of the earth, and meant something big and mysterious.

With the first peep of light she got up, numb with cold, and made a fire. She ate hastily, gave her horse some pieces of oil seed cake, and set off again. She avoided any meeting-and since she met nobody, it was evident that she in turn was avoided. She came at last in sight of the village of Cuchitee, with its black houses with their reddish roofs, a somber, dreary little cluster below another silent, long-abandoned mine. And beyond, a long, great mountain-side, rising up green and light to the darker, shaggier green of pine trees.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) trail (N.) : a path through the countryside
(2) deserted (Adj.) : abandoned
(3) detour (N.) : a longer route that you take in order to avoid a problem / to visit a place
(4) mounting (V.) : to get on a bicycle, horse, etc. in order to ride it
(5) trotted (V.) : to ride a horse (faster than a walk but slow)
(6) elusive (Adj.) : difficult to find, define / achieve
(7) carrion (N.) : the decaying flesh of dead animals
(8) carrion birds (crows) (N.) : a type of medium-sized crows
(9) hovering (V.) : to stay in the air in one place
(10) ranch-house (N.) : a house built in a large farm
(11) scrub (N.) : small bushes and trees
(12) convolvulus (N.) : a creeper (plant)
(13) lapsed (V.) : to gradually become weaker / come to an end
(14) crest (N.) : the top part of a hill / wave
(15) void (N.) : a large empty space
(16) runlet (N.) : a rivulet (a small river)
(17) elation (N.) : a feeling of great happiness and excitement
(18) buoyed up (Phr.V.) : to make somebody feel cheerful / confident
(19) shaggier (Adj.) : more untidy

751. She left the wild road and took a small trail to the right..... The word trail here means
(1) an opening (2) a clearing
(3) a street (4) a path

752. What kind of a terrain was she passing through ?
(1) A small town (2) A lonely area
(3) A plain village (4) A thickly populated place

753. She did not care. This means
(1) She stared back defiantly.
(2) She was scared.
(3) She was indifferent.
(4) She was trying to avoid their gaze.

754. Mounting, she trotted ahead up the silent valley ..... Mounting here means
(1) walking on foot (2) getting down
(3) galloping (4) getting on the horse

755. The fact that she was not afraid conveys that
(1) the natives were very friendly to her.
(2) she was too detached and strong to be overcome with fear.
(3) she was a woman of values.
(4) the animals could not frighten her.

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756. She was over the crest, and before her another silent void, greenclad valley expresses
(1) that she was on her way to her destination.
(2) her fascination for the scenic beauty.
(3) the fact that she had lost her way.
(4) her desire to put an end to her life.

757. Which expression tells us that she relished her loneliness ?
(1) Cold water that had the effect of quenching her thirst.
(2) Cold water which made her more thirsty.
(3) She found it difficult to swallow the cold water.
(4) It was like a splash of cold water.

758. The only thing that made her oblivious of her surroundings was the fact that
(1) she was depressed.
(2) she was exhausted.
(3) she had got what she wanted.
(4) her spirits were uplifted.

759. The expression and feeling like a woman who has died and passed beyond means
(1) her body was paralysed
(2) something within her had died
(3) she was completely lost
(4) she died in her sleep

760. By the end of the passage, do you think the woman kept journeying in the forest ?
(1) She needed to stop there.
(2) She had no idea where she was going.
(3) She had sighted a settlement.
(4) She had strayed away from her path.

Directions (761–765) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

Research is a detailed study of a subject undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. It is used to establish or confirm facts, reaffirm the results of previous work, solve new or existing problems, or develop new theories. To test the validity of instruments, procedures, or experiments, research may replicate elements of prior projects, or the project as a whole. The primary purposes of basic research are documentation, discovery, interpretation, or the research and development of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge. There are several forms of research: scientific, humanities, artistic, economic, social, business, marketing, etc.

Academic publishing describes system that is necessary in order for academic scholars to review the work and make it available for a wider audience. Most academic work is published in book form. There is also a large body of research that exists in either a thesis or dissertation form. Many researchers spent their time applying for grants for research funds. These grants are necessary not only for researchers to carry out their research, but also as a source of merit.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) replicate (V.) : to copy something exactly
(2) thesis (N.) : a long piece of writing completed by a student as part of a university degree, based on their own research
(3) dissertation (N.) : a long piece of writing on a particular subject, especially one written for a university degree

761. What is research ?
(1) Research is the destruction of previous works
(2) Research is the attempt to limit the growth of knowledge.
(3) Research is a process having no practical use.
(4) Research is the creation of new forms of knowledge.

762. How many kinds of research are there ?
(1) There are different kinds of reasearch.
(2) There is only one kind of research.
(3) There are two different kinds of research.
(4) There are seven different kinds of research.

763. Select the answer which best reflects the view expressed in the passage.
(1) Researchers never apply for grants.
(2) Grants are not based on merit
(3) Documentation is important in research
(4) Research can thrive without grants.

764. Choose the most appropriate answer from this passage.
(1) Academic publishing is meant only for professionals.
(2) Academic publishing is meant to benefit the general public.
(3) Academic publishing is meant only for academicians.
(4) Academic publishing is meant only for experts.

765. Why is research conducted ?
(1) Research is conducted in order to verify information.
(2) Research is conducted in order to minimize the result of previous works.
(3) Research is conducted in order to develop new problems.
(4) Research is conducted in order to destroy facts.

Directions (766–770) : In the following five questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 IInd Sitting)

A library is an organized collection of sources of information and similar resources, made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. It provides physical or digital access to material, and may be a physical building or room, or a virtual space, or both. A library's collection can include books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, films, maps, e-books and other formats. Libraries range in size from a few shelves of books to several million items.

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A library is organized for use and is maintained by a public body, an institution, a corporation, or a private individual. Public and institutional collections and services may be intended for use by people who choose not to or cannot afford to purchase an extensive collection themselves, who need material no individual can reasonably be expected to have, or who require professional assistance with their research. In addition to providing materials, libraries also provide the services of librarians who are experts at finding and organizing information and at interpreting information needs. Libraries often provide quiet areas for studying, and they also offer common areas to facilitate group study and collaboration. Libraries are extending services beyond the physical walls of a building by providing material accessible by electronic means.

766. In the passage a library has been defined as ___ .
(1) a place where borrowing is not allowed
(2) a place where accessibility is possible
(3) a highly flexible place
(4) a highly restricted area

767. Who maintains a library ?
(1) Any governmental agency
(2) A rich business family only
(3) A public body, an institution, a corporation or an individual
(4) Only educational institutions

768. In terms of ownership who can afford a library ?
(1) Any one
(2) Only a corporation
(3) Only institutions
(4) Only a public body

769. Libraries range in size from
(1) a few books to several million books
(2) one room to several acres of land
(3) a few shelves of books to several million items
(4) one room to a great hall

770. What is the present status and function of libraries ?
(1) Libraries are confinements.
(2) They have become redundant.
(3) There is privacy in a library.
(4) There is no privacy in a library.

Directions (771-780) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

PASSAGE-I

The instinctive, natural way to express anger is to respond aggressively. Anger is a natural, adaptive response to threats; it inspires powerful, often aggressive, feelings and behaviours, which allow us to fight and to defend ourselves when we are attacked. On the other hand, we can't physically lash out at every person or object that irritates or annoys us; laws, social norms and common sense place limits on how far our anger can take us. People use a variety of both conscious and unconscious processes to deal with their angry feelings. The three main approaches are expressing, suppressing and calming. Expressing your angry feelings in an assertive - not aggressive - manner is the healthiest way to express anger. Being assertive doesn't mean being pushy or demanding; it means being respectful of yourself and others. Anger can be suppressed and then converted or redirected. This happens when you hold in your anger, stop thinking about it and focus on something positive.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) instinctive (Adj.) : unthinking
(2) aggressively (Adv.) : in a way that is angry and threatening ; in a way that shows force and determination in order to succeed
(3) adaptive (Adj.) : concerned with changing
(4) lash out (Phr. V.) : to suddenly try to hit somebody / something ; to criticize somebody in an angry way
(5) suppressing (V.) : control and refrain from showing (emotions, desires, behaviour)
(6) assertive (Adj.) : expressing opinions / desires strongly and with confidence, so that people may take notice

771. What does the author mean by being assertive ?
(1) Being calm (2) Being pushy
(3) Being demanding (4) Being respectful

772. How, according to the author, can one suppress anger ?
(1) By redirecting anger.
(2) By holding one's anger.
(3) By thinking about one's anger.
(4) By converting anger.

773. How does a person naturally express anger ?
(1) By adapting strong behaviour.
(2) By inspiring powerful feelings.
(3) By responding aggressively.
(4) By defending oneself.

774. Which one of the following places limits on how far we can take our anger ?
(1) Law (2) Behaviour
(3) Feelings (4) Instinct

775. According to the author, how should people deal with their anger ?
(1) Expressing unconsciously
(2) Express it assertively
(3) Express it aggressively
(4) Expressing consciously

PASSAGE-II

The crowd surged forward through the narrow streets of Paris. There was a clatter of shutters being closed hastily by trembling hands–the citizens of Paris knew that once the fury of the people was excited there was no telling what they might do. They came to an old house which had a workshop on the ground floor. A head popped out of the door to see what it was all about "Get him! Get Thimonier! Smash his devilish machines!" yelled the crowd.

They found the workshop without its owner. M. Thimonier had escaped by the back door. Now the fury of the demonstrators turned against the machines that were stand-

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ing in the shop, ready to be delivered to buyers. They were systematically broken up and destroyed – dozens of them. Only when the last wheel and spindle had been trampled under foot did the infuriated crowd recover their senses.

"That is the end of M'Sieur Thimonier and his sewing machines," they said to one another and went home satisfied. Perhaps now they would find work, for they were all unemployed tailors and seamstresses who believed that their livelihood was threatened by that new invention.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) surge (V.) : to move quickly and with force in a particular direction
(2) pop out (Phr. (V.) : come out/appear suddenly
(3) trample (V.) : to step heavily on somebody/something
(4) infuriated (Adj.) : marked by extreme anger
(5) seamstress (N.) : a woman who can sew and make clothes/whose job is sewing and making clothes
(6) livelihood (N.) : a means of earning money in order to live

776. The people thought that
(1) they would be deprived of their livelihood.
(2) their lives were in danger.
(3) Thimonier was mad.
(4) t he sewing machine was dangerous.

777. Shutters were being closed because the shopkeepers
(1) wanted to support the crowd.
(2) wanted to attack the crowd.
(3) wanted to protect Thimonier.
(4) feared their shops would be destroyed.

778. The passage throws light on
(1) how dangerous an invention can be.
(2) why inventions should be avoided.
(3) how a well-meant invention can be misunderstood.
(4) what mischief an inventor can do to ordinary people.

779. The crowd was protesting against
(1) Thimonier for keeping the invention a secret.
(2) the closings of workshops.
(3) the misdoings of Thimonier.
(4) the newly invented sewing machine.

780. The aim of the crowd was to
(1) destroy the sewing machines
(2) kill Thimonier
(3) drive Thimonier away
(4) humiliate Thimonier

Directions (781–785) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern. There is a growing realization that though India has enough food to feed its masses two square meals a day, the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country.

Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured, more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive - it is one of the largest such systems in the world- it hasn't reached the rural poor and the remote places. It remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. Also, considering the large foodgrain production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target-group oriented. By making PDS taiget-group oriented, not only the poorest and the neediest would be reached without additional cost but we can also reduce the overall costs incurred.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

vital (Adj.) : urgently needed ; absolutely necessary
Starvation (N.): the state of suffering and death caused by having no food
haunt (V.) : to continue to cause problems for somebody for a long time
access (N.) : the oppurtunity/right to use something
migrants (N.) : a person who moves from one region/country to another
deficiencies (N.) : lack of an adequate quantity
streamlined (V.) : to make a system, an organisation, etc. work better
dismal (Adj) : causing/showing sadness

781. Which of the following is true of public distribution system?
(1) It has remained effective only in the cities.
(2) It is unique in the world because of its effectiveness
(3) It has reached the remotest corner of the country.
(4) It has improved its effectivenes over the years.

782. The full form of PDS is
(1) Private distribution system
(2) Partial distribution system
(3) Public distribution system
(4) Party distribution system

783. What according to the passage, would be the rationale of making the PDS target-group oriented?
(1) It will remove poverty.
(2) It will motivate the target-group population to work more.

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(3) It will give food to the poorest section without additional cost.
(4) It will abolish the imbalance of urban and rural sectors.

784. The public distribution system, which provides food at _____ is a subject of vital concern.
(1) low prices
(2) high prices
(3) as per capita income
(4) fair prices

785. What should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective?
(1) To reduce administrative cost.
(2) To decrease the allotment of food grains.
(3) To make it target-group oriented.
(4) To increase the amount of foodgrain per ration card.

Directions (786 – 790) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

The desert floras shame us with their cheerful adaptations to the seasonal limitations. Their whole duty is to flower and fruit, and they do it hardly, or with tropical luxuriance, as the rain admits. It is recorded in the report of the Death Valley expedition that after a year of abundant rains, on the Colorado desert was found a specimen of Amaranthus ten feet high. A year later the same species in the same place matured in the drought at four inches. Seldom does the desert herb attain the full stature of the type. Extreme aridity and extreme altitude have the same dwarfing effect, so that we find in the high Sierras and in Death Valley related species in miniature that reach a comely growth in mean temperatures. Very fertile are the desert plants in expedients to prevent evaporation, turning their foliage edgewise toward the sun, growing silky hairs, exuding thick gum. The wind, which has a long sweep, harries and helps them. It rolls up dunes about the stocky stems, encompassing and protective, and above the dunes, which may be, as with the mesquite, three times as high as a man, the blossoming twigs flourish and bear fruit.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

drought (N.) : a shortage of rainfall
stature (N.) : the distance from head to foot (in a standing position)
aridity (N.) : a deficieny of moisture
comely (Adj.) : suitable ; proper
expedients (N.) : necessary for a particular purpose
foliage (N.) : leaves and branches together
exuding (V.) : release a liquid in small quantities
dunes (N.) : a ridge of sand created by the wind (found in deserts or near lakes and oceans)
encompassing (Adj.) : closely encirding
mesquite (N.) : a floral plant found in a desert

786. What lesson do the desert floras have to teach us ?
(1) how to live a long time
(2) how to adapt to limitations
(3) how to grow with grace.
(4) how to grow in dry places.

787. How does the wind keep the desert floras to grow?
(1) by blowing the heat away
(2) by rolling up protective sand dunes.
(3) by blowing gently
(4) by blowing the clouds away

788. The desert plants face the danger of _____ from extreme aridity and extreme altitude.
(1) early death (2) loss of reproduction
(3) painful growth (4) dwarfism

789. The mesquite is a _____.
(1) a tribe of people (2) a type of desert animal
(3) a sand dune (4) a desert flora

790. What stops the desert floras performing their duty well ?
(1) the desert sand
(2) the rain
(3) the people who pluck them
(4) the sesert animals

Directions (791–795) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

True, it is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and properties of law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage and to protect the rights of communities and castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not confict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will obeys these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well being of others.

But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his action. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a state is in the hands of a Minister, who is responsible to the state Assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) law-abiding (Adjective) : obeying and respecting the law : dkuu dk ikcn
(2) so long as (Id.) : provided that: I will give you the book so long as you return it.
(3) restrained (Verb) : to stop oneself from doing something that one would like to do

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791. Which of the following statements is not implied in the passage ?
(1) The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones.
(2) Law protects those who respect it
(3) Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and uncoditionally.
(4) A criminal is deterred from committing crimes only for fear of the law

792. The expression customs and ceremonies means :
(1) fairs and festivals
(2) supersitions and formalities
(3) habits and traditions
(4) usual practices and religious rites

793. "They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage" means that the law :
(1) helps in recovering the stolen property of the citizens.
(2) safeguards people's possessions against being stolen or lost.
(3) initiates process against offenders of law.
(4) assists the citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed.

794. Which one of the following statement is implied in the passage ?
(1) Criminals, who flout the law, are seledom brought to book
(2) The police check the citizens, whether they are good or bad, from violating the law.
(3) The police hardly succeed in converting bad citizens into good ones.
(4) Peaceful citizens seldom violate the law

795. According to the writer, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police ?
(1) To protect the privileges of all citizens.
(2) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.
(3) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.
(4) To check violent activities of citizens.

Directions (796-800) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

Journalists argue over functions of a newspaper. I feel that a provincial paper's purpose is not only to present and project the news objetively and imaginatively, but to help its readers to express themselves more effectively, canalizing their aspirations, making more articulate their demands. A newspaper should reflect the community it serves - warts and all. When the mirror is held to society it reveals neglect, injustice, ignorance or complacency. It should help to eradicate them. It would be pretentious to think that a newspaper can change the course of world affairs - but at the local limit it can exert influence, it can probe, it can help get things done. The individual's voice must not be stifled. Instead, the readers should be encouraged to express their opinions, fears, hopes, and their grievances on this platform.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) provincial (Adjective.) : local ; connected with a particular area
(2) canalizing (Verb.) : give a certain direction to ; channelizing
(3) aspirations (Noun.) : a cherished desire
(4) articualate (Verb.) : to pronounce clearly and distinctly
(5) warts and all (Idiom) : including all the bad or unpleasant features of something
(6) pretentious (Adjective.) : trying to be something that you are not, in order to impress
(7) probe (Verb.) : investigate
(8) stifled (Verb.) : suppressed
(9) grievances (Noun.) : something that you think is unfair and that you complain / protest about

796. How can a newspaper influence local affairs ?
(1) By focusing on world affairs.
(2) By influencing public opinion through half truths.
(3) By encouraging the readers to accept their grievances.
(4) By probing into the ills of society and rallying support for change.

797. How can the readers air their grievances ?
(1) By writing to journalists.
(2) By supporting the local newspaper
(3) By writing to their local newspaper
(4) By being complacent

798. In this passage the writer highlights the fact that
(1) Journalists differ in their opinion on the function of a newspaper
(2) A newspaper should reflect the community it serves.
(3) A newspaper should only concentrate on local affairs.
(4) Newspaper can eradicate injustice.

799. The expression warts and all in the passage means
(1) hopes and fears
(2) with no attempt to conceal blemishes and inadequacies
(3) the community's problems
(4) the reader's grievances

800. What is the main purpose of a newspaper ?
(1) Encourage the readers to be pretentious.
(2) Project news objectively and imaginatively.
(3) To present facts in a bluntway
(4) Exert influence on the individuals.

Directions (801–805) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(IInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

In September 2011, *Hindustan Times* did a study in Delhi and reported that the number of malaria (and den-

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gue) cases at the time were actually thrice as many as revealed by the city authorities. Earlier, in Mumbai, a municipal claim that 145 people died due to malaria in 2010 was exposed a lie after Praja, a city NGO, extracted figures from the municipality itself.

Following an RTI petition, Praja revealed 1190 deaths. This seems to be a habit. A paper in the leading UK medical journal *The Lancet*, published following nationwide interviews undertaken by an international team, reveals that the number of malarial deaths all over India every year may be as high as 205,000, which is many times the World Health Organization's figure of about 15,000, of the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme's figure of just around 1000.

While the *Lancet* paper has been disputed, it is clear that there must be gross under-reporting of malarial deaths. Wouldn't that be one of the big reasons why malaria, which is easily cured if properly treated after timely diagnosis, continues to kill so many Indians ?

801. One of the big reasons for malarial death is
(1) lack of proper treatment
(2) under-reporting of malarial deaths
(3) untimely diagnosis
(4) over-reporting of malarial deaths

802. The Lancet is a
(1) newspaper (2) medical book
(3) magazine (4) journal

803. What is the habit mentioned in the passage?
(1) Exposing the authority's incompetence
(2) Hiding the real figures of malaria cases
(3) Filing RTIs
(4) Conducting studies and surveys in towns and cities

804. The findings of *The Lancet* were published after
(1) the international team left India
(2) international reviews of the findings were done
(3) proper verifications of the findings were done
(4) nationwide interviews were carried out

805. The *Hindustan Times* found that the number of malaria cases in 2011 was
(1) twice than the numbers revealed by the authorities
(2) three times the numbers revealed by the authorities
(3) half the numbers revealed by the authorities
(4) exactly as the numbers revealed by the authorities

Directions (806–810) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

The capitalist system does not foster healthy relations among human beings. A few people own all the means of production and others have to sell their labour under conditions imposed upon them. The emphasis of capitalism being on the supreme importance of material wealth, the intensity of its appeal is to the acquisitive tendency. It promotes worship of economic power with little regard to the means employed for its acquisition and the end that it serves. By its exploitation of human beings to the limits of endurance its concentration is on the largest profit rather than maximum production. Thus the division of human society is done on the basis of profit motive. All this is injurious to human dignity. And when the harrowed poor turn to the founders of religion for succour, they rather offer a subtle defense for the established order. They promise future happiness for present suffering. They conjure up visions of paradise to soothe the suffering majority and censure the revolt of the tortured men. The system imposes injustice, the religion justifies it.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) foster (V.) : promote the growth of
(2) imposed (V.) : to force somebody / something to have to deal with something that is difficult / unpleasant
(3) intensity (N.) : high level / degree
(4) acquisitive (Adj.) : eager to acquire and possess things (possessions / ideas)
(5) endurance (N.) : the power to withstand hardship / stress
(6) harrowed (Adj.) : looking as if you have suffered
(7) succour (N.) : assistance in time of difficulty
(8) subtle (Adj.) : not very noticeable
(9) conjure up (Phr. V.) : to make something appear as a picture in your mind
(10) paradise (N.) : heaven
(11) censure (V.) : rebuke (make fun) formally
(12) dehumanising (V.) : to make somebody lose his human qualities such as kindness, pity, etc.
(13) alleviate (V.) : make lesser / easier
(14) seek (V) : try to get / reach locate / discover
(15) redress (N.) : compensation
(16) perpetuate (V.) : cause to continue / prevail

806. In a capitalist system
(1) means which lead to exploitation are strictly prohibited
(2) the means justify the ends
(3) the means endorsed by religion are strictly followed
(4) the ends justify the means

807. Capitalism divides society into the two categories of
(1) religions and irreligious people
(2) working and non–working people
(3) buyers and sellers
(4) exploiters and exploited people

808. The passage indicates that the capitalist system is
(1) dehumanising (2) ambitious
(3) fair (4) prosperous

809. In a capitalist system of society each man wishes
(1) to soothe the sufferings of other
(2) to have visions of paradise
(3) to acquire maximum wealth
(4) to produce maximum wealth

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810. The established order is supported by religion to
(1) alleviate the suffering of the poor in the capitalist system
(2) help the tortured men to seek redress
(3) balance the suffering of the poor with hopes of future reward
(4) perpetuate the injustice imposed by the capitalist system

Directions (811–815) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

Biogas is a mixture of methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen and hydrogen sulphide, the major constituent being methane. Biogas is produced by anaerobic degradation of animal wastes (sometimes plant wastes) in the presence of water. Anaerobic degradation means break–down of organic matter by bacteria in the absence of oxygen. Biogas is a non-polluting, clean and low cost fuel which is very useful for rural areas where a lot of animal waste and agricultural waste are available. India has the largest cattle population in the world (240 million) and has tremendous potential for biogas production. From cattle dung alone, we can produce biogas of a magnitude of 22,500 mm^3 annually. Air-tight digestion/degradation of animal waste is safe as it eliminates health hazards which normally occur in case of direct use of dung due to direct exposure to faecal pathogens and parasites.

811. What is Biogas ?
(1) A mixture of methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen and hydrogen sulphide.
(2) Fermentation of alcohols.
(3) A synthetic gas by catalytic conversion of methane.
(4) The smoke that contains impurities like sulphur.

812. Why is biogas useful ?
(1) It is very easy to use.
(2) It is non-polluting, clean and low cost fuel.
(3) It can be easily obtained from plants and animals.
(4) It is abundant.

813. How is biogas produced ?
(1) By anaerobic degradation of animal wastes.
(2) By fertilizers containing bacterial biomass.
(3) By burning of waste products.
(4) By direct supply of gas from the plants.

814. During the process of degradation of matter by bacteria, what is necessary ?
(1) Both oxygen and water.
(2) Presence of oxygen and absence of water.
(3) Both oxygen and water are not required.
(4) The presence of water and absence of oxygen.

815. Why is India considered as a country that has tremendous potential for biogas production ?
(1) None of the above.
(2) It has been promoting the biogas programme.
(3) It has many Gobargas plants.
(4) It has the largest cattle population.

Directions (816–820) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

Both borrowers and lenders in the sub-prime mortgage market are wishing they had listened to the old sayings : neither a borrower nor a lender be. Last year people with poor credit ratings borrowed $ 605 billion in mortgages, a figure that is about 20% of the home-loan market. It includes people who cannot afford to meet the mortgage payments on expensive home they have bought, and low-income buyers. In some cases, the latter could not even meet the first payment. Lenders include banks like HSBC, which may have lost almost $ 7 billion. Both sides can be blamed. Lenders, after the 2-3 percentage point premium they could charge, offered loans, known as 'liar loans', with no down payments and without any income verification of people with bad credit histories. They believed that rising house prices would cover them in the event of default. Borrowers ignored the fact that interest rates would rise after an initial period. One result is that 'default rates on these sub-prime mortgages reached 14% last year-a record. The problems in this market also threaten to spread to the rest of the mortgage market, which would reduce the flow of credit available to the shrinking numbers of consumers still interested in buying property. So, the housing market will remain weak; borrowers with weak credit histories will find the credit window closed; people with adjustable-rate mortgages will have to spend less so they can meet their increased payments; tighter lending standards and falling home prices will reduce consumer's ability to tap the equity in their homes. But as long as the labour market remains strong, which it has done despite job losses in housing-related industries, and as long as real incomes continue to go up, consumers might complain, but they are unlikely to go on a buyers' strike on a scale that will make this slowdown become a recession. Therefore, we should not be too worried, but, at the same time, we should be a bit cautious and watch closely how things develop.

816. Borrowers have been caught out because
(1) house prices have risen.
(2) they wanted more than they could afford.
(3) interest rates rose after a while.
(4) they lied when applying for the loan.

817. Who is of the opinion that rising house prices would cover them in the event of a default ?
(1) lenders (2) borrowers
(3) capitalists (4) both borrowers and lenders

818. According to the text, people with adjustable-rate mortgages
(1) will have to economize.
(2) have weak credit histories.

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(3) will get credit whatsoever.
(4) will not be able to get credit

819. In the above passage, the writer is
(1) not at all worried about the housing market.
(2) advising against buying a house.
(3) advising people to proceed with care while investing in the housing market.
(4) very worried about the housing market.

820. The housing market problems
(1) are going to be resolved soon.
(2) could easily tip the country into recession.
(3) will reduce the flow of credit available to consumers.
(4) will not cause any problems for buyers.

Directions (821 – 825) : In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

Leela has been working in my office for many years. She sweeps, dusts and mops. She does her work quietly and takes on any extra work without any complaints. Since she was always so quiet and 1 was usually very busy. 1 did not know much about her personal life, apart from the fact that her husband had deserted her and she was bringing up three daughters single handedly.

One day, she came in to clean my office and after doing her work, stood hesitantly in front of me. It was such an uncharacteristic thing for her to do, that I was surprised. Slowly, she brought out a soiled bundle and put it in front of me. Then she said in a low voice, 'Madam, can you lend me twenty thousand rupees ?' I was still puzzled and asked. "What happened Leela ? Why do you suddenly need so much money ?' She replied, 'My youngest daughter wants to join college and I need money for that.' While she was explaining I opened the cloth bundle.

Inside there was a pair of worn out gold bangles. 'Why are you giving this to me Leela ? I asked.

'These are the only assets I have. I will do anything to see my daughter study further. She is very bright. She wants to become an engineer'.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) takes on (Phr.V.) : to agree to be responsible for something/ somebody
(2) deserted (V.) : to leave somebody without help/ support
(3) bring up (Phr.V.) : to care for a child ; upbringing
(4) hesitantly (Adv.) : in a way that is slow because you feel uncertain, embarrassed/unwilling
(5) soiled (Adj.) : dirty ; unclean
(6) assets (N.) : property, goods/money owned by an individual/firm

821. Why did Leela give the narrator the gold bangles ?
(1) She wanted to surprise the narrator.
(2) They were broken.
(3) She wanted to raise money by giving it to the narrator.
(4) She had no use for them.

822. The narrator did not know much about Leela because
(1) Leela was busy.
(2) The narrator did not care about Leela.
(3) Leela is rarely seen by the narrator.
(4) Leela was quiet.

823. Why did the Leela want to educate her daughter ?
(1) Leela's life was dependent on her.
(2) Leela was poor.
(3) Her daughter was intelligent and she wanted her to study.
(4) Leela wanted her daughter to prosper.

824. Leela was bringing up her daughters Single-handedly because
(1) her Husband died
(2) her husband had left her
(3) her husband was arrested for a crime
(4) she loved her daughters.

825. Leela stood hesitantly in front of the narrator because
(1) she still had not cleaned the office fully.
(2) she was afraid of the narrator.
(3) she was embarrassed to ask for a loan.
(4) she did not want to surprise the narrator.

Directions (826–830) : In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

Many people think that dialects are corrupted forms of the language, spoken by ignorant people who make mistakes because they have not learnt correct grammar. This is not at all true. A standard language is not linguistically 'better' than other dialects; it is simply the dialect that has been adopted for official purposes such as government and education. All English dialects have a long history, going back to "the distinct forms of speech of'the Germanic and Scandinavian invaders who came from various parts of northern Europe to occupy Britain during the Middle Ages. And each of these dialects has a grammar that is as rich and systematic as Standard English.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) dialects (N.) : the form of a language that is spoken in one area with grammar, words and pronunciation that may be different from other forms of the same language
(2) corrupted (Adj.) : containing changes/faults, and no longer in the original state
(3) ignorant (Adj.) : lacking knowledge/information about something ; not educated
(4) linguistically (Adv.) : in a way that is connected with language/the scientific study of language

826. All English dialects have links with
(1) the speech of Scandinavian and Germanic invaders of Britain.

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(2) the Egyptians.
(3) only with those who originally lived in Britain.
(4) none of the above.

827. The Germanic invaders occupied Britain during the
(1) Middle Ages
(2) Post world war I period
(3) Nineteenth century
(4) Recent times.

828. Find the word closest in meaning to ignorant.
(1) refined (2) knowledgeable
(3) uneducated (4) aristocratic

829. A standard language is wrongly considered to be linguistically better just because
(1) it is a dialect officially adopted by the government.
(2) it is a dialect with an inferior vocabulary.
(3) it is a dialect with an unsystematic grammar.
(4) it is a dialect spoken by common people.

830. Dialects are popularly perceived as
(1) languages without grammars.
(2) languages used in the government offices.
(3) refined forms of languages.
(4) corrupted forms of languages.

Directions (831–835) : In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

Dr. Ray D.Strand is of the opinion that, few would argue about the quality of our foods and its decline compared to foods of a generation or two ago. Hybrid grains, vegetables and fruits have increased in popularity. These hybrid seeds boast big, luscious products that are more resistant to diseases. The nutrient content of hybrids, however, is significantly less than that of their natural counterparts. The farmer is paid according to bushels per acre not for the quality of his produce. Agriculture too has become a demanding and politically charged industry. Inspite of our need for nutrition, the bottom line is making a living, and hybrid produce makes it possible.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) luscious (Adj.) : delicious
(2) bushels (N.) : a unit for measuring grain and fruit (equal in volume to 8 gallons)
(3) bottom-line (N.) : the essential point

831. Hybrid products have now _____ in popularity.
(1) increased (2) swelled
(3) lessened (4) decreased

832. Farmers resort to cultivating hybrids because
(1) hybrid products are big and luscious.
(2) it helps them live better lives.
(3) hybrids are resistant to diseases.
(4) the demand for hybrids is higher.

833. Dr. Strand is of the opinion that agriculture has
(1) increased in popularity.
(2) contributed to the economic growth of the farmer.
(3) paved the way for scientific experiments
(4) become a demanding and politically charged industry.

834. The author is concerned about the
(1) fact that farmer is paid according to bushels per acre.
(2) quality of food in today's world.
(3) fact that agriculture has become a demanding and politically charged industry.
(4) plight of the farmer.

835. The farmer is paid according to the _____ of his produce.
(1) demand (2) wide variety
(3) quantity (4) quality

Directions (836–840) : In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

One of the main reasons of corruption in elections today is the lure of power which haunts the politicians so much that they feel no qualms of conscience in adopting any underhand method to come out successful. The Watergate Scandal in U.S.A. is an eloquent example to testify to the fact how even the top level politicians can stoop to the lowest level in order to maintain themselves in power. In India also the record of the various political parties is not clean. Corruption thrives in elections because those in the field play on the psychology of the electorate. The voters are swayed by the tall promises of the candidates to whose machinations they fall an easy prey. They are also susceptible to fall an easy prey to the adulations of the politicians due to their illiteracy. Besides, in the representative democracies today and particularly in big countries the constituencies are quite extensive obviating the possibility of corrupt practices being discovered. Anti-corruption laws are honoured more in their breach than in their observance. Even the code of conduct to be observed by the parties fighting the elections becomes a dead letter in as much as it is jettisoned out of existence and thrown unscrupulously over board by the unfair politicians whose only aim is to maintain themselves in the saddle.

836. Which example of the U.S.A. testifies to the fact that even the top level people can stoop very low in order to maintain themselves in power ?
(1) The Washington agreement
(2) The Monica lewinsky scandal
(3) The Watergate Scandal
(4) The Philadelphia Contract

837. To maintain themselves in the saddle means
(1) to remain in a state of preparedness.
(2) to play an unfair game.
(3) to be ready to run whenever danger is apprehended.
(4) to retain power in their hands by continuing in office.

838. The politicians indulge in corruption in elections now a days because

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(1) corrupt practices in elections go unnoticed.
(2) of the lure of money.
(3) elections can only be won by corrupt means.
(4) of the lure of power.

839. What happens to the anti-corruption laws ?
(1) there are actually no anti-corruption laws.
(2) anti-corruption laws are never honoured.
(3) the government does not want to enforce anti-corruption laws.
(4) anti-corruption laws are honoured more in their breach than in their observance.

840. How does corruption thrive in elections ?
(1) a sizeable part of society is corrupt.
(2) there is a natural connection between elections and corruption.
(3) the politicians exploit the electorate psychologically.
(4) the people themselves are corrupt.

Directions (841–845) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-xExam, 30.08.2015)

Half a century ago, a person was far more likely to die from heart disease. Now, cancer is the No. 1 cause of death. Troubling as this sounds, the comparison is unfair. Cancer is, by far the harder problem a condition deeply ingrained in the nature of multicellular life. Given these obstacles, cancer researchers are fighting and even winning smaller battles : reducing the death toll from childhood cancers and preventing and sometimes even curing cancers that strike people in their prime. But when it comes to diseases of the elderly, there can be no decisive victory.

The diseases that one killed earlier in life bubonic plague, smallpox, influenza, tuberculosis were easier obstacles. Each had a precise cause that could be confronted. The toll of heart diseases has been pushed into the future, with diet, exercise and medicine that help control blood pressure and cholesterol. Because of these interventions people between 55 and 84 are increasingly more likely to die from cancer than from heart disease.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) ingrained (Adj.) : that has existed for a long time and is therefore difficult to change
(2) multicellular (Adj.) : having many cells
(3) decisive (Adj.) : very important for the final result of a particular situation
(4) bubonic plague (N.) : a disease spread by rats that causes fever, swellings on the body and usually death
(5) precise (Adj.) : clear and accurate
(6) confronted (V.) : to deal with a problem/difficult situation
(7) intervention (N.) : action taken to improve/help a situation

841. The author believes that heart disease is no longer a leading killer disease because
(1) people between the ages of 55 to 84 are not affected by it.
(2) the factors that lead to heart disease do not exist any longer.
(3) the factors that lead to heart disease have been brought under control through medical intervention.
(4) people live a healthier and fulfilling life today.

842. Which of the following statements is untrue (with reference to the given passage)?
(1) Killer diseases like the plague were easier to deal with compared to cancer.
(2) Cancer researchers have managed to reduce the number of deaths among children suffering from cancer.
(3) The greatest problem faced by cancer researchers is in the complex condition and nature of multicellular life.
(4) Cancer researchers have achieved the greatest victory by containing this disease among the elderly.

843. The toll of heart disease has been pushed into the future means that
(1) There is less chance for people to die of cancer in the present moment.
(2) The number of people affected by heart disease has increased.
(3) The number of people killed by heart disease will increase in future.
(4) People suffering from heart disease today are less likely to die from it immediately.

844. Cancer is by far the harder problem. (Improve the sentence)
(1) a toughter problem
(2) a more difficult problem
(3) a firmer problem
(4) the most complex problem

845. According to the writer, why is cancer more difficult to deal with than heart disease?
(1) Because more people lost their lives to heart diseases 50 years ago.
(2) Cancer does not have a precise cause and is more complex in nature.
(3) Cancer defies detection at an early stage and therefore is not curable.
(4) Fewer people suffer from heart disease than cancer.

Directions (846–850) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

It is strange that, according to his position in life, an extravagant man is admired or despised. A successful businessman does nothing to increase his popularity by being careful with his money. He is expected to display his success, to have a smart car, an expensive life, and to be lavish with his hospitality. If he is not so, he is considered mean and his reputation in business may even suffer in consequence. The paradox remains that if he had not been careful with his money in the first place, he would never have achieved his present wealth. Among the two income groups, a different set of values exists. The young clerk who makes his wife a present of a new dress when he

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hadn't paid his house rent, is condemned as extravagant. Carefulness with money to the point of meanness is applauded as a virtue. Nothing in his life is considered more worthy than paying his bills. The ideal wife for such a man separates her housekeeping money into joyless little piles, and she is able to face the milkman with equanimity and never knows the guilt of buying something she can't really afford.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) despised (V.) : to dislike and have no respect for somebody/something
(2) lavish (Adj.) : large in amount, or impressive, and usually costing a lot of money ; extravagant ; luxurious
(3) hospitality (N.) : friendly and generous behaviour towards guests
(4) reputation (N.) : the opinion that people have about what somebody/something is like, based on what has happened in the past
(5) consequence (N.) : a result of something that has happened
(6) paradox (N.) : a person, thing/situation that has two opposite features and therefore seems strange
(7) condemned (V.) : to express very strong disapproval of somebody/something usually for moral reasons
(8) meanness (N.) : unkind behaviour
(9) applauded (V.) : to express praise for somebody/something because you approve of them/it.
(10) virtue (N.) : behaviour/attitudes that show high moral standards
(11) equanimity (N.) : a calm state of mind which means that you do not become angry/upset, especially in difficult situations.

846. The phrase lavish with his hospitality here means :
(1) miserliness in dealing with his friends.
(2) considerateness in spending on guests and strangers.
(3) extravagance in entertaining guests.
(4) Indifference in treating his friends and relatives.

847. We understand from the passage that
(1) all mean people are wealthy.
(2) wealthy people are invariably successful
(3) carefulness generally leads to failure.
(4) being thrifty may lead to success.

848. How does the housewife, according to the writer, feel when she saves money?
(1) She feels she needs to be thrifty
(2) Wishes life is less burdensome
(3) She is troubled by a sense of guilt
(4) Wishes she could sometimes be extravagant

849. The statement 'she is able to face the milkman with equanimity' implies that
(1) she is not upset as she has been paying the milkman his dues regularly.
(2) she loses her nerve at the sight of the milkman who always demands his dues.
(3) she manages to keep cool when she confronts the milkman
(4) she remains composed and confident as she knows that she can handle the milkman.

850. In the opinion of the writer, a successful businessman
(1) is more popular if he appears to be doing nothing
(2) should not bother about his popularity.
(3) must be extravagant before achieving success.
(4) is expected to have expensive taste.

Directions (851 – 855) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

Nobody can argue that the acquisition of knowledge is more fun and easier with computers. The mere activity of touching and exploring this device constitutes an enjoyable task for a child. This, accompanied by the relaxing attitude and software interactivity, usually contributes to a better grasping of new knowledge. At a higher educational level the availability of digital books, simulators and other academic materials provide the student with an ever accessible source of information, that otherwise would not be at hand. But, besides the increasing complexity and behaviour of intelligent software, which is usually embedded in the academic digital material, the need for human interaction in the learning process will always be present, at least in the foreseeable future. There is the necessity for a human being to be able to determine what the specific needs of each individual are. A computer, no matter how sophisticated its software is, can hardly mimic the expertise of a teacher in how to explain and adapt complex concepts to different individuals.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) acquisition (N.) : the act of getting something (knowledge, skill, etc.)
(2) accessible (Adj.) : that can be reached, entered, used, seen, etc.
(3) at hand (Adv.) : within reach
(4) embedded (V.) : to cause to be an integral part of something
(5) foreseeable (Adj.) : that you can predict will happen
(6) sophisticated (Adj.) : clever and complicated in the way that it works/is presented
(7) mimic (V.) : to copy ; to imitate
(8) expertise (N.) : expert knowledge/skill in a particular subject, activity/job
(9) adapt (V.) : adjust

851. According to this essay, what new developments in the world of computers have helped students gain more access to information ?
(1) Availability of digital books.
(2) Availability of world processing applications.
(3) Availability of printing facilities.
(4) Availability of general knowledge software.

852. According to the author, human intervention will always be required in order to
(1) build bigger machines.

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(2) determine the specific needs of the individual.
(3) repair broken down machines.
(4) update old software.

853. That computers make learning easier is a fact
(1) rejected by some. (2) accepted by all.
(3) welcomed by all. (4) contested by a few.

854. In what way are computers inadequate even inspite of their sophistication ?
(1) They can hardly imitate a teacher's ability to explain the most difficult of concepts.
(2) They keep breaking down after much use.
(3) They require humans to update them periodically.
(4) They still require humans to turn them on and off.

855. What other factors related to computers contribute to a deeper acquisition of knowledge ?
(1) Convenience of usage and design.
(2) Relaxing attitude and software interactivity.
(3) Prompt response and accuracy.
(4) User friendliness and easy accessibility.

Directions (856 – 860) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

The world is becoming a dangerous place to live in, and this is despite our claims of being civilized, of having evolved from the primitive to the modern man and from the cave man to cultured being.

Many reasons can be attributed to this. A man longs to be the king of all kingdoms, but is too extravagant and idle. He desires that his writ should run through the whole world. But then he is lazy and lethargic. Man is mean, far inferior to other species. We are more human than humane. We have negative qualities such as anger, ego, envy, greed, hatred, and jealousy, that we should consider overcoming.

We have allowed these qualities to become our consuming passions. We think that we are mightier than most. We think we are capable of destroying anything by using our might. Today, we have acquired weapons of mass destruction, which are capable of obliterating all life from the face of this planet.

As men we arm men. Then we destroy people without arms. Then why are we giving vent to this anger? We let our wrath take over our senses. We fight to satisfy our egos. The overpowering obsession of a man with himself motivates him to grab everything and to fulfil his greed.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) despite (Prep.) : in spite of
(2) attributed (V.) : to regard as resulting from a specified cause
(3) run through (Phr.V.) : to be present in every part of something
(4) writ (N.) : authority
(5) lethargic (Adj.) : without any energy/enthusiasm for doing things
(6) mean (Adj.) : unkind, not willing to give/share things (money)
(7) humane (Adj.) : showing kindness, care, and sympathy towards others, especially those who are suffering
(8) obliterating (V.) : removing all signs of something, either by destroying/covering it completely
(9) giving vent to (Id.) : to express a strong feeling (anger)
(10) wrath (N.) : extreme anger
(11) obsession (N.) : passion

856. Give the antonym of obliterate.
(1) erase (2) create
(3) destroy (4) prevent

857. What is man capable of achieving today ?
(1) The ability to have his writ run through the whole world.
(2) The power to conquer the world.
(3) The power to obliterate life from this planet.
(4) The ability to destroy everything.

858. What does man think of himself today ?
(1) That he can be king of all kingdoms.
(2) That he is mightier than most.
(3) That he is more humane than human.
(4) That he can rule the world.

859. Why has the world become a dangerous place to live in ?
(1) Because man desires to be king of all kingdoms but is idle and extravagant.
(2) Because man has become civilized.
(3) Because man has become a cultured being.
(4) Because man has evolved from primitive to modern.

860. What are the qualities that have become man's consuming passion ?
(1) Laziness and lethargy.
(2) Idleness and laziness.
(3) The desire to be king.
(4) Anger, ego, greed, envy, hatred and jealousy.

Directions (861 – 865) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

The field of medicine forces a confrontation between scientific and everyday language. Outside the world of the research laboratory and clinic, there exists the daily routine of medical practice, a situation where a doctor tries to understand the problems of a patient, and the patient attempts to understand the doctor's diagnosis. The initial statement of the symptoms of any disease is of critical importance as it guides the doctor's search for the clinical signs of the condition. Similarly, the doctor's explanation of a problem, and the recommendations for treatment, need to be clear and complete if the patient is to understand and follow the correct course of action.

The need for careful listening and expression by both parties should be obvious in a field as sensitive and serious as health. Patients worried about their health are often uncertain and confused in their accounts. Busy doctors will not have the time to take up every point the patient has referred to. Moreover, the tradition of medical interviewing hinders the development of a genuine communication.

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SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) confrontation (N.) : a situation in which there is an angry disagreement between people/groups who have different opinions
(2) critical (Adj.) : serious
(3) obvious (Adj.) : clear

861. The word confrontation is closest in meaning to
(1) conflict (2) competition
(3) trouble (4) confluence

862. Doctors are sometimes unable to treat the patient properly because
(1) they have a superiority complex.
(2) they do not have the time to consider every point made by the patient.
(3) they do not know the language used for communicating with patients.
(4) they are too busy in performing surgeries.

863. Patients are often unable to give a proper account of their ailment to the doctor because
(1) they want to hide certain symptoms of the disease.
(2) they do not know how to communicate in medical terms.
(3) they have an inferiority complex.
(4) they are worried about their health.

864. Which of the following statements is true ?
(1) Doctors should use medical terms in their instructions as these are specific.
(2) Patients must learn medical terms.
(3) Medical communication is a specialized branch of professional communication.
(4) The patient's relatives should be involved in the interaction.

865. Which of the following statements best reflects the theme of the passage ?
(1) For proper treatment, patients should listen carefully to the instructions.
(2) Medical profession requires a careful use of medical and everyday language.
(3) Communication should not be made a component of medical education.
(4) There must be little research in the field of doctor-patient interaction.

Directions (866–875) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

PASSAGE -I

The question of race has caused bloodbaths throughout history. Take the case of the Negro, a negro is someone with black skin who comes from Africa. It is an old fashioned word and is offensive. Some people used to write that way deliberately. The word "nigger" is also very offensive. The word was later replaced by "coloured" which gave way to "black". Black is a colour with negative suggestions. So we have expressions like "black deed", "black day" and "blackmail". So no wonder the word "black" too assumed unfavourable meanings. (Although in the 1960's the famous slogan 'Black is beautiful' was coined, and it did not help.) The blacks of the United States therefore came to be called Afro-Americans. Now, the politically correct phrase is African American.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) bloodbaths (N.) : a situation in which many people are killed violently
(2) offensive (Adj.) : rude in a way that causes you to feel upset, insulted/annoyed
(3) deliberately (Adv.) : done in a way that was planned, not by chance
(4) nigger (N.) : a very offensive word for a black person

866. Give the synonym of "offensive".
(1) aggressive (2) sympathetic
(3) courteous (4) defending

867. Which is the politically correct phrase ?
(1) Coloured
(2) African American
(3) Nigger
(4) Afro-Americans

868. Which word is old-fashioned and offensive?
(1) Skin (2) Black
(3) Negro (4) Africa

869. What impression does the word 'black' carry ?
(1) Negative
(2) Contemptible
(3) All of the above
(4) Unfavourable

870. Why was 'Black is beautiful' coined ?
(1) To encourage Racial and Caste bias
(2) To discourage negro slavery system
(3) To combat the pre-judiced feelings against blacks
(4) To enhance the confidence of aboriginals

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

PASSAGE -II

One November afternoon, a child came to Rhayader's light house studio. She was about twelve, slender, dirty, nervous and timid. In her arms she carried something. She was desperately afraid of the ugly man she had come to see, but she had heard somewhere that this man would heal injured things. The man's voice was deep and kind when he spoke to her. What is it, child ? She stepped forward timidly, and in her arms was a large white bird which was quite still. There were stains of blood on its whiteness. The girl placed it in his arms. 'I found it, Sir. It's hurt. Is it still alive?' 'Yes. Yes, I think so?' Rhayader went inside with the bird in his arms. He placed it upon a table. The girl followed. The bird fluttered. Rhayader spread one of its large white wings. 'Child where did you find it?' 'In the marsh, Sir. Hunters had been there? 'Is a snow goose from Canada. But how did it get here ?' The girl's eyes were fixed on the injured bird. She said 'Can you heal it, Sir?' "Yes" said Rhayader. "We will try. You can help me. She has been shot, poor thing, her leg is broken and the wing too."

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SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) desperately (Adv.) : very much
(2) heal (V.) : to cure

871. Where did the bird come from?
(1) From Australia (2) From Canada
(3) From the South (4) From North America

872. Where did Rhayader live ?
(1) In a cabin by the marsh
(2) In a light house
(3) An old cottage
(4) In a barn

873. Which of the phrases best describe the girl ?
(1) Bold and brave (2) Loud and forceful
(3) Shy and clean (4) Slender and dirty

874. Why did the girl take the bird to Rhayader ?
(1) So that he would send it to where it came from
(2) So that he would tell her if it was still alive
(3) So that he would tell her what to do
(4) So that he would heal it

875. How had the bird been injured?
(1) By a great storm
(2) While flying through the woods
(3) By wild animals
(4) She had been shot by hunters

Directions (876 – 880) : In the following pasage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

If a country should have a message for its people, it should be a message of human dignity. The ideals of a nation should be of the freedom of ideas, speech, press, the right to assemble and the right to worship. A country should boldly proclaim to a world dominated by tyrants that "all men are created equal and they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights" and "among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness". This should be the source of the strength and power of a nation. If people have the freedom to live their lives in dignity, they can work with a sound mind and physical health. The moral, political, and economic stature of a country lies in the strength of its people. A nation should strive to be a more perfect, not the perfect country where the people is given a promise and a hope in their minds to work and cherish liberty, justice, and opportunity. We do not always get what we want when we want it but it is always better to believe that someday, somehow, someway, we will get what we want.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) dignity (N.) : respect
(2) proclaim (V.) : declare
(3) endowed with (Phr.V.) : to naturally have a particular feature, quality, etc.
(4) unalienable (Adj.) : that cannot be taken away from you ; in alienable
(5) stature (N.) : status
(6) strive (V.) : to try very hard to achieve something

876. Citizens of a country should work and cherish
(1) liberty, justice and opportunity
(2) liberty and happiness
(3) opportunity and justice
(4) love

877. The source of the strength and power of a nation depends on
(1) the physical health of the people.
(2) its people.
(3) rights of the people.
(4) freedom of the people.

878. The passage leads the reader to think about
(1) the morals of a nation
(2) what a country needs
(3) ruling nation
(4) the Rights of the people

879. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are
(1) Pillars of equality
(2) Gifts of our Creator
(3) Rights of all men
(4) Ideals of a nation

880.The ending part of the passage is about
(1) Hope (2) Perfection
(3) A promise (4) Want

Directions (881–885) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Like watering a plant, we grow our friendships (and all our relationships) by nurturing them. Friendships need the same attention as other relationships, if they are to continue. These relationships can be delightfully non-judgemental, supportive, understanding and fun.

Sometimes a friendship can bring out the positive side that you never show in any other relationship. This may be because the pressure of playing a 'role' (daughter, partner or child) is removed. With a friend you are to be yourself and free to change. Of course, you are free to do this in all other relationships as well, but in friendships: you get to have lots of rehearsals and discussion about changes as you experience them.

It is an unconditional experience where you receive as much as you give. You can explain yourself to a friend openly without the fear of hurting a family member. How do friendships grow? The answer is simple. By revealing yourself; being attentive remembering what is most showing empathy, seeing the world through the eyes of your friend, you will understand the value of friendship. All this means learning to accept a person from a completely different family to your own or perhaps someone from a completely different cultural background. This is the way we learn tolerance. In turn we gain tolerance and acceptance for our own differences.

881. Friendships and relationships grow when they are
(1) favoured (2) nurtured
(3) compared (4) divided

882. When we are with a good friend, we tend
(1) to shut ourselves.

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(2) to be someone else.
(3) to be ourselves.
(4) not to be ourselves.

883. In good friendships, we
(1) only give.
(2) only receive.
(3) give and receive.
(4) neither give nor receive.

884. Empathy means
(1) skill and efficiency
(2) ability to do something
(3) someone else's misfortunes
(4) the ability to share and understand another's feelings.

885. Through strong friendships, we gain
(1) acceptance and tolerance.
(2) only tolerance.
(3) only acceptance.
(4) only attention.

Directions (886–890) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and.

In the history of Britain, the period from 1837 to 1901 is known as the Victorian Age.

The period saw the long and prosperous reign of Queen Victoria in England. Charles Dickens was the most popular novelist of this period. He became famous for his depiction of the life of the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour. However, it was the vast galaxy of unusual characters created by him that made him more popular than any of his contemporaries. Drawn from everyday life and the world around him, these characters were such that readers could relate to them. Beginning with The Pickwick Papers in 1836, Dickens wrote numerous novels, each uniquely filled with believable personalities and vivid physical descriptions. According to Dickens' friend and biographer, John Forster, Dickens made "characters real existences, not by describing them but letting them describe themselves."

886. The period between 1837-1901 was known as the
(1) the Dark Age
(2) the Elizabethan Age
(3) the Shakespearian Age
(4) the Victorian Age

887. The word popular in the passage means
(1) successful (2) poor
(3) propelling (4) problematic

888. Dickens became famous for depicting the life of
(1) the working class, intricate plots and lack of humour.
(2) the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour.
(3) the business class, intricate plots and sense of humour.
(4) the working class, dull plots and sense of humour.

889. Dickens' characters were drawn from
(1) royal families.
(2) everyday life and the world beyond him.
(3) everyday life and the world around him.
(4) unbelievable personalities.

890. John Forster was Dickens
(1) best friend and philosopher
(2) friend and doctor
(3) friend and editor
(4) friend and biographer

Directions (891–895) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Chameleons can make their skin colour change, but not because they decide to. The colour changes to help the chameleon avoid its enemies. It is a form of camouflage, a disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings. The change is actually determined by environmental factors, such as light and temperature.

Bright sunlight causes the skin to darken. On cool nights, the colour fades to a creamy colour. The colour also changes when chameleons are excited, angry or afraid. The colour change is rapid and increases when the chameleon is handled, injured, or approached by another chameleon. There are many types of chameleons. Almost half of them are found on the African island of Madagascar. The others mostly occur in the Sahara Desert, with few in Western Asia and Southern Europe. Chameleons live in trees, where they usually eat insects. Very large chameleons may even use their sticky tongues to catch birds.

891. A chameleon's colour changes to help it
(1) look beautiful. (2) attract prey.
(3) avoid its enemies. (4) fly away.

892. The colour change is determined by
(1) light and wind.
(2) light and pressure.
(3) pressure and temperature.
(4) light and temperature.

893. Chameleons change colour when they are
(1) afraid, excited or angry.
(2) excited, angry or hungry.
(3) angry, excited or happy.
(4) afraid, angry or hungry.

894. Half of the worlds' chameleons are found
(1) in the continent of Asia.
(2) in the Sahara Desert.
(3) on the African island of Madagascar.
(4) on the Asian island of Madagascar.

895. The colour changing ability of a chameleon is a form of camouflage which is a
(1) disease which affects chameleons.
(2) disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings.
(3) dance done by chameleons.
(4) colour that fades.

Directions (896–900) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

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Like watering a plant, we grow our friendships (and all our relationships) by nurturing them. Friendships need the same attention as other relationships, if they are to continue. These relationships can be delightfully non-judgemental, supportive, understanding and fun.

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SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) nurturing (V.) : to care for and protect somebody/ something while they are growing and developing

(2) empathy (N.) : understanding and entering into another's feelings

896. Friendships and relationships grow when they are
(1) favoured (2) nurtured
(3) compared (4) divided

897. When we are with a good friend, we tend
(1) to shut ourselves. (2) to be someone else.
(3) to be ourselves. (4) not to be ourselves.

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(1) only give. (2) only receive.
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(1) skill and efficiency
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(4) the ability to share and understand another's feelings.

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(1) acceptance and tolerance.
(2) only tolerance.
(3) only acceptance.
(4) only attention.

Directions (901–905) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

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SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) depiction (N.) : the act of describing something in words, or giving an impression of something in words or a picture

(2) intricate (Adj.) : having a lot of different parts and small details that fit together

(3) contemporaries (N.) : belonging to the same period of time

901. The period between 1837-1901 was known as the
(1) the Dark Age
(2) the Elizabethan Age
(3) the Shakespearian Age
(4) the Victorian Age

902. The word 'popular' in the passage means
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(3) everyday life and the world around him.
(4) unbelievable personalities.

905. John Forster was Dickens
(1) best friend and philosopher
(2) friend and doctor
(3) friend and editor
(4) friend and biographer

Directions (906–910) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

Chameleons can make their skin colour change, but not because they decide to. The colour changes to help the chameleon avoid its enemies. It is a form of camouflage, a disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings. The

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change is actually determined by environmental factors, such as light and temperature.

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SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) camouflage (N.) : the way in which an animal's colour/shape matches its surroundings and makes it difficult to see

906. A chameleon's colour changes to help it
(1) look beautiful.
(2) attract prey.
(3) avoid its enemies.
(4) fly away.

907. The colour change is determined by
(1) light and wind.
(2) light and pressure.
(3) pressure and temperature.
(4) light and temperature.

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(1) disease which affects chameleons.
(2) disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings.
(3) dance done by chameleons.
(4) colour that fades.

Directions (911-915) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 Ist sitting TF No. 3148585)

PASSAGE

The destructive process of Mountain Top Removal mining (MTR) has caused permanent damage to Appalachia. Although the law requires that mining companies restore the mountaintops after the mining has been completed, the 1.5 million acres of mountains that have already been removed cannot be re-grown, re-built, or replaced. The companies do secure the rock formations to prevent erosion and landslides, but their efforts cannot recreate the once beautiful mountain landscape. Furthermore, while companies are usually vigilant about securing the rock formations, they seem less interested in restoring the native vegetation. MTR operations clear enormous tracts of forest. Environmental hazards are not only created in preparing a mountaintop for mining, they also continue once the coal has been extracted. After the blast, the excess mountaintop — which miners refer to as "overburden" — is usually dumped into nearby valleys or streams. The overburden contains a variety of toxic substances, including explosive residue, silica and coal dust.

911. The word opposite in meaning to vigilant is
(1) annoyed (2) lenient
(3) careless (4) displeased

912. In the Appalachian region MTR has caused
(1) permanent beautification
(2) landslides
(3) floods
(4) widespread damage

913. MTR operations cause environmental hazards because
(1) it causes landslides.
(2) it causes explosion.
(3) mountaintops dumped in valleys and streams contain toxic substances.
(4) it destroys natural vegetation

914. After the MTR operation, the mining companies
(1) restore native vegetation.
(2) secure rock formations to prevent erosion.
(3) beautify the mountains.
(4) replace the mountaintops.

915. The term overburden means
(1) debris from landslides.
(2) remnants of natural forests.
(3) weeds planted by mining companies.
(4) excess mountaintop left after the extraction of coal through the blast.

Directions (916 – 920) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 Ist sitting TF No. 3148585)

Flattery means 'praising insincerely in order to please'. Every flatterer says words in which he himself does not believe. While flattering he is insincere to the man he is praising and to himself. In doing so he does not mind if he corrupts the minds of those whom he flatters.

Flattery is immoral because it stains the human conscience. It creates a world of falsehood and thus an outrage of man's sense of decency and gentlemanly behaviour.

A man who feels happy when flattered lives in a fool's paradise. Flattery is the ready weapon of the opportunist. This weapon easily conquers the weak willed man. It works on the general weakness of human beings. We all love to be told what we are not rather than what we are. Flattery is equally bad for him who is flattered and for him who flatters.

Flattery deceives us by giving us false notions about ourselves. By falling a victim to it, we show lack of character.

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By accepting flattery we make ourselves small beings. It is an evil which ruins social and moral values by claiming what is not rightfully its own. It thrives on corruption and leads to human bankruptcy. It is thus the greatest of disease which can plague humanity.

916. Flattery means
(1) being anti – social
(2) insincere praise in order to please
(3) claiming what is not
(4) being immoral ours

917. 'Thrives' in the passage means
(1) fills (2) prospers
(3) provides (4) collects

918. Flattery can stain the
(1) heart
(2) emotion
(3) mind
(4) human conscience

919. How does flattery deceive us ?
(1) It makes us more corrupt.
(2) It makes us feel indecent.
(3) It makes us bankrupt.
(4) It gives us false ideas about ourselves.

920. How does the weapon of flattery work ?
(1) It conquers the man with a weak will.
(2) it conquers the man with a strong will.
(3) A man feels sad.
(4) A man does not like it

Directions (921–925) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016; IInd sitting)

Fat comes in two types; Omega-3 which is found in marine life and Omega-6 which is concentrated in vegetable oils. The first is good, the other is plain rotten. The best source of Omega-3 is preferably sea-fish. But frying it in Omega-6 rich vegetable oil kills all its goodness.

Ageing brains have low levels of thiamin, which is concentrated in wheat germ and bran, nuts, meat and cereals. More good brain-food comes from liver, milk and almonds, which are rich in riboflavin and extremely good for memory. Carotene, available in deep green leafy vegetables and fruits, is also good for geriatric brains. So is a high iron diet; it can make old brains gallop hyperactively like young ones. Iron comes from greens; liver, shell-fish, red meat and soyabeans. Sea-food, very ligh in iron, is an excellent diet supplement. The New England Journal of Medicine reported in its May 1985 issue that 30 grams of fish a day could result in a dramatic drop in the chances of acquiring a cardiovascular disease. Sea fish, particularly shell-fish, crabs, mackerel and sardines, are more effective than riverine fish because the latter is more vulnerable to chemical effluents.

921. 30 grams of fish a day could result in
(1) an increased chance of acquiring lung disease.
(2) a drop in the chances of getting lung cancer.
(3) a drop in the chances of getting heart disease.
(4) an increased chance of acquiring heart disease.

922. Geriatrics pertains to
(1) adolescents (2) old people
(3) new born babies (4) toddlers

923. Almonds are rich in riboflavin and are good for
(1) memory (2) leukaemia
(3) sleep walking (4) anaemia

924. The best source of Omega-3 fat is found in
(1) vegetables (2) eggs only
(3) sea fish (4) all dairy products

925. Cardio vascular relates to the
(1) heart and cartillage
(2) heart and muscles
(3) heart and tendons
(4) heart and blood vessels

Directions (926–930) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

The Dalmatian of the sole surviving semi- speaker, Tuone Udaina, was surveyed in the late 1870s and again towards the end of his life in the late 1890s. These fairly extensive records curiously suggest that a systematic (926) change took place in those two decades such that by the 1890s the distinction between present and imperfect indicative had largely been neutralized (a development unique among Romance languages) in favour of the imperfect tense is forms. I argue that the data is authentic and that the change, whether it occurred just in Udaina's head or was already underway in the last years of Dalmatian as a spoken language, is purely 'internal' and not (927) by contact with other languages. I explore its internal mechanisms and show that what is involved is a kind of analogical form-meaning levelling whose signatum is an 'empty' element of (928) structure. Reinforcement of this essentially 'nonsensical' (929) of paradigmatic structure constitutes further evidence for my general view that intraparadigmatic coherence may be no less important than extramorphological transparency. It also suggests that such a development can as easily (930) in a dying language as anyhwere else. (926–930)

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) Dalmatian (N.) : a Romance language of Dalmatia (Australian Province) (extinct since 19th century)
(2) signatum (N.) : that which is indicated / designated by something; signified
(3) paradigmatic (Adj.) : that is a typical example / pattern of something
(4) coherence (N.) : the situation in which all the parts of something fit together well
(5) morpho logical (Adj.) : connected with the forms of words
(6) aberration (N.) : a fact, an action / a way of behaving that is not usual, and that may be unacceptable
(7) oddity (N.) : the quality of being strange / unusual

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926. (1) morphological (2) misleading
(3) nonsensical (4) common
927. (1) deters (2) motivated
(3) encourages (4) restores
928. (1) vulnerable (2) paradigmatic
(3) indifferent (4) unsuitable
929. (1) hazard (2) aberration
(3) fluke (4) oddity
930. (1) occur (2) defy
(3) ensured (4) occurrence

Directions (931-935) : In the following questions, you have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

A dolphin is an aquatic mammal. Dolphins are extremely intelligent and sociable animals and have their own way to communicate with each other using special sounds.

Although they are often mistaken for fish, dolphins are actually mammals. They are members of the Cetacea (pronounced set-ay-shia) family, which also contains whales and porpoises.

One way of telling the difference between a cetacean and a fish is by looking at their tails. You can tell a cetacean because their tail fins (called flukes) are horizontal and move up and down. Fish have vertical tails which move from side to side.

A dolphin's body is designed to help them move quickly and easily through water. The dolphin's fluke propels it through the water. On its back is a curved dorsal fin and on each side of the dolphin is a pectoral fin. The bump on a dolphins head is known as the melon. They trap their prey by using their teeth.

Dolphins use a type of sonar to detect where objects are around them. This is called echolocation. Echolocation works when a dolphin bounces a high pitched sound off an object and then listens for the echo to come back. It is a very useful way for dolphins to find food and navigate.

Dolphins communicate with each other through clicks, squeaks and whistles. They use these special sounds to greet each other and to indicate if they are in distress.

Dolphins live in the sea, but they can't breathe under water! They breathe through a blowhole and have to come up for air every 15 minutes.

931. Cetacea does not include
(1) whales (2) sharks
(3) dolphins (4) porpoises
932. To breathe dolphins use
(1) fins (2) echolocation
(3) flippers (4) blowhole
933. Dolphins use their teeth
(1) to eat their prey (2) to trap their prey
(3) to scare their prey (4) for aesthetic purposes
934. Which of these help dolphins to navigate through the water?
(1) Echolocation (2) Blowhole
(3) Fluke (4) Smooth skin
935. Dolphins use echolocation to
(1) breathe (2) navigate
(3) communicate (4) hunt

Directions (936–940) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

After 500 years, Christopher Columbus's ship the Santa Maria were claimed to be found by archaeological investigators led by Barry Clifford. Christopher Columbus's flagship, the Santa Maria, got wrecked in the Caribbean.

The vessel's long-lost remains was claimed to be lying at the bottom of the sea off the north coast of Haiti.

An expedition was mounted by team of Barry Clifford *a* decade ago. He had found and photographed the wreck but had not realized its probable identity.

Tentatively identifying the wreck as the Santa Maria was made possible by quite separate discoveries made by other archaeologists in 2003 suggesting that the probable location of Columbus' fort relatively nearby.

Santa Maria was the largest of the three ships used by Christopher Columbus in his first voyage. The ship was constructed in 1460 and was struck in 1492.

The ship was used by Columbus in 1492 to find a direct trade route to India.

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES
(1) archaeological (Adj.) : related to/dealing with/devoted to study of prehistoric people and their cultures
(2) flagship (N.) : the ship that carries the commander of a fleet and flies his flag
(3) tentatively (Adv.) : in a way that is not definite/certain because you may want to change it later

936. What did Christopher Columbus aim at his first voyage?
(1) Fishing
(2) To find a direct trade route to India
(3) To discover new lands
(4) Globetrotting
937. Where were the Santa Maria's remains found?
(1) Florida Coast
(2) South coast of Hawaii
(3) North coast of Haiti
(4) South coast of Haiti
938. How long was Christopher Columbus's ship laid at the bottom of the sea before it was discovered?
(1) 100 Years (2) 300 Years
(3) 400 Years (4) 500 Years
939. How many other ships were accompanying the Santa Maria in Columbus's voyage?
(1) 2 (2) 1
(3) 4 (4) 3
940. When was the Santa Maria constructed?
(1) 2003 (2) 1492
(3) 1460 (4) 1462

Directions (941–945) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

Emily Dickinson, who was born nearly 200 years ago,

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has long been an enigma. She was so reclusive that the townsfolk of Amherst, Massachusetts, where she spent her life, called her "the myth", as if her very existence were in question. Few got so much as a glimpse of her white dress—as an adult she only wore white—and only ten of her poems were published in her lifetime. After her death in 1886, hundreds of others were discovered in a wooden chest, and a new legend grew up, sweet with pathos, of a woman too delicate for this world, disappointed in love.

Emily Dickinson lived with her unmarried sister Lavinia in an elegant house called The Homestead. Next door, at Evergreens, was the family home of her brother Austin; his wife, Sue, was Emily's intimate, and she addressed much of her poetry to her. But their comparative Eden was shattered by the arrival in Amherst of Mabel Loomis Todd, a young faculty wife. Musical, artistic and ambitious, the ruthless Mabel insinuated herself into the Dickinsons' lives. In 1882 she embarked on an affair with Emily's brother Austin, who ensured Mr Todd's compliance by promoting his academic career. The lovers thought their passion was so special that normal rules did not apply. The spurned wife, Sue, was devastated, and the resulting family feud would echo down the generations.

Mabel effectively destroyed the Dickinson family. The irony is, however, that she was one of the only people to recognise Emily's originality and brilliance in her lifetime. After Emily died, Mabel determined that the public should read the poetry, and devoted herself to editing, publishing and promoting it. In doing so, she suppressed some of its originality, conventionalising Emily's odd punctuation. She also constructed the sentimental view of the mythic poetess and her milieu which Ms Gordon's biography has now so effectively dispelled.

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES

(1) enigma (N.) : mystery
(2) reclusive (Adj.) : seeking solitude
(3) pathos (N.) : a style that has the power to evoke feelings
(4) insinuated (V.) : give to understand
(5) embarked (V.) :proceed some where despite the risk of possible dangers
(6) compliance (N.) : surrendering power to another
(7) spurned (Adj.) : rejected by a lover without warning
(8) devastated (V.) : to make somebody feel extremely shocked and sad
(9) feud (N.) : a bitter quarrel between two parties
(10) irony (N.) : the amusing/strange aspect of a situation that is very different from what you expect
(11) conventionalising (V.) : normalising
(12) mythic (Adj.) : that has become very famous, like somebody/something in a myth
(13) dispelled (V.) : to make something, especially a feeling/belief, go away/disappear

941. Emily Dickinson lived in an elegant house called
(1) The sweet home (2) The Homestead
(3) Sweet Patho (4) Dream house

942. What colour of dress did Dickinson prefer to wear as an adult?
(1) Red (2) White
(3) Black (4) Blue

943. What was Emily Dickinson, called by her town folk?
(1) Amherst (2) Enigma
(3) Reclusive (4) "the myth"

944. Whose arrival in Dickinson's family did bring about unrest and chaos in her life?
(1) Ms Gordon (2) Austin
(3) Mabel Loomis Todd (4) Lavinia

945. What was the cause of Sue's devastation?
(1) Losing her job
(2) Mabel's affairs with Austin
(3) Emily's illness
(4) Emily's doctor

Directions (946-950) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

PASSAGE

Antarctica is shedding 160 billion tonnes a year of ice into the ocean, twice the amount of a few years ago, according to new satellite observations. The ice loss is adding to the rising sea levels driven by climate change and even east Antarctica is now losing ice.

The new revelations follows the recent announcement that the collapse of the western Antarctica ice sheet has already begun and is unstoppable, although it may take many centuries to complete.

Global warming is pushing up sea level by melting the world's major ice caps and by warming and expanding oceans waters. The loss of the entire western Antarctica ice sheet would eventually cause up to 4 metres (13ft) of sea-level rise, devastating low-lying and coastal areas around the world.

The new data, published in journal Geophysical Research Letters, comes from the European Space Agency's CryoSat-2 satellite, which was launched in 2010.

It shows that the western Antarctica ice sheet is where 87% of the lost ice is being shed, with the east Antarctic and the Antarctic peninsula shedding the rest. The data collected from 2010-2013 was compared to that from 2005-2010.

The satellite measures changes in the height of the ice and covers virtually the whole of the frozen continent, far more of than previous altimeter missions.

CryoSat-2 collected five times more data than before in the crucial coastal regions where ice losses are concentrated and found key glaciers were losing many metres in height every year. The Pine Island, Thwaites and Smith Glaciers in west Antarctica were losing between 4m and 8m annually.

946. What is the main reason for the shedding of ice?
(1) Global warming (2) Rise in the water level
(3) Melting of ice (4) Mystery

947. What are the new revelations made?
(1) It may take centuries.
(2) The ice will melt in West Antarctica.

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(3) It is very slow.
(4) The collapse is unstoppable.

948. Which are the Islands affected in West Antarctica?
(1) The Pine Island, Thwaites and Smit Glacier
(2) The Pin Islands, Twaites and Smit Glaciers
(3) The Pine Island, Thwaites and Smith Glaciers
(4) The Pine Island, Twaites and Smith Glaciers

949. How many tons of ice is shed every year by the Antarctica?
(1) 180 billion (2) 160 billion
(3) 87 billion (4) 4 billion to 8 billion

950. The data provided by Cryo Sat 2 was launched by
(1) ESA (2) EAS
(3) EASC (4) EES

Directions (951-955) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

Two years later, in November 1895, he signed his final will. He left the bulk of his fortune, amounting to about £ 1,75,000 to a trust fund administered by Swedish and Norwegian trustees. The annual interest shall be awarded as prizes to those persons who during the previous year have rendered the greatest services to mankind. The interest shall be divided into five equal parts — now amounting to about £ 8,000 each — one of which shall be awarded to the person who has made the most important discovery or invention in the realm of physics, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or improvement, one to the person who has made the most important physiological or medical discovery, one to the person who has produced the most outstanding work of literature, idealistic in character, and one to the person who has done the best work for the brotherhood of nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies, as well as for the formation or popularization of peace congress.

951. The said prize is awarded
(1) once in 5 years. (2) every year.
(3) once in 4 years. (4) once in 2 years.

952. Which is the prize that is referred to in the passage ?
(1) Nobel Prize (2) Magsaysay Award
(3) Pulitzer Prize (4) Booker Prize

953. The number of prizes in the field of science are
(1) four. (2) one.
(3) three. (4) five.

954. Total annual prize money amounts to
(1) £ 8,000. (2) £ 1,750,000.
(3) £ 350,000. (4) £ 40,000.

955. Prize is awarded for outstanding work in
(1) Chemistry. (2) Literature.
(3) Physics. (4) All the above.

Directions (956-965) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

Passage-1

Ultimately, we all have to decide for ourselves what constitutes failure, but the world is quite eager to give you a set of criteria if you let it. So I think it fair to say that by any conventional measure, a mere seven years after my graduation day, I had failed on an epic scale. An exceptionally short-lived marriage had imploded, and I was jobless, a lone parent, and as poor as it is possible to be in modern Britain, without being homeless. The fears that my parents had had for me, and that I had had for myself, had both come to pass, and by every usual standard, I was the biggest failure I knew.

Now, I am not going to stand here and tell you that failure is fun. That period of my life was a dark one, and I had no idea that there was going to be what the press has since represented as a kind of fairy tale resolution. I had no idea then how far the tunnel extended, and for a long time, any light at the end of it was a hope rather than a reality.

So why do I talk about the benefits of failure? Simply because failure meant a stripping away of the inessential. I stopped pretending to myself that I was anything other than what I was, and began to direct all my energy into finishing the only work that mattered to me. Had I really succeeded at anything else, I might never have found the determination to succeed in the one arena I believed I truly belonged. I was set free, because my greatest fear had been realised, and I was still alive, and I still had a daughter whom I adored, and I had an old typewriter and a big idea. And so rock bottom became the solid foundation on which I rebuilt my life.

You might never fail on the scale I did, but some failure in life is inevitable. It is impossible to live without failing at something, unless you live so cautiously that you might as well not have lived at all – in which case, you fail by default.

Failure gave me an inner security that I had never attained by passing examinations. Failure taught me things about myself that I could have learned no other way. I discovered that I had a strong will, and more discipline than I had suspected; I also found out that I had friends whose value was truly above the price of rubies.

The knowledge that you have emerged wiser and stronger from setbacks means that you are, ever after, secure in your ability to survive. You will never truly know yourself, or the strength of your relationships, until both have been tested by adversity. Such knowledge is a true gift, for all that it is painfully won, and it has been worth more than any qualification I ever earned.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) epic (Adj.) : taking place over a long period of time and involving a lot of difficulties
(2) imploded (V.) : to fail suddenly and completely
(3) strip away (Phr.V.) : to remove anything that is not true/necessary
(4) inessential (N.) : something that is not necessary
(5) arena (N.) : a work field
(6) inevitable (Adj.) : incapable of being avoided/prevented
(7) adversity (N.) : a state of misfortune

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956. According to the author, what can be defined as 'failure'?
(1) Failing on an epic scale
(2) Not truly knowing yourself
(3) Living your life so cautiously that you do not fail
(4) A situation where all your fears come to pass

957. Which of the following is a major benefit of failure according to the passage?
(1) Failure helps in stripping away the inessential.
(2) Failure teaches you things which you could not have learnt in any other way.
(3) Failure gives you an inner security which cannot be otherwise attained.
(4) Failure helps you in finding the determination to succeed.

958. Why does the author say that failure is 'inevitable' in life?
(1) Because nothing can prevent the caprice of fate.
(2) Because not all of us are well-acquainted with failure.
(3) Because life is difficult and too complicated.
(4) Because the fear of failure takes precedence over the desire for success.

959. Which of the following is a suitable title for this passage?
(1) What constitutes failure?
(2) Failure is inevitable in life
(3) Failure has its benefits
(4) A hope rather than a reality

960. According to the author, what is the impact of failure on a person?
(1) A person emerges wiser and stronger implying that he is secure in his ability to survive.
(2) A person realises that happiness in life does not depend on the achievements or acquisitions.
(3) A person realises that his qualifications and CV are not his life.
(4) A person realises the strength of his relationships by identifying his true friends.

Passage-2

Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance. It is fitting that at this solemn moment we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity.

At the dawn of history India started on her unending quest, and trackless centuries are filled with her striving and the grandeur of her successes and her failures. Through good and ill fortune alike she has never lost sight of that quest or forgotten the ideals which gave her strength. We end today a period of ill fortune and India discovers herself again. The achievement we celebrate today is but a step, an opening of opportunity, to the greater trumphs and achievements that await us. Are we brave enough and wise enough to grasp this opportunity and accept the challenge of the future?

Freedom and power bring responsibility. That responsibility rests upon this Assembly, a sovereign body representing the sovereign people of India. Before the birth of freedom we have endured all the pains of labour and our hearts are heavy with the memory of this sorrow. Some of those pains continue even now. Nevertheless the past is over and it is the future that beckons to us now.

That future is not one of ease or resting but of incessant striving so that we might fulfil the pledges we have so often taken and the one we shall take today. The service of India means the service of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity. The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to, wipe every tear from every eye. That may be beyond us but as long as there are tears and suffering, so long our work will not be over.

And so we have to labour and work hard to give reality to. our dreams. Those dreams are for India, but they are also for the world, for all the nations and peoples are too closely knit together today for any one of them to imagine that it can live apart. Peace has been said to be indivisible, so is freedom, so is prosperity now, and so also is disaster in this One World that can no longer be split into isolated fragments.

To the people of India, whose representatives we are, we make appeal to join us with faith and confidence in this great adventure. This is no time for petty and destructive criticism, no time for ill-will or blaming others. We have to build the noble mansion of free India where all her children may dwell.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) tryst (N.) : a secret meeting
(2) utterance (N.) : the act of expressing something in words
(3) striving (N.) : the act of trying very hard to achieve something
(4) endured (V.) : bear
(5) beckons (V.) : to be something that is likely to happen/will possibly happen to somebody in the future
(6) incessant (Adj.) : never stopping

961. What is the greatest challenge that India faces today as per the passage?
(1) It is a challenge to end poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity.
(2) It is a challenge to wipe off tears from every eye and thus eradicating suffering.
(3) It is a challenge to build a noble mansion of free India
(4) It is a challenge to fulfil the pledges that we have so often taken

962. How can we fulfil our pledges that we have taken in the past and the present?
(1) The people of India need to set a hope that can never be betrayed.
(2) The people of India need to provide a service to millions of people who suffer in their country.

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(3) The people of India need to labour and hard work to give reality to their dreams.
(4) The people of India need to work with more responsibility now which has been brought by power and freedom.

963. Which of the following is the most suitable title for this passage?
(1) A star of hope rises
(2) A fateful moment for India
(3) The success and failures of India
(4) Challenges facing the Indian economy

964. Which of the following statements best describes the message of the passage?
(1) India's future is filled with incessant striving and providing services to millions of sufferers.
(2) India needs to wake up to the call of future and end her sorrows of the past.
(3) The independence of India is being celebrated as it has opened the door to the triumphs and achievements that have long awaited us.
(4) The birth of freedom has brought in its wake more responsibility of fulfilling our pledges and creating a new history.

965. As per the passage, which of the following statements best compares India's pre-independence (past) period to the post-independence (future) period?
(1) India's past was a period of poverty and ignorance while its future will be a period of adventure.
(2) India's past was a period of slumber while its future will be a period of triumphs.
(3) India's past was a period of struggle while its future will be a period of hope, triumphs and achievements.
(4) India's past was a period of criticism while its future will be a period of peace.

Directions (966–980) : In the following questions, you have three brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

Passage I

(Question Nos. 966–970)

The London Eye is a giant Ferris wheel situated on the banks of the River Thames in London, England. The entire structure is 135 metres (443 ft) tall and the wheel has a diameter of 120 metres (394 ft).

It is the tallest Ferris wheel in Europe and the most popular paid tourist attraction in the United Kingdom, visited by over 3.5 million people annually. When erected in 1999 it was the tallest Ferris wheel in the world, until surpassed first by the 160 metres (520 ft) Star of Nanchang in 2006 and then the 165 metres (541 ft) Singapore Flyer in 2008. Supported by an A-frame on one side only, unlike the taller Nanchang and Singapore wheels, the Eye is described by its operators as "the world's tallest cantilevered observation wheel". It provides the highest public viewing point and is the 20th tallest structure, in London.

The London Eye, or Millennium Wheel, was officially called the British Airways London Eye and then the Merlin Entertainments London Eye. Since 20 January 2011, its official name is the EDF Energy London Eye following a three-year sponsorship deal.

The London Eye adjoins the western end of Jubilee Gardens, on the South Bank of the River Thames between Westminster Bridge and Hungerford Bridge, in the London Borough of Lambeth. The site is adjacent to that of the former Dome of Discovery, which was built for the Festival of Britain in 1951.

966. The structure built for the Festival of Britain in 1951 was
(1) London Eye (2) Dome of Discovery
(3) Jubilee Gardens (4) Millennium Wheel

967. The tallest Ferris wheel in the world is
(1) Singapore Flyer (2) Dome of Discovery
(3) London Eye (4) Star of Nanchang

968. The London Eye is situated on the banks of
(1) Hungerford Bridge (2) The Thames
(3) London Borough (4) Westminster Bridge

969. Which of the following does not mean the same as entire?
(1) Total (2) Partial
(3) Whole (4) Complete

970. The highest viewing point is provided by
(1) Hungerford Bridge (2) Dome of Discovery
(3) Millennium Wheel (4) Westminster Bridge

Passage II

(Question Nos. 971–975)

Not all that glitters is gold. Not all that is white is milk. Not all people who wear saffron clothes are sages. These age-old sayings hold true even now, especially the last one. We see a lot of people wearing saffron clothes, but not all of them are *sanyasis* in the true sense of the word. A *sanyasi* is one who guides his followers on the right path.

Recently, I attended the inaugural function of a home for destitute women in Mysore. In most cases, the women were there because they were either harassed by their in-laws or tortured by drunken husbands. Owing to their socio-economic conditions, even the parents of the victims were unable to take them in and care for their hapless children. There had also been instances when young girls, lured by romance, had run away from their homes and had been deserted by their lovers after the honeymoon. These girls usually did not dare return to their parents.

The saying that 'success has many fathers, but failure has none' is true indeed. We get to see only the distressed women and their children, while the main cause of their problems remains hidden in the background. So the victims cannot be blamed altogether. Often it is circumstances that force them into such drudgery. These women and girls need to be psychologically strong and determined to face difficulties with courage and go on with their lives.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) destitute (Adj.) : without money, food and the other things necessary for life
(2) hapless (Adj.) : not lucky; unfortunate
(3) lured (V.) : to persuade/trick somebody to go somewhere/to do something by promising them a reward

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(4) deserted (Adj.) : left by a person/people who do not intend to return
(5) distressed (Adj.) : having problems caused by lack of money
(6) drudgery (N.) : hard boring work

971. The main reason for the main cause of their problems remaining hidden is
(1) people are waiting for it to come out in the open
(2) people don't want to be bothered with others' problems
(3) nobody has tried to expose it
(4) nobody has bothered to find out the real cause

972. The opening sentence "Not all that glitters is gold" means
(1) one must not be deceived by appearances
(2) only gold has that unmistakable shine
(3) glitter is the true quality of truth
(4) all metals that shine must necessarily be as good as gold

973. Wearing saffron clothes does not make one a *sanyasi*, is another way of saying
(1) saffron is not the favourite colour of the *sanyasis*
(2) saffron must be changed to some other colour
(3) anybody who wears saffron is a *sanyasi*
(4) saffron must only be worn by true ascetics

974. Owing to their socio-economic conditions, even the parents of the victims were unable to help them because
(1) society considered them to be backward
(2) their social and economic situation did not allow them to do so
(3) they could afford to but were reluctant
(4) they were financially self-sufficient

975. Success has many fathers but failure has none means
(1) failure has many mothers but no fathers
(2) success comes naturally to men not women
(3) no one owns up to failure
(4) success has only fathers but no mothers

Passage III

(Question Nos. 796–980)

The heart is one of the most vital components of the human body. The heart of the human body has the continuous job to keep oxygen-rich blood flowing through the body. All the body's cells need a constant supply of oxygen, particularly in the brain. The brain cells live only four to five minutes after the oxygen is cut off and death comes to the entire body. Heart disease can result from damage to the heart muscles, the valves or the pacemaker. If the muscle is damaged, the heart is unable to pump properly. If the valves are damaged, blood cannot flow normally. Dr. John Gibbon of U.S.A. developed a machine in 1953 that could take over temporarily from the heart. Surgeons had the chance to repair or replace a defective heart. Many patients have had plastic valves inserted in their hearts when their hearts were faulty. Many people are now being kept alive with tiny battery operated pacemakers.

976. All the body's cells need a constant supply of
(1) Hydrogen (2) Helium
(3) Oxygen (4) Nitrogen

977. If the supply of oxygen is cut off, the brain cells survive
(1) 9 to 10 minutes (2) for 15 minutes
(3) for an hour (4) 4 to 5 minutes

978. The heart sends oxygen-rich blood
(1) to the kidneys only (2) to the entire body
(3) to the lungs only (4) to the brain only

979. Dr. John Gibbon of U.S.A. developed an artificial heart in
(1) 1953 (2) 1960
(3) 1950 (4) 1955

980. Heart diseases occur from
(1) coronium (2) pericardium
(3) heart cells
(4) damage to the heart muscles

Directions (981–985) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 27.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

My brother, David, was always close to our grandmother. Both of them shared a love of Mother Nature and of food that they had grown themselves. Whenever his schedule permitted, he would drop in for a short visit and a cup of coffee. One day, when he found no one home, he left a chunk of dirt on her porch. This started what was later to be known as his "calling card". Grandmother would come home occasionally and instantly know that David had been by when she spotted the chunk of dirt on her porch.

Although Grandmother had a poor upbringing in Italy, she managed to do well in the United States. She was always healthy and independent and enjoyed a fulfilling life. Recently she had a stroke and died. Everyone was saddened by her death. David was disconsolate. His life–long friend was now gone.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) chunk (N.) : a piece
(2) porch (N.) : veranda
(3) calling card (N.) : phone card; visiting card
(4) upbringing (N.) : the way in which a child is cared for and taught how to behave while it is growing up
(5) disconsolate (Adj.) : very unhappy and disappointed; dejected.
(6) exuberant (Adj.) : full of energy; excitement and happiness.
(7) devastated (Adj.) : extremely upset and shocked
(8) hilarious (Adj.) : extremely funny
(9) sombre (Adj.) : sad and serious

981. What is the opposite of the word disconsolate.
(1) devastated (2) hilarious
(3) exuberant (4) sombre

982. David would drop in for a short visit and leave a ___ as a sign on grandma's porch if she was not at home.
(1) schedule (2) chunk of dirt
(3) calling card (4) cup of coffee

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983. Grandmother used to be
(1) rich in Italy but poor in the United States
(2) in the United States but is now in Italy
(3) poor earlier but became rich later on
(4) rich earlier but now poor

984. Grandmother enjoyed a ____ life.
(1) healthy but sickly (2) good and healthy
(3) rich but sickly (4) poor and healthy

985. Grandmother's death made everyone
(1) sad including David
(2) disconsolate excluding David
(3) happy and disconsolate
(4) sad excluding David

Directions (986-988) : Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 27.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

The villager has customarily been very conservative in his attitude and approach. He is reluctant to change his traditional way of thinking and doing things. His attitude, in many aspects, is : home-made is best. For instance, most cattle-farmers in the villages, prefer to feed their cows and buffaloes with a home-mix comprising local oil-seeds like mustard or cottonseed, pulses, jaggery, salt etc. It takes numerous visits, hard-convincing, daily trials and experience to convince the rural cattle farmer that compound feeds, scientifically formulated, improve the yields of milk, without any incremental costs.

The age-old values and attitude towards caste, creed, woman, time and money take time to change. The villager has traditionally been a believer in the philosophy of 'karma' or 'fate'. He has found it more convenient to blame his economic destitution, poor living conditions and straitened social status on 'bhagya', 'karma' or 'fate'. The security that the villagers find in the 'status quo', acts as a disincentive to change and experiment, in the short run. Many of these antiquated attitudes, value-system and outlooks are changing, due to improved levels of awareness and education. However, the rate of change is sluggish. Attitudes fossilised over the centuries, do take time to change.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) conservative (Adj.) : opposed to great/sudden social change
(2) reluctant (Adj.) : hesitating before doing something because you do not want to do it/because you are not sure that it is the right thing to do
(3) hard-convincing (Adj.) : difficult to make somebody believe that something is true
(4) convince (V.) : to make somebody believe that something is true
(5) incremental (Adj.) : increasing in regular amounts
(6) destitution (N.) : the fact of having no money, food and the other things necessary for life
(7) status quo (N.) : the situation as it is now, or as it was before a recent change
(8) disincentive (N.) : a thing that makes somebody less willing to do something
(9) antiquated (Adj.) : outdated
(10) sluggish (Adj.) : slow and apathetic
(11) fossilised (V.) : to become/make somebody/something become, fixed and unable to change/develop

986. When will you call a person conservative in his attitude and approach?
(1) When he likes to try out every new idea before accepting it.
(2) When he sticks to old ways of thinking and doing.
(3) When he solves his problems through tried out methods.
(4) When he imputes motives to change-agents.

987. What does the phrase home-made is best imply ?
(1) The best should not be discarded.
(2) Change for the sake of change is not good.
(3) People should go in for swadeshi because it is home-made.
(4) Whatever is being practised is better than what is new.

988. What is the best method to convince the average villager about the superiority of a new cattle-feed ?
(1) Home visits
(2) Field demonstration
(3) Discussion
(4) Distribution of related literature

Directions (989-993) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 28.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell. It is a complex mixture of many different substances, each with its own individual qualities. Most of them are combinations of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions. Such hydrocarbons are also found in other forms such as bitumen, asphalt and natural gas. Mineral oil originates from the carcasses of tiny animals and from plants that live in the sea. Over millions of years, these dead creatures form large deposits under sea-bed and ocean currents cover them with a blanket of sand and silt. As this material hardens, it becomes sedimentary rock and effectively shuts out the oxygen, thus preventing the complete decomposition of the marine deposits underneath. The layers of sedimentary rocks become thicker, and heavier. Their pressure produces heat, which transforms the tiny carcasses into crude oil in a process that is still going on today.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) carcasses (N.) : the dead body of an animal
(2) silt (N.) : sand, mud, etc. that is carried by flowing water and is left at the mouth of river

989. How does crude oil come out of the earth ?
(1) As a thick brown or black liquid with mild smell
(2) As a thick red brown liquid with strong smell

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(3) As a mixture of different colours
(4) As a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell

990. What is crude mineral oil ?
(1) Complex mixture of many different substances
(2) Simple mixture of natural gas
(3) Plain white oil
(4) It is bitumen

991. From where does mineral oil originate ?
(1) Complex mixture of substances
(2) Carcasses of tiny animals and plants that live in the sea
(3) From lakes
(4) Only from plants

992. The time taken for the marine deposits to harden into rocks is
(1) a few centuries (2) millions of years
(3) a few decades (4) thousands of years

993. Sedimentary rocks lead to the formation of oil deposits because
(1) their pressure produces heat and turns deposits of animal carcasses and plants into oil.
(2) it turns heavy and shuts out the oxygen
(3) it becomes hard and forms into rocks to squeeze oil
(4) it becomes light and soft and applies pressure to produce oil

Directions (994-998) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 29.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

It's nothing short of a revolution in how we eat, and it's getting closer every day. Yes, a lot of people are obese, and yes, the definition of "healthy eating' seems to change all the time. But in labs and research centres around the world, scientists are racing to match our genes and our taste buds, creating the perfect diet for each of us, a diet that will fight disease, increase longevity, boost physical and mental performance, and taste great to boot. As food scientist J. Bruce German says, "The foods as we like the most will be the most healthy for us."

Is that going to be a great day, or what ?

All this will come to pass, thanks to genomics, the science that maps and describes an individual's genetic code. In the future, personalized DNA chips will allow us to assess our own inherited predispositions for certain diseases, then adjust our diets accordingly. So, if you are at risk for heart disease, you won't just go on a generic low-fat diet. You will eat foods with just the right amount and type of fat that is best for you. You will even be able to track your metabolism day-to-day to determine what foods you should eat to any given time, for any given activity. "Since people differ in their genetics and metabolism, one diet won't fit all," says German.

As complex as all this sounds, it could turn out to be relatively simple.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS
(1) to boot (Id.) : in addition; also
(2) predispositions (N.) : a condition that makes somebody/something likely to behave in a particular way/to suffer from a particular disease
(3) generic (Adj.) : not specific

994. What are scientists doing ?
(1) Racing in labs and research centres around the world
(2) Asking us to start dieting
(3) Creating the perfect diet for us
(4) Try and make us taller

995. What does J. Bruce German say ?
(1) The food we like is not healthy for us
(2) The food we like is the healthiest one for us
(3) The most healthy food should be liked by us
(4) Food scientists like healthy food

996. What is genomics ?
(1) The science which describes about maps
(2) The science which describes an individual
(3) The science which deals with years
(4) The science that maps and describes an individual's genetic code

997. Why won't a common diet fit everybody ?
(1) Because different people eat different food
(2) Because their genes are different
(3) Since they differ in genetics and metabolism
(4) Because of their different moods

998. What will be possible in the future ?
(1) Personalised DNA chips for people to assess their own inherited predispositions
(2) You are at great risk for heart disease
(3) You will not be able to determine what food you should eat
(4) You will be unable to adjust your diet

Directions (999–1003) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

Mary Garden, a noted opera singer, earned a great deal of money during her career, but was constantly bothered by the demands of her father for money and always in large sums.

Miss Garden would always give it to him, though often she would often complain that his requests seemed somewhat unreasonable. To this the stock reply was that he needed the money for a very special project. She was not going to refuse her father, was she?

During the depression Miss Garden, like many others, lost her money in the stock market crash. Shortly afterward, her father died, and, much to her surprise, she was notified that he had left a large bank account in her name. He had saved for her every cent she had given him.

The demands God makes on us may seem hard at times. But all the while, he is actually helping us to store up an 'eternal bank account' in heaven–one which may

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balance the scales in our favour when we least expect it. Troubles are often the instruments by which God fashions us for better things.

999. Mary's father made demands for _____
(1) a small sum of money
(2) large sums of money
(3) no money
(4) a reasonable sum of money

1000. Mary _____ to the demands of her father.
(1) could not refuse to pay any attention
(2) wanted to refuse to pay any attention
(3) finally refused to pay any attention
(4) initially refused to pay any attention

1001. Mary's father had _____ all the money he took from her.
(1) gambled (2) wasted
(3) invested (4) saved

1002. During the depression Mary _____ in the stock market.
(1) lost no money at all (2) lost her money
(3) lost some money (4) lost lot of money

1003. God at times, makes hard demands so that He _____ when we least expect it.
(1) can balance the scales against us
(2) can balance the scales in our favour
(3) can harm us
(4) can refuse to assist us

Directions (1004–1008) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 30.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

The function of education is to prepare young people to understand the whole process of life. The end of education is not merely to pass some examinations and get a job and earn one's livelihood. If education is to make people understand life, then surely life is not merely a job or an occupation; life is something extraordinarily wide and profound, it is a great mystery, a vast realm in which we function as human beings. If we prepare ourselves only to earn a livelihood, we shall miss the whole point of life. To understand life is much more important than to get a degree or pass an examination for a job. Life, with all its subtleties, is such a vast expanse. It has its extraordinary beauty, its sorrows and joys. It also has its hidden things of the mind such as envies, ambitions, passions, fears, fulfilments and anxieties. The birds, the flowers, the flourishing trees, the heavens, the stars, the rivers and the fishes therein-all this is life. When we are young we must seek and find out what life is all about. Thus we cultivate intelligence with the help of education. Intelligence is the capacity to think freely, without fear, without a formula, so that we begin to discover for ourselves what is real and what is true. Anyone who is gripped with fear will never be intelligent. Most of us have fear in one form or another. Where there is fear there is no intelligence. Thus what education should do is help us understand the need of freedom. Unless we are free we will not understand the whole process of living. When we are free we have no fear. We do not imitate but we discover.

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES
(1) profound (Adj.) : of the greatest intensity
(2) realm (N.) : area
(3) subtleties (N.) : the small but important details/ aspects of something
(4) expanse (N.) : a wide scope

1004. What is the effect of fear on humans?
(1) We understand life's great mystery.
(2) We are not able to develop our intelligence.
(3) We think freely.
(4) We see the vast expanse of life.

1005. The aim of education is to make us realise the need of
(1) understanding science.
(2) freedom.
(3) jobs.
(4) passing examinations.

1006. When we are young we should
(1) seek the meaning of life.
(2) study and get a degree.
(3) try for a good job.
(4) study science.

1007. Education helps us realize the
(1) way to develop our career.
(2) need for good health.
(3) meaning of fear.
(4) necessity of freedom.

1008. The passage is about
(1) education. (2) freedom.
(3) intelligence. (4) livelihood.

Directions (1009–1013) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 31.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

The snowstorm was getting worse. White flakes whirled around us as we fought our way against the wind. I had almost given up hope of sheltering, when we found an abandoned log cabin in front of us.

I squeezed through the door of the cabin and stepped cautiously inside with Jane close behind me. It was dark and musty-smelling, but at least it was sheltered and dry.

Glad to be out of the storm, we settled down on the dusty floor to wait for a break in the weather. "What's this?" asked Jane curiously. Her hand closing over something shiny. She held it up to the weak ray of light that pierced the gloom. A gold necklace glittered and shone. Its ruby pendant was a lustrous wine-red in the faint beam. Strangely, there was no dust on the necklace. It was almost as though it had dropped from the throat of its owner moments ago.

We gazed at each other speechlessly. What strange mystery had we accidently stumbled upon ?

1009. What had the writer given up hope ?
(1) To be able to withstand this snowstorm.
(2) To be able to fight her way against the wind.
(3) That the snowstorm would improve.
(4) To find shelter from the wind.

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1010. What did the two friends find while searching for shelter ?
(1) A haunted hut. (2) A deserted hut.
(3) A very old hut. (4) A very small hut.

1011. Why did the writer step cautiously inside the cabin?
(1) Because she was feeling so cold that her legs had become numb.
(2) Because she could not see clearly in the dark.
(3) Because the wind made it difficult for her to enter quickly.
(4) Because the cabin was very dusty.

1012. What did Jane find ?
(1) A necklace made of gold.
(2) A necklace made of red ruby.
(3) A red-coloured necklace.
(4) A golden necklace with a pendant on it.

1013. What was the strange thing about the necklace ?
(1) It was made of marble.
(2) It was pink in colour.
(3) There was no dust on it.
(4) There was a picture on the pendant.

Directions (1014–1018) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 31.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

Two men were once walking along a forest path, talking of courage and loyalty. The bigger one, who had a gun, was boasting of his own bravery and fidelity, when suddenly a large bear came from behind a rock close in front of them, and stood in their way growling angrily. The boaster fled to the nearest tree, dropped his gun, and climbed to a safe place without thinking of his poor friend. The latter flung himself upon his face as though dead. The bear smelt his body, turned him over, licked his face, and supposing him to be dead, went on its way leaving him unhurt.

The other man came down from the tree, and going to his friend said "Well, what secrets did he whisper so quietly in your ear?". To which the little man, who owed his life to his own presence of mind and not to the boasted bravery and fidelity of his companion, replied, "why, he said, 'put not your trust in braggarts,' and I shall take his advice."

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES
(1) fidelity (N.) : the quality of being faithful
(2) fled (V.) : run away quickly
(3) presence of mind (Phr.) : ability to say/do the right thing in an emergency
(4) braggarts (N.) : a very boastful and talkative person

1014. What were the two men talking about while walking along the forest path ?
(1) About their wives and children.
(2) About money and fame.
(3) About friendship and enjoyment.
(4) About courage and loyalty.

1015. What is the meaning of the word fidelity ?
(1) Muscle (2) Strength
(3) Faithfulness (4) Courage

1016. After seeing the bear, what happened to the boaster?
(1) He fled home.
(2) He hid himself behind the rock.
(3) He hid himself behind a shed.
(4) He fled and climbed up the nearest tree.

1017. What made the bear go away after examining the man?
(1) The bear thought the man was dead.
(2) The bear could not stand the bad odour of the man.
(3) The bear did not want to eat the man.
(4) The bear heard a noise and was scared.

1018. What saved the little man?
(1) The aid from the villagers.
(2) His friend's bravery.
(3) His own presence of mind.
(4) His own courage.

Directions (1019–1023) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 01.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

Settled life and cultivation gave man leisure; he had no longer to always think of getting food. During spare time he could make stone tools, hoes or pots and weave cloth.

Some people spared from producing their own food could even devote themselves to other activities all the time. This resulted in a division of labour. The division of labour made it possible for various groups to specialize, that is, to acquire greater skill and learn better techniques in doing one kind of work.

The settled community life needed rules to regulate the behaviour of the members of the community. It is not possible to know exactly how regulations were established. It appears that the decisions regarding the community were taken by the people as a whole, or by a council of elders, as is in the practice in tribal societies. There were perhaps no kings or any organized government. Most likely, there were chiefs elected by the community for their qualities of leadership. But, these chiefs could not pass their positions on to their sons and they enjoyed few special privileges. Archaeological excavations have not revealed anything which would indicate the prevalence of a higher status for some members of the community. This is also supported by the study of life in many tribes in modern times.

Thus, social inequalities do not seem to have emerged even in Neolithic times.

1019. What did man do in his spare time?
(1) Made stone tools (2) Made hoes or pots
(3) Weave cloth (4) All of the above

1020. In the passage, "division of labour" means
(1) Specialization to acquire greater skills
(2) Learning arithmetic
(3) Working in groups
(4) Working from home

1021. To which period do the Neolithic times refer ?
(1) Later part of the Stone Age
(2) Early part of the Stone Age

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(3) Later part of the Ice Age
(4) Medieval times

1022. Chiefs were elected by the community for their
(1) age
(2) qualities of leadership
(3) responsibility and courage
(4) trust and loyalty

1023. The meaning of privilege is
(1) allowance (2) favour
(3) benefit (4) interest

Directions (1024–1028) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 01.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

The stranger agreed to join Robin's band only on one condition. He wanted to join a competition of shooting arrows with Robin. If he was defeated in that competition, he would gladly join Robin and his men. Soon arrangements for the competition was made. Robin's men carved bull's eye on the trunk of a tree at a distance of about fifty yards. Taking out his bow and arrow the man carefully shot an arrow which struck right into the centre of the bull's eye. Robin's men were surprised at the man's skill. Then Robin took the bow and shot an arrow which not only hit the bull's eye in the centre but broke the strangers arrow in the middle. Robin thus proved that he had better skills than the stranger. The stranger was amazed to see this and said," I have never seen such a skill in all my life. It will be a pleasure for me to join you and your men. My name is John Little. Robin and his men gladly welcomed him. But Robin said that from then on he would be known as Little John.

1024. What was the stranger's condition for joining Robin's band?
(1) Only if he and Robin have a competition of shooting arrows.
(2) Only if he is defeated by Robin in a competition of shooting arrows.
(3) Only if he should be better than Robin in shooting arrows.
(4) Only if Robin would let him be better at shooting arrows.

1025. What did Robin's men do?
(1) They refused to let the stranger prove his skills.
(2) They sent the stranger away.
(3) They made arrangements for the competition.
(4) They made the stranger prove his skill.

1026. How did the stranger know that Robin had better skill than him?
(1) When Robin's arrow hit the bull's eye.
(2) When Robin agreed to let him compete with him.
(3) When Robin beat him in the competition.
(4) When Robin's arrow hit the bull's eye and broke the stranger's arrow.

1027. What name did Robin give him?
(1) Robin Little (2) John Little
(3) Robin (4) Little John

1028. What did Robin do after the competition?
(1) He welcomed the stranger to the band and changed his name.
(2) He changed the stranger's name.
(3) He welcomed the stranger.
(4) He sent the stranger away.

Directions (1029–1033) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 02.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

A knowledge of grammar is essential for good speaking and writing, by which one's mind is judged. Studying grammar means hard work : it must be learned as a whole, with no part omitted, and it demands much thought and patience. But, once acquired, it can give a lifetime's pleasure and profit. Its study requires no physical hardship, no special room or expenses. If people spent only their leisure time studying grammar they could master it in one year. The author learned it in less than a year. As a private soldier earning sixpence a day, he sat on his bed and studied. Unable to afford candle or oil, he read in winter by firelight (when it was his turn). If he could manage it thus, and with no outside encouragement, then any youth, however poor or busy, could do the same.

1029. Why should we learn grammar ?
(1) To develop speaking skills
(2) To develop writing skills
(3) To have a mastery over language
(4) To acquire good speaking and writing skills

1030. How does the world judge a man's mind?
(1) By his dress
(2) By his manners
(3) By his appearance
(4) By his speech and writing

1031. How long would it take to gain mastery over grammar?
(1) One year (2) Six months
(3) Two years (4) Ten months

1032. What is the occupation of the writer?
(1) Teacher (2) Soldier
(3) Artist (4) Clerk

1033. The learning of grammar should be
(1) patient, thoughtful and holistic
(2) thoughtful, patient and piecemeal
(3) holistic, thoughtful and rapid
(4) thoughtful, rapid and piecemeal

Directions (1034–1037) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

Every profession or trade, every art and every science has its technical vocabulary, the function of which is partly to designate things or processes which have no names in ordinary English and partly to secure greater exactness in nomenclature. Such special dialects or jargons are necessary in technical discussion of any kind. Being universally understood by the devotees of the particular science or art, they have the precision of a mathematical formula. Besides, they save time, for it is much more economical to name a process than to describe it. Thousands of these technical terms are very properly included in every large dictionary,

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yet, as a whole, they are rather on the outskirts of the English language than actually within its borders.

Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts and other vocations like farming and fishing that have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary is very old. An average man now uses these in his own vocabulary. The special dialects of law, medicine, divinity and philosophy have become familiar to cultivated persons.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) designate (V.) : give a specified status/name to
(2) nomenclature (N.) : a system of naming things (science)
(3) dialects (N.) : the form of a language that is spoken in one area with grammar, words and pronunciation that may be different from other forms of the same language
(4) jargons (N.) : words/expressions that are used by a particular profession/group of people, and are difficult for others to under stand
(5) precision (N.) : the quality of being exact, accurate and careful
(6) cultivated (Adj.) : having a high level of education and showing good manners

1034. Special words used in technical discussion
(1) may become part of common speech
(2) never last long
(3) should resemble mathematical formula
(4) should be confined to scientific fields

1035. The writer of this article is
(1) a scientist (2) a politician
(3) a linguist (4) a businessman

1036. This passage is primarily concerned with.
(1) various occupations and professions
(2) technical terminology
(3) scientific undertakings
(4) a new language

1037. It is true that.
(1) various occupations and professions often interchange words.
(2) there is always a non-technical word that may be substituted for the technical word.
(3) the average man often uses his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him.
(4) everyone is interested in scientific findings.

Directions (1038–1042) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

My worries were increasing. The boy at the shop was becoming more clamorous. My sales were poor, as the railways were admitting more pedlars on the platforms. My cash receipts were going down and my credit sales alone flourished. The wholesale merchants who supplied me with goods stopped credit to me. The boy's method of account-keeping was so chaotic that I did not know whether I was moving forward or backward. He produced cash from the counter in a haphazard manner, and there were immense gaps on the shelves all over the shop. The complaint by the public was that nothing one wanted was ever available. Suddenly the railways gave me notice to quit. I pleaded with the old stationmaster and porter, but they could do nothing; the order had come from high up. The shop was given to a new contractor.

I could not contemplate the prospect of being cut off from the railways. I grew desperate and angry. I shed tears at seeing a new man in the place where I and my father had sat. I slapped the boy on the cheek and he cried, and his father, the porter, came down on me and said, 'this is what he gets for helping you! I'd always told the boy – He was not your paid servant, anyway.'

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

(1) clamorous (Adj.) : noisy
(2) pedlars (N.) : someone who travels about selling his wares (on the streets/at carnivals)
(3) chaotic (Adj.) : in a state of complete confusion and lack of order
(4) contemplate (V.) : think about/of
(5) cut off (Phr. V.) ; to be separate from others

1038. Why does the speaker say that his sales were poor ?
(1) Because his cash receipts were going down.
(2) Because the boy at the shop was becoming more clamorous.
(3) Because the railways were admitting more pedlars on the platform.
(4) Because there were no buyers.

1039. How did the boy's method of account-keeping affect the speaker ?
(1) His worries increased.
(2) He produced cash from the counter in a haphazard manner.
(3) His sales were poor.
(4) He did not know if he was moving forward or backward.

1040. Why did the public complain?
(1) Because his credit at the wholesalers' was gone.
(2) Because nothing one ever wanted was available.
(3) Because there were gaps on the shelves all over the shop.
(4) Because the railways gave him notice to quit.

1041. Where did the order to quit come from?
(1) From the old station master.
(2) From high up.
(3) From the railway authorities.
(4) From the contractor.

1042. Why did the speaker shed tears?
(1) Because he saw a new person, where he and his father had sat.
(2) Because he was cut off from the railways.
(3) Because he grew desperate and angry.
(4) Because he slapped the boy on the cheek.

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Directions (1043–1047) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

Even the majority of elders turn their homes into hives of worry as they have too little to do in too much time. Those who have retired thus find retirement tiresome when hobbies, instead, could have turned it into a period of creativity and contentment.

This common problem of inability to utilise leisure pleasurably and profitably is not restricted to Indians. In fact, Japanese are the worse sufferers. Their weekends, rather than increase their enjoyment of life, have wreaked havoc on their health and happiness. Unable to while away the long, unstructured hours, many of them have become addicts to coffee or hard liquor, and have even taken to gambling.

How has this social malady come about? Ironically, the syllabusloaded education system is the main culprit. It places a heavy work–load on children and youth, laying emphasis as it does on memory rather than intelligence.

1043. Why do a majority of retired elders find retirement tiresome?
(1) Because their homes have been turned into hives of worry.
(2) Because they do not have hobbies to utilise their free time.
(3) Because they had nothing to do.
(4) Because they had plenty of free time.

1044. How have the Japanese benefitted from their weekends?
(1) They have increased enjoyment in life.
(2) They enjoy health and happiness.
(3) They use their free time to increase their enjoyment.
(4) They become addicts to coffee or hard liquor and gambling.

1045. The syllabus–loaded education system
(1) places a heavy burden on the youth.
(2) ensures that parents pay attention to the development of children.
(3) lays emphasis on intelligence.
(4) gives students a lot of free time.

1046. The author thinks that
(1) authorities are more appreciative of the syllabus–loaded education system.
(2) hobbies play an important role in changing the unfortunate situation.
(3) co-curricular activities are discouraged.
(4) only Indians suffer from inability to utilise leisure.

1047. The passage tells us that
(1) hobbies are a waste of time
(2) hobbies play a crucial role in physical and mental development.
(3) hobbies wreak havoc on man's health and happiness.
(4) hobbies can turn us into addicts of coffee, liquor or gambling.

Directions (1048–1052) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

In general it is better to use too little make-up than too much. The audience should not be aware that the actor's face is painted. For the actor who is playing his own age, the artist uses make-up to strengthen the features, particularly eyes and mouth, and to add lifelike colour to the face. Character make-up does these things in addition to transforming the face to another age, another type or another race. This transformation, particularly for young actors playing old characters, can be helped greatly by hats and hairdos.

Make-up consists of applying a base colour, then modelling the face by highlighting and shadowing (sinking the cheeks, for example, with a darker colour). Sometimes, modelling is done by applying false (putty or plastic) noses, enlarged eyebrows, or scars. Lines to suggest wrinkles are drawn on with a dark make-up pencil (brown or maroon, not black) or brush. Each line is highlighted with another line, either white or a light tint of the base colour. Lips are outlined and coloured, and a similar colour is applied to the cheeks. After make-up is complete, powder is applied.

1048. The artist uses make-up to strengthen the features, particularly eyes and mouth, and to add life like colours to the face for the actor who is playing ___ .
(1) the lead role (2) the old man or woman
(3) his own age (4) the role of the clown

1049. What do artists use to help young actors playing old men?
(1) Wig and moustache
(2) Hats and hairdos
(3) Wheel chairs and walking sticks
(4) False noses, enlarged eyebrows or scars

1050. What is the correct sequence for make-up?
(1) Modelling the face by highlighting and shadowing then applying a base colour
(2) Highlighting and shadowing, then applying a base colour and modelling the face
(3) Applying a base colour, then modelling the face by highlighting and shadowing
(4) Shadowing and modelling, then applying a base colour for highlighting

1051. Lines are drawn with a dark make-up pencil or brush to suggest _____ .
(1) dimples (2) wrinkles
(3) smiles (4) pimples

1052. When is powder usually applied ?
(1) Before the make-up
(2) As make-up foundation
(3) After the make-up
(4) During the make-up

Directions (1053-1057) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (Ist Sitting)

Without breakfast, all of us (irrespective of age) are likely to experience the late morning slump; tiredness, sleepiness

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and the urge to sit back. Our efficiency goes down further as the day progresses.Moreover, skipping the first meal of the day leads to intense hunger pangs by late morning and we end up eating chips, samosas, burgers or other high-fat unhealthy foods. Breakfast-skippers are more likely to be overweight. A good breakfast leads to a more active, productive day. Research has found a definite connection between skipping breakfast and memory impairment in both young and older adults. Moreover, breakfast is directly linked with performance in school and college. Breakfast should contribute at least onefourth of our daily requirement of nutrients. An ideal breakfast should contain adequate amounts of carbohydrates, proteins and fats in addition to minerals and vitamins. Essentially this means including most of our food groups in the morning meal. Whole grain cereals-like atta in parathas and puris, dalia, suji, etc. are an integral part of the traditional Indian breakfast. Their high fibre and protein content provides a feeling of satisfaction, which lowers the urge to snack before lunch. On the other hand, highsugar foods actually make people sleepier, not active.

Milk, cheese, eggs or dals (as sprouts in idli or dosas or as sambhar) are other protein sources. A serving of milk (one cup) provides B-complex vitamins and also minerals like zinc, magnesium and calcium. Fruits or vegetables provide valuable vitamin C and keep constipation away.

1053. We experience sleepiness in the morning because
(1) we eat breakfast. (2) we miss breakfast.
(3) efficiency goes down.
(4) we feel tired and sleepy.

1054. We eat unhealthy food when
(1) we suffer from hunger.
(2) we have become overweight.
(3) we have skipped the first meal.
(4) we love chips, burgers etc.

1055. A good breakfast
(1) keeps you active.
(2) causes memory loss.
(3) boosts performance.
(4) keeps you active; boosts performance.

1056. An ideal breakfast should contain
(1) carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins.
(2) some food groups.
(3) only high fibre and protein.
(4) foods of our choice.

1057. Breakfast is satisfying when
(1) it is rich in fatty foods.
(2) it contains high protein and fibre content.
(3) it is rich in carbohydrates, proteins and fats.
(4) we eat to our heart's content.

Directions (1058-1062) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 07.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

Another marvel on the far side of the lake was a little farm that felt like a secret in the city. Some of the gaunt Karnataka labourers even looked away when children came to dig and eat. But the greatest pleasure, this side of the lake, was the jamun tree. A few months back, Kalu and Sunil had a feast in the branches, shaking down a few berries for Mirchi.

That's when they came to know the second coolest thing about the jamun tree : There were parrots nesting in it. Since then, some other road boys had been capturing the parrots one by one to sell at the Marol Market, but Sunil had brought Kalu around to the belief that the birds should be left as they were. Sunil listened for their squawks each morning, to make sure they hadn't been abducted in the night.

Kalu's expertise was in the recycling bins inside airline catering compounds. Private waste collectors emptied these dumpsters on a regular basis, but Kalu had mastered the trash truck's schedules. The night before pickup, Kalu would climb over the barbed wire fences and raid the overflowing bins.

Kalu's routine had become known by the local police, however. He kept getting caught, until some constables proposed a different arrangement. Kalu could keep his metal scrap if he'd pass on information he picked up on the road about local drug dealers.

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES
(1) gaunt (Adj.) : very thin especially from disease/hunger/cold
(2) squawks (N.) : the noise of birds
(3) abducted (V.) : kidnapped
(4) dumpsters (N.) : a container designed to receive and transport dump waste

1058. What was the greatest pleasure this side of the lake?
(1) A secret farm.
(2) The Jamun tree.
(3) Feasting on the branches of the Jamun tree.
(4) Labourers looking away when the children came to dig and eat.

1059. What was the second coolest thing about the Jamun tree?
(1) Shaking down the berries for Mirchi.
(2) There were parrots nesting in the tree.
(3) Selling parrots in the Marol Market.
(4) Capturing parrots in the tree.

1060. What did Sunil think of parrots?
(1) That they should be captured and sold.
(2) That they had been abducted in the night.
(3) That they should not be captured and sold.
(4) That they squawked every morning.

1061. How did Kalu manage to raid the airline recycling bins before they were emptied?
(1) He was an expert.
(2) He jumped over the barbed wire fences.
(3) He had mastered the trash trucks schedules.
(4) He worked at night.

1062. Why was a different arrangement proposed?
(1) Because Kalu's routine was known by the police.
(2) So that Kalu would be able to keep his metal scrap.

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(3) So that Kalu could pass on information about local drug dealers
(4) Because Kalu kept getting caught

Directions (1063–1067) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The first working steam–powered vehicle was designed and most likely built by Ferdinand Verbies, a Flemish member of a Jesuit mission in China around 1672. It was a 65 cm long scale–model toy for the Chinese Emperor, that was unable to carry a driver or a passenger. It is not known if Verbiest's model was ever built. Nicolas Joseph Cugnot is widely credited with building the first full scale, self propelled mechanical vehicle or automobile in about 1769; he also created a steam–powered tricycle. He constructed two steam tractors for the French Army, one of which is preserved in the French National Conservatory of Arts and Crafts. His inventions were however handicapped by problems of water supply and maintaining steam pressure. In 1801, Richard Trevithick built and demonstrated his Puffing Devil road locomotive, believed by many to be the first demonstration of a steam–powered road vehicle. It was unable to maintain sufficient steam pressure for long periods. Sentiment against steampowered road vehicles led to the Locomotive Acts of 1865. In 1807 Nicephore Niepce and his brother Claude probably created the world's first internal combustion engine which they called Pyreolophore.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1063. The first full-scale, working steam- powered tricycle was built by
(1) Verbiest (2) Cugnot
(3) Trevithick (4) Niepce

1064. Cugnot built steam tractors for
(1) The Chinese Emperor
(2) The French Army
(3) The Jesuit mission
(4) The French Conservatory

1065. The problem with Trevithick's Puffing Devil was
(1) its incapability to carry a driver or a passenger
(2) with the water supply
(3) its inability to maintain steam pressure
(4) its combustion engine

1066. What is meant by Sentiment in the context of the given paragraph?
(1) depression (2) fascination
(3) celebration (4) resentment

1067. The Pyreolophore was
(1) a self–propelled mechanical vehicle
(2) a steam–powered tricycle
(3) a steam tractor
(4) The name of the world's first internal combustion engine

Directions (1068–1072) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean. It stretches southward across the largest and northernmost state in the United States, ending at a remote icefree seaport village nearly 800 miles from where it begins. It is massive in size and extremely complicated to operate. The steel pipe crosses windswept plains and endless miles of delicate tundra that tops the frozen ground. It weaves through crooked canyons, climbs sheer mountains, plunges over rocky crags, makes its way through thick forests, and passes over or under hundreds of rivers and streams. The pipe is 4 feet in diameter, and up to 2 million barrels (or 84 million gallons) of crude oil can be pumped through it daily. Resting on H–shaped steel racks called "bents", long sections of the pipeline follow a zigzag course high above the frozen earth. Other long sections drop out of sight beneath spongy or rocky ground and return to the surface later on. The pattern of the pipeline's up and down route is determined by the often harsh demands of the arctic and subarctic climate, the tortuous lay of the land, and the varied compositions of soil, rock, or permafrost (permanently frozen ground). A little more than half of the pipeline is elevated above the ground. The remainder is buried anywhere from 3 to 12 feet, depending largely upon the type of terrain and the properties of the soil. One of the largest in the world, the pipeline cost approximately $8 billion and is by far the biggest and most expensive construction project ever undertaken by private industry. In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so 8 major oil companies formed a consortium in order to share the costs. Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil fields and paid into the pipeline construction fund according to the size of its holdings. Today, despite enormous problems of climate, supply shortage, equipment breakdowns, labour disagreements, treacherous terrain, a certain amount of mismanagement, and even theft, the Alaska pipeline has been completed and is operating.

1068. The Alaskan pipeline ends
(1) north of Alaska.
(2) at a seaport village.
(3) after passing through canyons and rivers.
(4) at a tundra covered village.

1069. What is the capacity of the Alaskan pipeline?
(1) 2 million gallons of crude oil.
(2) 4 million barrels of crude oil.
(3) 84 million gallons of crude oil.
(4) 84 billion barrels of crude oil.

1070. What are "bents"?
(1) Zigzag shape of pipeline.
(2) Pipeline's up and down route.
(3) The section of the pipeline that drops out of sight.
(4) The H–shaped steel racks.

1071. How was the fund for pipeline construction generated?
(1) 8 major oil companies joined hands to share the cost.
(2) 8 major oil companies borrowed $8 billion.
(3) A single private company raised $8 billion.
(4) Oil rights were sold to 8 major oil companies.

1072. Which of the following were not problems faced while constructing the pipeline?
(1) Supply shortages

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(2) Treacherous terrain
(3) Lack of funds
(4) Equipment breakdown

Directions (1073–1077) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

Dyslexia is a perceptual disorder often occurring in persons of normal, or even above average intelligence. The reader is unable to perceive correctly what is on a page. Letters and numbers often appear reversed: "b" seems to be "d", "quite" is "quiet" and "from" is "form". The reader tends to leave out letters or words or insert words or letters that are not there. Vowel and consonant sounds may be confused. Many dyslexics are left-handed or able to write with either hand. They often confuse left and right. Learning to speak may also be delayed beyond infancy. The condition seems to be inherited. It may persist into adulthood. However, with early recognition and specialized approaches to teaching reading, most dyslexics can learn to read.

Some researchers believe that latent dyslexia may be aggravated by the way reading is taught. The modern whole-word, or look-and-say, method seems to be more of a hindrance to learning for dyslexics than it is for ordinary pupils. The phonetic method of teaching students to learn letters and sound them out appears to achieve better reading results. The problem of words that cannot be sounded out-such as rough, laugh or through is-not solved by phonetics. These words must simply be memorized. However, for children with dyslexia the problem can be compounded by the failure of parents or teachers to recognize the condition. This can easily lead to emotional problems for dyslexic children, who cannot understand their failure to keep up with their classmates.

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES
(1) perceptual (Adj.) : of/relating to the act of becoming aware of through the senses
(2) infancy (N.) : the early stage of growth/development
(3) latent (Adj.) : not presently active
(4) aggravated (V.) : make worse
(5) ambidextrous (Adj.) : equally skillful with each hand

1073. Dyslexia, often occurring in persons of normal, or even above average intelligence, is a _____
(1) conceptual disorder (2) pathological disease
(3) perceptive disorder (4) perceptual disorder

1074. In Dyslexia, letters and figures often appear _____
(1) inverted (2) blurred
(3) reversed (4) clustered

1075. People suffering from dyslexia are often _____
(1) right handed (2) far sighted
(3) ambidextrous (4) only left handed

1076. Dyslexia may _____
(1) be noticed during infancy.
(2) last till childhood.
(3) persist into adulthood.
(4) end when one goes to school.

1077. The problem of perception can be compounded by the failure of parents and teachers to
(1) provide treatment.
(2) recognize the condition.
(3) correct the child at infancy.
(4) understand the child.

Directions (1078–1082) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

Ants have been living on the earth for more than 100 million years and can be found almost anywhere on the planet. It is estimated that there are about 20000 different species of ants. For this reason ants have been called Earth's most successful species. If you watch ants for any length of time you will see that they really do communicate with each other and very effectively too. Ants communicate by touching each other with their antennae. Ants also use chemicals called pheromones to leave scent trails for other ants to follow. Ants build many different types of homes. Many ants build simple little mounds out of dirt or sand. Other ants use small sticks mixed with dirt and sand to make a stronger mound that offers protection from rain. Western Harvester ants make a small mound on top, but then tunnels up to 15 feet straight down to hibernate during winter. Ant mounds consist of many chambers connected by tunnels. Different chambers are used for nurseries, food storage, and resting places for the worker ants. Some ants live in wood like termites. Army ants don't make a home at all but travel in large groups searching for food. Ants are social insects which means they live in large colonies or groups. Some colonies consist of millions of ants. There are three types of ants in each species, the queen, the sterile female workers and males. The male ants only serve one purpose, to mate with future queen ants and do not live very long. The queen grows to adulthood, mates, and then spends rest of her life laying eggs. A colony may have only one queen, or there may be many queens depending on the species. Ants go through four stages of development: egg, larva, pupa and adult.

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES
(1) mounds (N.) : a small natural hill
(2) hibernate (V.) : sleep during winter

1078. Why are ants called the 'Earth's most successful species?
(1) Because they have been on earth for more than a 100 million years.
(2) Because they can be found anywhere on earth.
(3) Because they have been on earth for more than a 100 million years and because they can be found anywhere on earth.
(4) Because there are 2000 different species of ants on earth.

1079. Antennae are used by ants to
(1) leave a trail for other ants.
(2) communicate.
(3) find direction.
(4) touch and feel each other.

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1080. What does the Western Harvester do in winter ?
(1) It travels.
(2) It builds different types of homes.
(3) It hibernates.
(4) It searches for food.

1081. What kind of homes do the army of ants build ?
(1) Simple little mounds made out of dirt or sand
(2) Stronger mounds of small sticks mixed with dirt and sand
(3) Small mounds on top but with tunnels upto 15 feet below
(4) They do not make homes but travel in search of food

1082. What is the purpose of male ants ?
(1) To lay eggs.
(2) To protect the colony.
(3) To mate with future queen ants.
(4) To live a long life.

Directions (1083-1112) : Read the following passages carefully and choose the most appropriate answer to the questions out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

Passage-I

(Q. Nos. 1083-1087)

True, It is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey the laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and the properties of law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage to protect the rights of communities and castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not conflict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will obey these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well-being of others. But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his actions. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a State is in the hands of a Minister who is responsible to the State Assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police.

1083. The expression customs and ceremonies means
(1) fairs and festivals.
(2) habits and traditions.
(3) usual practices and religious rites.
(4) superstitions and formalities.

1084. Which of the following is NOT implied in the passage?
(1) Laws protect those who respect it.
(2) Laws ensure people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.
(3) A criminal is detered from committing crimes for fear of the law.
(4) The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones.

1085. According to the writer, which one of the following is NOT the responsibility of the police ?
(1) To protect the privilege of all the citizens.
(2) To check violent activities of citizens.
(3) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.
(4) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.

1086. "They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage" means that the law
(1) helps in recoverring the stolen property of the citizens.
(2) assists citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed.
(3) initiate process against offenders of law.
(4) safeguards people's possessions against being stolen or lost.

1087. The last sentence of the passage implies that
(1) the Inspector General of Police is the sole authority in matters of law and order.
(2) in every state, maintenence of public peace is under the over all control of the responsible minister.
(3) the State Assembly exercises direct authority in matters pertaining to law and order.
(4) the Inspector General of Police is responsible to the State Assembly for maintaining law and order.

Passage-II

(Q. Nos. 1088-1092)

Riparian vegetation [the green band of vegetation along a watercourse] can help stabilize stream banks filter sediment from surface runoff and provide wildlife habitat, livestock forage, and scenic value. Well-developed vegetation also allows bank soils to absorb extra water during spring runoff, releasing it later during drier months, thus improving late-summer stream flows.

In many parts of the arid West, trees and shrubs are found only in riparian areas. Woody plants are very important as winter cover for many wildlife species, including upland game birds such as pheasants and turkeys. Often this winter cover is the greatest single factor limiting game bird populations. Woody vegetation also provides hiding cover and browse for many other species of birds and mammals, both game and nongame. Dead trees (snags) are an integral part of streamside habitats and should be left standing whenever possible. Woodpeckers, nuthatches, brown creepers, and other birds eat the insects that decompose the wood. These insects usually pose no threat to nearby living trees. Occasionally a disease organism or misuse of pesticides will weaken or kill a stand of trees. If several trees in a small area begin to die, contact your local extension agent immediately .

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES
(1) run-off (N.) : rain, water/ other liquid that runs-off land into streams and rivers
(2) forage (N.) : food for horses and cows
(3) arid (Adj.) : very dry (of land/climate)
(4) riparian (Adj.) : on, near or relating to the bank of a river
(5) upland (Adj.) : in/connected with an area of high land that is not near the coast
(6) browse (N.) : small twigs, leaves, and shoots that are fit for animals to eat

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1088. What is the effect of the word choice riparian ?
(1) It gives the article an authoritative, scientific tone.
(2) It causes confusion, since both streams and rivers could be viewed as riparian.
(3) It seems condescending, as if the author is bending over back-wards to teach readers.
(4) It misleads reader into thinking they are getting scientific information when they are not.

1089. What is the overall sense conveyed by the author when the specific birds that live in riparian areas are listed in the passage?
(1) Urgency on behalf of endangered species.
(2) The rich and varied life in such areas.
(3) His or her own importance as a scientific expert.
(4) Poetic wander.

1090. What is discussed in the second paragraph of this passage?
(1) The types of birds that live in riparian areas.
(2) The effect of winter cover on water purity.
(3) The role of trees and shrubs in riparian areas.
(4) How winter cover affects game bird populations.

1091. Overall the assertions seem to be based on
(1) rash opinion with little observation behind it.
(2) deeply held emotional convictions.
(3) facts derived from scientific literature.
(4) inconclusive evidence gathered in field studies.

1092. How dependent are plants and animals on each other?
(1) Not dependent. (2) Very dependent.
(3) Completely independent.
(4) Slightly dependent.

Passage-III
(Q. Nos. 1093-1097)

Implanting standards, right values, the science of good and evil are an essential part of education. Many forces thwart this to work, but two of the most serious hindrances to it are examinations and specialization. The examination system is both an opiate and a poison. It is an opiate because it lulls Man into believing that all is well when most is ill. It is a poison because it paralyses or at least slows down the natural activities of the healthy mind. Man finds himself a creature of unknown capacities in an unknown world, wants to learn what the world is like, what he should be and do in it. To help him in answering these questions is the one and only purpose of education. However, tests of progress are useful and necessary. Examinations are harmless when the examinee is indifferent to their result, but as soon as they matter, they begin to distort his attitude to education and to conceal its purpose. For disinter-estedness is the essence of all good education and liberal education is impossible without it.

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES
(1) thwart (V.) : to oppose successfully; prevent from accomplishing a purpose
(2) opiate (N.) : a drug derived from opium, to reduce severe pain
(3) lulls : to calm someone/someone's tears, suspicions, etc. especially by deception
(4) indifferent (Adj.) : lakcing importance
(5) distort (V.) : to change the shape, appearance/sound of something so that it is strange/not clear

1093. The author considers specialization as
(1) a boon. (2) an obstacle.
(3) a curse. (4) a distraction.

1094. One of the core elements of education is
(1) a right value system.
(2) a good examination system.
(3) a system with extracurricular activities.
(4) a system with specialization.

1095. The examination system is an opiate because
(1) it paralyses the mind.
(2) It lulls Man into believing that all is well when it is not.
(3) it slows the natural actvities of Man.
(4) it makes Man lazy.

1096. The purpose of education is
(1) performing well in exams.
(2) learning the right values.
(3) knowing what is right and wrong.
(4) helping man to understand his potential, the world around him and his role in it.

1097. The author
(1) encourages indifference to the outcome of examinations.
(2) encourages examinations.
(3) encourages specialization.
(4) encourages learning.

Passage-IV
(Q. Nos. 1098-1102)

The man who is perpetually hesitating which of the two things he will do first, will do neither. The man who resolves, but suffers his resolution to be changed by the first counter-suggestion of a friend, who fluctuates from opinion to opinion, from plan to plan, and veers like a weather-cock to every point of the compass, with every breath of caprice that blows-can never accomplish anything great or useful. Instead of being progressive in any thing, he will be at best stationary, and more probably retrograde in all. It is only the man who first consults wisely, then resolves firmly, and then executes his purpose with flexible perseverance, undismayed by those petty difficulties which daunt a weaker spirit that can advance to eminence in any line. Take your course wisely, but firmly. and having taken it, hold upon it with heroic resolution, and the Alps and Pyrenees will sink before you.

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES
(1) perpetually (Adv.) : without interruption
(2) resolves (V.) : to make a firm decision to do something
(3) resolution (N.) : finding a solution to a problem
(4) fluctuates (V.) : vary
(5) veers (V.) : turn sharply; change direction abruptly
(6) caprice (N.) : a sudden desire
(7) retrograde (V.) : to decline to an inferior state
(8) perseverance (N.) : the quality of continuing to try to achieve a particular aim despite difficulties
(9) undismayed (Adj.) : unshaken in purpose
(10) daunt (V.) : cause to lose courage
(11) eminence (N.) : the quality of being famous and respected

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1098. A man who cannot decide which of the two things he will do first, ends up doing_____.
(1) all (2) the second thing
(3) the first thing (4) nothing

1099. What is the meaning of retrograde in the passage?
(1) stop moving. (2) move backwards.
(3) move slowly. (4) crawl along.

1100. What will the man who sticks to his resolve and executes it advance to?
(1) Wisdom. (2) Progress.
(3) Eminence. (4) Resolution.

1101. Who is daunted by petty difficulties?
(1) Someone who fluctuates.
(2) One who hesitates.
(3) One with a strong spirit.
(4) One with a weak spirit.

1102. The writer advises us to be
(1) wise, firm and resolute.
(2) weak, firm and resolute.
(3) happy, firm and resolute.
(4) flexible, happy and resolute.

Passage-V

(Q. Nos. 1103-1107)

The public sector banks are witnessing in India a period of transition and are at crossroads, where they without giving up social responsibility, should also remain healthy. They need to undertake risky experiments yet perform it innovatively in a way it does not fail. They should make forays into new areas which are rarely tread by them and lose no emerging opportunities. It should be understood that absence of any bad advance is no sign of efficient banking system. It only indicates immense conservatism. However this is no guarantee for profit. There should be a balance between liquidity and risk. Past sins should be forgotten. Novel and pragmatic techniques should be adopted without which banks would be in danger.

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

(1) transition (N.) : the process/ a period of changing from one state/condition to another
(2) cross roads (N.) : a crisis situation/point in time when a critical decision must be made
(3) forays (N.) : an attempt to become involved in a different activity/profession
(4) tread (V.) : used; attempted
(5) conservatism (N.) : the tendency to resist great/ sudden change
(6) liquidity (N.) : the state of owning things of value that can easily be exchanged for cash
(7) pragmatic (Adj.) : solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by fixed ideas/theories
(8) novel (Adj.) : different from anything known before; new, interesting and often seeming slightly strange
(9) penchant (N.) : a special liking for something
(10) at the cross roads (Id.) : at an important point

1103. What according to the author, are the public sector banks witnessing?
(1) A period of profit.
(2) A period of change.
(3) A period of certainity.
(4) A loss making period.

1104. In addition to being socially responsible, what does the author want the banks to be?
(1) Customer friendly.
(2) Able to attract foreign investors.
(3) Financially healthy.
(4) Senseless risk takers.

1105. How can the banks take risks without risking a failure?
(1) By being innovative.
(2) By soliciting the help of the government.
(3) By being financially healthy.
(4) By being conservative.

1106. What does the absence of any bad advance indicate?
(1) A penchant for risks.
(2) Immense conservatism.
(3) Financial independence.
(4) A deep-seated social commitment.

1107. What would happen if novel and pragmatic techniques are ignored?
(1) It will put the banks in danger.
(2) It will undermine the banks social commitment.
(3) It will reveal the untapped talent.
(4) It will result in inefficient portfolio management.

Passage-VI

(Q. Nos. 1108-1112)

The human eye is a complex part of the body that is used for seeing. Eyes enable people to perform daily tasks and to learn about the world that surrounds them. Sight, or vision, is a rapidly occurring process that involves continuous interaction between the eye, the nervous system, and the brain. When someone looks at an object, what he really sees is the light reflected from the object. This reflected light passes through the lens and falls on the retina of the eye. Here the light induces nerve impulses that travel through the optic nerve to the brain and then over other nerves to muscles and glands.

The eye is similar to a television camera. Both the eye and the television camera convert light energy to electrical energy. The eye converts light to nerve impulses that are interpreted by the brain as the sense perception called sight. A television camera converts light to electronic signals that are broadcast and transformed into light images in a television receiver. It is wonderful that human eyes blink an average of once every six seconds. This washes the eye with the salty secretion from the tear or lachrymal glands. Each tear gland is about the size and shape of an almond. These glands are situated behind the upper eyelid at the outer corner of the eye. After passing over the eye, the liquid from the gland is drained into the nose through the tear duct at the inner corner of the eye.

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

(1) interpreted (V.) : understood
(2) perception (N.) : the way you notice things (with the senses)
(3) lachrymal (Adj.) : of, pertaining to, tears
(4) duct (N.) : a tube in the body through which liquid passes

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1108. What do we see when we look at an object?
(1) The object reflected by the light.
(2) The light reflected from the object.
(3) The shadow of the object.
(4) The object as it is.

1109. The eye is similar to the television camera because both
(1) convert light energy to mechanical energy.
(2) convert light energy to electrical energy.
(3) convert energy to mechanical light
(4) convert mechanical light to electrical energy.

1110. The sense perception that the brain releases after the eye converts light to nerve impulses is known as
(1) blindness. (2) image.
(3) sight. (4) glare.

1111. The average rate of blinking of an eye is
(1) six times every second
(2) once every six seconds
(3) six times every six seconds
(4) once every second

1112. Lachrymal glands or tear glands are situated
(1) inside the eye.
(2) in the black of the eye.
(3) at the outer corner of the eye.
(4) on the eyelid.

Directions (1113-1142) : Read the following passages carefully and choose the most appropriate answer to the question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 01.12.2016)

Passage–I

(Q. Nos. 1113–1117)

Great books do not spring from something accidental in the great men who write them. They are the effluence of their very core, the expression of the life itself of the authors. And literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose until it has been translated into the actual life of him who reads. It is the vast reservoir of true ideas and emotions. In a world deprived of literature, the broad, the noble, the generous would tend to disappear and life would be correspondingly degraded, because the wrong idea and the petty emotion would never feel the upward pull of the ideas and emotions of genius. Only by conceiving a society without literature can it be clearly realised that the function of literature is to raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks. Literature exists so that where a man has lived finely, ten thousands may afterwards live finely. It is a means of life, it concerns the living essence.

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES
(1) effluence (N.) : the process of flowing out
(2) core (N.) : the most important/central part of something

1113. How have great books been written?
(1) By an accidental means.
(2) By great men who write them.
(3) By men who think too much.
(4) By men who imagine sometimes

1114. What does the words "effluence of their very core" mean?
(1) Expression which is the outflow from the heart of the author.
(2) Expression which is the influence from people's talk.
(3) Expression of things that the author may have thought of.
(4) Expression that the author wrote accidentally.

1115. Literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose until it has been ___ into the actual life of the person who reads.
(1) transfigured (2) transgressed
(3) translated (4) transmuted

1116. If a world is deprived of literature, what would happen to the broad, the noble and the generous?
(1) They would be living a free life without care.
(2) They would worry themselves into petty issues.
(3) They would tend to dissappear and life would be correspondingly degraded.
(4) They would celebrate life.

1117. What is the function of literature?
(1) To raise the plain above sea level.
(2) To raise everything so that it does not sink to the sea level.
(3) To raise the peaks towards the highest mountain,
(4) To raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks.

Passage–II

(Q. Nos. 1118–1122)

A classless society, however, does not mean a society without leaders. It means rather one in which every citizen becomes for the first time eligible for leadership, if he has the power to lead. It means a society in which every one is given, as far as possible, the chance to develop this power by the widest diffusion of educational opportunities in the broadest sense, and by keeping the career wide open to talents of every useful kind. It is often said that a community of equals will not allow itself to be led. But in fact, most men are, in most things, very willing to be led, and more in danger of giving their leaders too much than too little authority, especially if they are free to choose them, and assured that the leaders cannot exploit them for personal economic advantage; leadership, so far from disappearing, will come into its own in a truly democratic society. But it is likely to be a more diffused leadership than we are used to; for a better-nurtured people will have more citizens with strong wills and minds of their own, wishful to lead; some in politics, some in industry, and some in professions and arts of life.

This is the idea of a classless society. Some will reject it as contrary to their interest, some as utopian and against 'Human nature', for there are some who deny, indeed if not in word, that the aim of society should be to promote the greatest happiness and welfare of the greatest number and others who hold, with pessimistic honesty, that most men must be driven and not led.

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MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES

(1) Utopian (N.) : an idealistic social reformer
(2) Cynical (Adj.) : having a sneering disbelief in others
(3) Expository (Adj.) : intended to explain/describe something
(4) Factual (Adj.) : existing in act/fact
(5) Critical (Adj.) : marked by a tendency to find and call attention to errors and flaws
(6) Satirical (Adj.) : exposing human folly to ridicule
(7) diffusion (N.) : spread of something

1118. According to the passage, a classless society is _____
(1) A society in which there are no leaders.
(2) A society where no one is willing to be led.
(3) A society where everyone would not give authority to their leaders.
(4) A society where everyone can become a leader.

1119. What kind of leadership would a classless society have?
(1) Leaders would not exploit others for their personal advantage.
(2) Leaders would not have too much authority over people.
(3) Many would develop leadership in the field of their interest.
(4) Every person would have a reason to lead.

1120. What kind of people would be ideal for a classless society?
(1) People who are assertive enough to lead.
(2) People who book no opposition.
(3) People with conviction in their ideas.
(4) People willing to innovate.

1121. According to the passage, the kind of a people who deny the idea of a classless society may be called _____
(1) Utopian (2) Cynical
(3) Idealists (4) Dictatorial

1122. What is the tone adopted by the author in this passage?
(1) Expository (2) Factual
(3) Critical (4) Satirical

Passage–III
(Q. Nos. 1123–1127)

Translation is of immense importance today. With rapid commercialization, the narrow barriers between nations are fast disappearing. In the past, there used to be practically no communication amongst nations. The modern world, however, is no longer divided into water-tight compartments. We are heading towards one world, thanks to development in the fields of communication among nations today. Translation forges bonds of unity amongst people who speak different languages. Even if we do not know a particular language or the literature of a particular nation, we can know its richness and the depth of its ideas through translation. Translation also helps in understanding the rich cultural heritage of a nation. Thus a multi-lingual person has a multi-focal view of the world. Translation also serves as a mode of cultural exchange in a multi-lingual country. It plays a pivotal role in the evolution of a pluralistic national identity. The achievement of translation is both the globalisation of culture and the promotion of intra and inter-cultural bonding. One may appreciate and enjoy through translation the plays of Shakespeare even if one does not know the English language.

One may also know the rich world of Homer, Virgil, Dante, Milton, Dickens, Hardy, Leo Tolstoy, Zola and Munshi Prem Chand through translation. Translation responds to our intellectual, cultural and spiritual needs. It is necessary for information and for the exchange of ideas. Translation, which has hitherto been neglected and marginalized, has assumed importance with rapid globalization. It is now considered an art which requires mastery and perfection. A good translator is able to do away with superficiality and has a clear understanding of the text to be translated. He should have mastery over the subtle nuances of the language from which he is translating. Translating a passage of one language into another literally is not only impossible but would also result in incorrect grammar and syntax.

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES

(1) forges (V.) : to put a lot of effort into making something successful/ strong so that it will last
(2) hither to (Adv.) : up to the present time
(3) subtle (Adj.) : not very noticeable/obvious
(4) nuances (N.) : a very slight difference in meaning, sound, colour/feelings
(5) syntax (N.) : a systematic orderly arrangement

1123. According to the author, what does translation do?
(1) Translation divides the world into compartments.
(2) Translation brings together people speaking different languages.
(3) Translation gives rise to animosity among people.
(4) Translation is a means to succeed in the practical world.

1124. How does translation help us?
(1) It creates a babel of tongues.
(2) It denies us access to other cultures.
(3) It provides an insight into the cultural heritage of a nation/people.
(4) It helps us to understand the ideas of the other languages.

1125. Globalisation has _____
(1) neglected the importance of translation.
(2) made us aware of the importance of translation.
(3) allowed us to enjoy the works of great writers.
(4) given translation its rightful place.

1126. What should be the approach of a good translator?
(1) Have mastery over his language.
(2) Have good knowledge of the other literature.
(3) Do away with the nuances and express only the main ideas.
(4) Do away with the unwanted things and express only the main ideas.

1127. What should be the primary concern while translating a passage from one language into another?
(1) Structural lapses should be ignored.
(2) Word by word translation should be done

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(3) The sense should be conveyed.
(4) The arrangement of the words in the original should be retained.

Passage–IV
(Q. Nos. 1128–1132)

The Eiffel Tower is an iron lattice tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris. It was named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel, whose company designed and built the tower. Erected in 1889, it was initially criticised by some of France's leading artists and intellectuals for its design, but has become both a global cultural icon of France and one of the most recognisable structures in the world. The tower is the tallest structure in Paris and the most visited monument in the world; 6.98 million people ascended it in 2011. The tower received its 250 millionth visitor in 2010.

The tower is 324 metres, about the same height as an 81-storey building. During its construction, the Eiffel Tower surpassed the washington Monument to assume the title of the tallest man-made structure in the world. The tower has three levels for visitors, with restaurants on the first and second. Tickets can be purchased to ascend by stairs or lift to the first and second levels. Although there are stairs to the third and highest level, these are usually closed to the public and it is generally only accessible by lift. As a global landmark, the Eiffel Tower is featured in media including films, video games, and television shows.

1128. Choose the most appropriate response.
(1) The name of the tower is not connected with anyone.
(2) The name of the tower is connected with a real person.
(3) The name of the tower is connected with a certain company.
(4) The name of the tower is connected with another tower in Paris.

1129. What is the Eiffel Tower made of?
(1) It is made of wood.
(2) It is made of stone.
(3) It is made of iron structure.
(4) It is made of silver.

1130. Select the most appropriate answer from the passage.
(1) The Eiffel Tower continues to be criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
(2) The Eiffel Tower has never been criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
(3) The Eiffel Tower will never be criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
(4) The Eiffel Tower was critic ised at the beginning by French intellectuals and artists.

1131. Why is 2010 considered a significant year?
(1) A year marked by a decline in tourism.
(2) A year marked by unfortunate accidents.
(3) A year marked by a landmark achievement in French tourism.
(4) A year marked by stagnation.

1132. Which statement truly reflects the status of the Eiffel Tower?
(1) The Eiffel Tower features prominently in popular culture.
(2) The Eiffel Tower is simply a regional icon.
(3) The Eiffel Tower has no international or aesthetic appeal.
(4) The Eiffel Tower has never captured public imagination.

Passage–V
(Q. Nos. 1133–1137)

Is there any difference between "genius" and "talent" ? We generally feel that a man of genius is in some way higher than a man of talent; and that talented men are more common than genius. This is true, but it is rather vague. Genius implies "very extraordinary gifts or native powers, especially as displayed in original creation, discovery, expression or achievement; phenomenal capacity regarded as relatively independent of instruction and training". Talent, on the other hand, consists of "mental endowments or capacities of superior character; marked mental ability". "Talent" is more the capacity to learn to do a thing well; but "genius" is an inborn inspiration that drives a man to do a thing with original excellence. As Meredith said, "Genius does what it must, and talent does what it can".

Shakespeare in drama and poetry, Issac Newton in science, Napoleon in war, Beethoven in music, were geniuses; many well-known poets, scientists, generals and musicaians have been men of talent.

1133. What is the general view of a "genius" and a "talented" man?
(1) A genius is more superior than other men
(2) A talented man is a skilful man.
(3) A genius is superior to the man of talent and that talented men are more common than genius.
(4) A genius looks down on a talented man.

1134. A genius is a man with _____ ideas.
(1) common (2) original
(3) clever (4) bright

1135. To learn to do a thing well is to be _____ .
(1) professional (2) skillful
(3) talented (4) a genius

1136. Who can be considered a true genius ?
(1) Any independent thinker.
(2) An exceptionally intelligent person.
(3) An interesting person.
(4) Any amusing and constructive thinker.

1137. As per the ideas expressed in the passage, Shakespeare, in drama and poetry, is genius and _____.
(1) Issac Newton is a talented scientist.
(2) There are many other well-known talented musicians.
(3) Napoleon is a genius in music.
(4) There are many generals who are geniuses.

Passage–VI
(Q. Nos. 1138–1142)

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radio active substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

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Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a Professor of Physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a casual personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French University, where she earned her master's degree and Doctorate in Physics.

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES
(1) accomplished (Adj.) : highly skilled
(2) amicable (Adj.) : friendly
(3) exuberance (N.) : joyful enthusiasm
(4) disgruntled (V.) : put into a bad mood; annoyed
(5) defiantly (Adv.) : in a rebellious manner

1138. What kind of collaboration helped Curie's to unlock the secrets of the atom?
(1) friendly (2) competitive
(3) courteous (4) industrious

1139. What will best describe Marie Curie's personality?
(1) strong (2) lighthearted
(3) humorous (4) envious

1140. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, Marie felt___.
(1) hopeless (2) annoyed
(3) happy (4) perversely excited

1141. Marie _____ left Poland and travelled to France to enter the Sorbonne.
(1) boldly (2) showed intelligence
(3) behaved (4) was distressed

1142. Marie Curie's doctorate was in which academic discipline?
(1) Medicine (2) Cancer studies
(3) Radiation Chemistry (4) Physics

Directions (1143–1172) : In the following questions, there are six passages. Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer to the given questions out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)

Passage-I

In the past, man's worst enemy was Nature. He lived under the continual threat of famine and pestilence, a wet summer could bring death to the whole Nation and every winter was a menace. Mountains stood like a barrier between people and sea was less a highway than an impassable division. Today Nature, though still an enemy, is an enemy almost completely conquered. Modern agriculture assures us of an ample food supply. Modern transportation has made the resources of the entire planet accessible to all its inhabitants. Modern medicine and sanitation allow dense populations to cover the ground without risk of pretence. True, we are still at the mercy of the more violent natural convulsions. Against earthquake, flood and hurricane man has, as yet, devised no adequate protection. At most times, Nature is no longer formidable, she has been subdued.

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES
(1) pestilence (N.) : any infectious disease that spreads quickly and kills a lot of people
(2) menace (N.) : a threat
(3) accessible (Adj.) : capable of being reached
(4) convulsions (N.) : disturbances
(5) formidable (Adj.) : inspiring fear
(6) subdued (Adj.) : brought under control

1143. In ancient times, Man had an apprehension of
(1) epidemics. (2) severe droughts.
(3) floods. (4) All of these

1144. Modern medicine has helped man
(1) to live longer everywhere in the world.
(2) to live a healthy life in hygienic conditions.
(3) to live in thickly populated areas without fear of epidemics.
(4) to balance population with available resources.

1145. The modern transport system is a blessing as it
(1) has helped decrease the distance between towns and villages.
(2) has brought comfort to both towns and villages.
(3) has made all the commodities available to everyone.
(4) has encouraged people to travel for pleasure.

1146. Which of the following statement best reflects the underlying conviction of the passage?
(1) Man can do wonders.
(2) Man's knowledge has no end.
(3) Man has been able to control Nature to a great extent.
(4) Man has been able to control Nature completely.

1147. Man has not yet succeeded in controlling the furies of
(1) earthquakes. (2) floods.
(3) hurricanes. (4) All of these

Passage-II

Akbar had quarreled with Birbal over something important and had asked him not to come to the palace again. Akbar started missing Birbal and wanted him back but could not find out where he was. Akbar hit upon a plan. He sent a message to all the villages that wells had been selected to wed the royal well and so they had to bring the bride to the capital immediately.

The headmen of the various villages were alarmed at the impossible task and came rushing to the capital to apologise for their inability to move their wells. One man, Khaji, however, came to discuss the details of the wedding. Khaji wanted to know whether the marriage ceremony would be conducted in the traditional manner. Akbar assured him that all the formalities would be observed. Khaji was happy and assured Akbar that he would bring the bride to the gates of the city. Khaji added that according to the tradition, the bridegroom was to meet the bride at the village gates and take her into the city. He also asked Akbar when was the commitment date from the bridegroom so that they could set out with the bridal party.

Akbar was happy to hear all this. He realized that such an intelligent idea could be thought out only by the

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fertile brain of Birbal and told Khaji that he did not want the well but the man who gave him the idea.

1148. Why did Khaji come to meet Akbar ?
(1) He wanted to know whether the marriage would be performed in a traditional manner.
(2) He wanted to know whether the bridegroom could come to his village gate to receive the bride.
(3) He wanted to know why Akbar had thought of the marriage between wells.
(4) He wanted to know when the marriage ceremony was to be held.

1149. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage ?
(1) Akbar never quarreled with others on small matters.
(2) Akbar ordered all the village headmen to find out about Birbal.
(3) Every village headman did not react to Akbar's marriage in the same way.
(4) Khaji was to bring the bridegroom to the village gates.

1150. Why did Akbar decide to perform the marriage ?
(1) He wanted to know how marriages are performed.
(2) He wanted to increase the water in his well.
(3) He wanted to test the intelligence of the village Headmen.
(4) He wanted to find out the where abouts of Birbal.

1151. Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage ?
(1) According to Akbar, Birbal was the most intelligent man in his kingdom.
(2) Khaji thought of the idea that the marriage of wells should be conducted in a traditional manner.
(3) Akbar enjoyed Birbal's company.
(4) The King's well was to be the bridegroom.

1152. Why did Akbar say that he did not want the well which Khaji was offering ?
(1) Akbar did not like the demands which Khaji was making.
(2) Akbar's intention behind his plan to perform the marriage was fulfilled.
(3) There was not much water in the well.
(4) None of these

Passage-III

Because goldfish can be kept easily in small ponds and aquariums, they make good pets, but like many other pets, they must have proper care and the right kind of place to live. A two-inch fish requires a minimum of two gallons of water containing sufficient oxygen to support life. Some oxygen will make its way into the water of an aquarium from the air that touches the surface. Plants in an aquarium also help to furnish oxygen. Snails help to keep an aquarium clean. Thus, with plenty of plants and snail, the water in an aquarium does not have to be changed frequently. A large lake may prove to be a quite unsuitable abode for goldfish. It is important that goldfish should not be overfed. They can be fed such things as dried insects in addition to commercially-prepared goldfish food, but they should never be fed more than once a day. Even then, they should not be given more food than can be consumed in about five minutes. This ensures prolonged life.

1153. Which of the following helps supply goldfish with oxygen ?
(1) Snails (2) Plants
(3) Dried insects (4) Aquarium

1154. What is important to remember when feeding goldfish ?
(1) They should be fed more than once a day.
(2) They should be fed at five-minute intervals.
(3) They should be fed with plants and snails.
(4) They should be fed only once a day.

1155. Water in an aquarium needs to be changed if
(1) There are plenty of snails and plants in it.
(2) There is no sufficient oxygen in it.
(3) It is very clean and contains sufficient oxygen.
(4) It does not contain goldfish food and dried insects.

1156. Which of the following statement is TRUE ?
(1) Gold fish should be given food only once a day.
(2) Snails eat up the goldfish in an aquarium.
(3) Plants provide food to the snails.
(4) Gold fish comes above the surface of water to get oxygen from air.

1157. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE ?
(1) Snails make the aquarium clean by eating up goldfish.
(2) Two gallons of water with sufficient oxygen is enough for two-inch fish.
(3) Goldfish can be made good pets.
(4) Plants in an aquarium provide oxygen to goldfish.

Passage-IV

Some years ago, I had the privilege of meeting the world's oldest man. At least, he said he was. And he was so dogmatic about it that the promoters of a cartoon strip that specialised in unbelievable oddities, brought the old man to New York from his native Columbia to have him examined by a team of Doctors at the Cornell Medical Centre. He was an Indian, four feet four inches tall; he had an alligator-hide complexion and a tendency to swing to his right whenever he was passed from one medico to another. He said he was 167, born the same year as the American Constitution. When the name of George Washington was suggested to him to help him fix his generation, he said he remembered the man well. But he resented coming all the way to New York. He wanted to be left alone to go about his business, which at that time was the business of looking for a sixth wife to comfort him in his approaching old age!

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES
(1) dogmatic (Adj.) : being certain that your beliefs are right and that other should accept them, without paying attention to evidence/other opinions
(2) oddities (N.) : something unusual-perhaps worthy of collecting
(3) hide (N.) : body covering of a living animal
(4) resented (V.) : to feel bitter/angry about something, because you feel it is unfair

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1158. The old man did not like being brought to New York because
(1) at that time he was busy looking for a sixth wife.
(2) he didn't like travelling much.
(3) he didn't like New York.
(4) he preferred to be left alone in his native village.

1159. The cartoon-strip creators got interested in him because
(1) he was a comical creature .
(2) they wanted to feature him in a cartoon strip.
(3) a person surviving at that age was odd and unbelievable.
(4) he had the tendency of swinging to his right.

1160. The old man claimed that the Americans gave themselves a Constitution
(1) before he was born.
(2) in the year of George Washington's birth.
(3) two centuries ago.
(4) one hundred and sixty seven years ago.

1161. George Washington's name was mentioned to the old man
(1) to teach him a bit of history.
(2) to know whether he had any personal contacts with Washington.
(3) to make fun of his advanced age.
(4) to determine his age.

1162. The old man was 'dogmatic' about the fact that
(1) he was four feet four inches tall.
(2) he was the world's oldest living man.
(3) he belonged to Columbia.
(4) he had an alligator-hide complexion.

Passage-V

Once, an ant who had come to drink at a stream fell into the water and was carried away by the swift current. He was in great danger of drowning. A dove, perched on a nearby tree, saw the ant's danger and dropped a leaf into the water. The ant climbed onto this and was carried to safety. Sometime after this, a hunter, creeping through the bushes, saw the dove asleep and took a careful aim with his gun. He was about to fire when the ant, who was nearby, crawled forward and bit him sharply on the ankle. The hunter missed his aim and the loud noise of the gun awakened the dove from her sleep. She saw the danger and flew swiftly away to safety. Thus, the ant repaid the dove for having saved its life in the foaming current of the stream.

1163. The ant came to the stream to
(1) fall into it
(2) to drink from it
(3) look at the swift current
(4) carry back some water.

1164. The ant repaid the dove by
(1) biting the dove (2) bring the hunter
(3) biting the hunter (4) None of these

1165. The dove dropped a leaf into the water to
(1) drown the ant (2) save the ant
(3) help itself (4) perch on it

1166 The word 'aim' in this passage means
(1) to look at something
(2) to have an ambition
(3) to point a gun at something or someone
(4) to try to reach somewhere

1167. The dove was in danger because
(1) there was a bush nearby
(2) a hunter was about to shoot it
(3) it had fallen off the branch
(4) a hunter wanted to care for it

Passage-VI

Over four hundred years after Michelangelo's death, scholars are still unravelling the mysteries of his art. One mystery revealed recently was that his famous painting of a pensive Cleopatra included a hidden drawing of a different Cleopatra on the reverse side. This hidden Cleopatra, a tormented woman, whose eyes stare out at the viewer and whose mouth is open, screaming in horror. The two images, drawn on two sides of the same paper, can be viewed simultaneously. The second mystery is with regard to Michelangelo's architectural plan for the dome of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. Did he intend the dome to look like the model he built between 1558 and 1561 ? Or did he change his mind after building the model and decide to elevate the dome in the way it is today ? Scholars do not agree on the answer. The third mystery about this great artist was why he destroyed hundreds or thousands of his drawings before he died. Did he feel they were unimportant or did he want posterity to see only his finished products ?

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES
(1) unravelling (V.) : to clarify the facts of something mysterious
(2) pensive (Adj.) : deeply/seriously thoughtful
(3) tormented (Adj.) : experiencing intense pain (mental)
(4) posterity (N.) : all future generations of people

1168. Why did Michelangelo destroy so many drawings before he died ?
(1) Nobody knows.
(2) They were unimportant.
(3) They were only drafts.
(4) He had changed the drawings.

1169. It can be inferred from the passage that the most unusual aspect of the Cleopatra drawing is that
(1) the figure is tormented.
(2) the figure is screaming.
(3) one drawing is hidden.
(4) one drawing is backward.

1170. According to the passage, Michelangelo is
(1) a private person.
(2) one of the great artists in the world.
(3) the most famous architect in Rome.
(4) a depressed man.

1171. The word 'pensive' in the passage can be best substituted with the word
(1) angry (2) happy
(3) anxious (4) thoughtful

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1172. The dome of St. Peter's Basilica
(1) bears no relation to the one in the model.
(2) was destroyed after the model was built.
(3) is raised more than the one in the model.
(4) follows the plan of the model.

Directions (1173–1177) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

He waited a moment in surprise, wondering why she did not come nearer, and then, maddened by hunger, he dived at the fish. With a loud scream he fell outwards and downwards into space. His mother had soared upwards. As he passed beneath her, he heard the swish of her wings. Then a monstrous terror seized him and his heart stood still. He could hear nothing. But it only lasted a moment. The next moment, he felt his wings spread outwards. The wind rushed against his breast feathers, then under his stomach and against his wings. He could feel the tips of his wings cutting through the air. He was not falling headlong now. He was soaring gradually downwards and outwards.

He was no longer afraid. He just felt a bit dizzy. Then, he flapped his wings once and he soared upwards. He uttered a joyous scream and flapped them again. He soared higher. He raised his breast and banked against the wind. His mother swooped past him, her wings making a loud noise. He answered her with another scream.

1173. The young seagull dived at the fish
(1) maddened by anger (2) maddened by want
(3) out of spite (4) out of loneliness

1174. His heart stood still because he was seized by _____
(1) a monstrous fury (2) courage
(3) a monstrous terror (4) joy

1175. He was not falling headlong but
(1) he was afraid
(2) he was soaring downwards and outwards
(3) his stomach was full
(4) he was joining his father

1176. The seagull just felt dizzy
(1) and was filled with fear
(2) and was no longer afraid
(3) and did not flap his wings anymore
(4) and dived lower

1177. What did the young seagull do when his mother swooped past him ?
(1) Let out a joyous scream
(2) Screamed at her in anger
(3) Made a loud noise
(4) Flapped anxiously

Directions (1178-1182) : In the following questions, a passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

"Tryst with Destiny" was a speech delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, to the Indian Constituent Assembly in Parliament, on 14th August, 1947. It is considered to be one of the greatest speeches of all times and to be a landmark oration that captures the essence of the triumphant culmination of the largely non-violent Indian independence struggle against the British Empire in India.

"Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. Freedom and power bring responsibility. The responsibility rests upon the assembly, a sovereign body representing the sovereign people of India. The service of India means the service of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity. We cannot encourage communalism or narrowmindedness, for no nation can be great whose people are narrow in thought or in action.

To the people of India, whose representatives we are, this is no time for petty and destructive criticism, no time for ill will or blaming others. We have to build the noble mansion of free India where all her children may dwell".

1178. To whom did Nehru deliver this famous speech?
(1) Nehru delivered this speech to a massive Indian crowd in attendance.
(2) Nehru delivered this speech to the members of the Constituent Assembly.
(3) Nehru delivered this speech to the members of the Lok Sabha
(4) Nehru delivered this speech to the members of the Rajya Sabha.

1179. Choose the answer which captures Nehru's belief.
(1) Nehru believed that India could achieve perfection immediately.
(2) Nehru said the India's struggle for freedom was new and sudden.
(3) Nehru believed that India could take huge steps towards realising its dreams.
(4) Nehru believed that India's dreams were too unrealistic.

1180. The most dominant voice in the speech is :
(1) the voice of optimism
(2) the voice of surrender
(3) the voice of negligence
(4) the voice of weakness

1181. Select the answer which best reflects Nehru's point of view.
(1) Nehru believed that Communalism would not be a problem.
(2) Nehru believed that Communalism would be a positive force.
(3) Nehru believed that Communalism would be dangerous for India.
(4) Nehru believed that Communalism would make any nation great.

1182. What mansion did Nehru want to see built?
(1) Nehru believed that the expensive mansion of India should be built.
(2) Nehru believed that the honourable mansion of India should be built.
(3) Nehru believed that the simple mansion of India should be built.
(4) Nehru believed that the huge mansion of India should be built.

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Directions (1183-1187) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given to him to till. The power which resides in him is new in nature, and none but he knows what that is which he can do, nor does he know until he has tried. Not for nothing one face, one character, one fact, makes much impression on him, and another none. This sculpture in the memory is not without preestablished harmony. The eye was placed where one ray should fall, that it might testify of that particular ray. We but half express ourselves, and are ashamed of that divine idea which each of us represents. It may be safely trusted as proportionate and of good issues, so it be faithfully imparted, but God will not have his work made manifest by cowards. A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and has done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise, shall give him no peace. It is a deliverance which does not deliver. In the attempt his genius deserts him; no muse befriends; no invention, no hope.

1183. Which of the following does the author appear to highlight in this essay?
(1) Being contented with the status quo
(2) Knowing oneself better
(3) Working hard and sincerely
(4) Waiting for better opportunities

1184. When is a man relieved and gay?
(1) When he has untapped potential
(2) When he has put his heart into his work and has done his best
(3) When destiny smiles at him
(4) When he achieves his goal

1185. According to the author, God is not looking for _____ to manifest his works.
(1) Cowards (2) Stubborn people
(3) Weaklings (4) All of these

1186. What is that which only the person himself knows and must act in order to discover it?
(1) His untapped potential
(2) His destiny that lies in the future
(3) The power which resides in him
(4) The joy of achieving success

1187. What does the word 'Manifest' mean?
(1) Display (2) Hide
(3) Shout (4) Try

Directions (1188-1192) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose, one of the greatest of modern scientists, graduated from St. Xavier's College, Kolkata. He then obtained Tripos of Cambridge University and joined the Presidency College, Kolkata, as Professor of Physics. He was a pioneer in the discovery of the wireless and radio and the Microwave. He made remarkable contribution to the science of Botany by proving with the help of an instrument of his own invention that not only do trees and plants have life, but feel pleasure and pain as we do. He was perhaps the first scientist to suggest the possibility of gathering and utilising energy from solar rays. Last but not least was the Bose Institute which he founded in 1917. It has now become a world famous Research Laboratory doing yeoman's service to various branches of science.

1188. Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose, one of the greatest of modern scientists, graduated from which college?
(1) St. Xavier's College, Kolkata
(2) Cambridge University
(3) Presidency College, Kolkata
(4) Bose Institute

1189. What is meant by yeoman service?
(1) Minimal (2) Invaluable
(3) Discreet (4) Sporadic

1190. Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose was a pioneer in the discovery of the wireless, radio and the _____.
(1) Toaster (2) Oven
(3) Microwave (4) Radio

1191. Jagadish Chandra Bose made remarkable contribution to the science of Botany by proving with the help of an instrument of his own invention that trees and plants have not only life, but ____.
(1) feel joyous and excited as we do.
(2) feel happy and sad as we do.
(3) feel excitement and pain as we do.
(4) feel pleasure and pain as we do.

1192. What is meant by a Tripos from Cambridge University?
(1) A scholarship (2) A trophy
(3) A degree (4) A medallion

Directions (1193-1197) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

Some languages are used by a few people. Others, such as Mandarin Chinese and English, are spoken by millions. Many people speak two or more languages. They may use one language at home with family and friends, and another at work or school. Regional variations of language are known as dialects. The Anglo Saxons, who conquered Britain at the end of the Roman Empire, spoke a Germanic language, which later became English. Other Germanic languages include Danish, Dutch, German and Swedish. English also contains French-derived words after it was ruled by French-speaking kings following the Norman Conquest.

1193. Mandarin Chinese is spoken by _____ people.
(1) little (2) few
(3) many (4) big

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1194. A person who is good at foreign languages is known as
(1) Virtuoso (2) Linguist
(3) Ventriloquist (4) Scholar

1195. _____ are regional variations of a language.
(1) English (2) Mandarin Chinese
(3) Home language (4) Dialects

1196. English also included French words _____ the Norman Conquest
(1) after (2) prior
(3) before (4) during

1197. _____ is part of a Germanic language.
(1) Britain (2) Anglo Saxons
(3) English (4) Roman Empire

Directions (1198-1202) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

There is a growing parallel between India and Europe in terms of language policy and challenges of maintaining a balance between regional languages, minority languages and the rising demand for English.

The EU's language policy promotes multinationalism and the idea that every EU citizen should learn and speak at least two foreign languages in addition to their mother tongue. In practice, the foreign language curriculum in European countries is dominated now by the need to learn English. So the defacto policy is that children should, in addition to the language of their member state, learn English and one other European language. English has become not only the language of business across Europe, but also the corporate language of many French, German, Dutch and Spanish enterprises.

The trend across Europe is for schools to begin teaching English in Class I, treating it as a basic skill rather than a foreign language. This trend began in earnest only after 2000. However, the methods to teach English are diverse-an increasingly popular trend is towards bilingual schools, which teach through more than one language medium.

1198. There is a parallel between India and Europe as regards
(1) language policy (2) trade policy
(3) foreign policy (4) cultural policy

1199. According to the passage, the foreign language policy in the EU aims to foster.
(1) English (2) Multilingualism
(3) Bilingualism (4) Only native language

1200. The passage says that the rising demand for English in the EU is because of
(1) immigrants (2) emigrants
(3) Government policy (4) trade and commerce

1201. EU schools regard English as
(1) a foreign language (2) a difficult language
(3) a basic skill (4) an adult skill

1202. In Europe the usual pattern is that
(1) children should study English late in life
(2) children should start learning English from class I
(3) children may not study English when they are at school
(4) children ought to study English just as a lingua franca

Directions (1203–1207) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 03.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

Of the many changes that have taken place thanks to liberalisation, a major one is that today's youngsters are earning more than ever before. In some cases, they draw even fatter salaries than their parents. But are they blowing it up or sensibly saving it? Though some tend to splurge there are many who have started saving. Some of them go in for mutual funds and tax saving bonds. Some even go in for investments which give them tax breaks–insurance, home loans, mutual fund savings schemes. In fact the average age of a person taking a housing loan has come down from 41 to 28 in the last five years. Now, where do they get their investment advice from? Some feel its a combination of friends, family, broker–advisors, the media and the net.

1203. Liberalisation has enabled our youngsters to :
(1) Be paid more (2) Work hard
(3) Blow up money (4) Look after their money

1204. 'Blowing it up' means :
(1) Spending extravagantly
(2) Exaggerating
(3) Spending on smoking
(4) Donating liberally

1205. The average age of a person taking housing loan has come down because he :
(1) Gets fat salaries even at a young age.
(2) Has wealthy parents.
(3) Goes in for mutual funds.
(4) Buys lottery tickets.

1206. Which of the following is 'False'?
The investments that give people tax breaks are :
(1) Mutual funds (2) Home loans
(3) Savings scheme (4) Purchasing jewellery

1207. Which of the following is true'?
(1) The youngsters today spend all the money they get
(2) All the youngsters save all the money they get
(3) Many youngsters save all the money they get
(4) A few youngsters spend more while some save

Directions (1208–1212) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

Worry is a very common thing. Even children worry as much as grown up people. In his childhood, the writer used to fear that his parents would die suddenly at night. His fear and anxiety was just imaginary.

When he was on the war front in Mesopotamia, the writer came to a certain conclusion on worrying. He was a subaltern officer. It was not his duty to plan future actions

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of war. He was there only to carry out what the superiors would decide. So it was useless to worry. When he took that stand he slept soundly without worry. Here, the writer had some real reason to worry. But he could get rid of it when he found it was useless to worry.

He followed the same principle when he was a prisoner of war and he was in Asiatic Turkey. There, too, he banished his worries because nothing of his future depended on himself. The future of the prisoners of war would depend on the various governments. Thus he was able to live there without much worry though he was a prisoner.

But his deliberate suppression of worry during the war and as a prisoner did not wholly eradicate his worries. The fear had gone to his subconscious mind and remained there buried. After the war the writer was at home. But whenever a member of his family was absent he feared all sorts of mishap happening to him or her. Moreover, he had a recurring nightmare that he had become a prisoner of war and the war was not going to end. The worries without any real cause here were the manifestations of the fears that he had banished deliberately earlier.

1208. Why was the writer able to live in jail without much worry?
(1) Because nothing of his future depended on himself
(2) He was comfortable in jail
(3) Because he was a prisoner of war
(4) Because worry is a common thing

1209. What was the fear of the writer in his childhood?
(1) That his parents might drive him out of home
(2) That his parents would die suddenly at night
(3) That he might fail in the examinations
(4) That he might be made a prisoner

1210. Where was the writer when he concluded that worry was useless?
(1) The writer was in Asiatic Turkey
(2) The writer was at home
(3) The writer was on the war front in Mesopotamia
(4) The writer was in prison

1211. What was the recurring nightmare of the writer after the war was over?
(1) He dreamt that he was a prisoner in a war that was not going to be over
(2) He dreamt that his wife was in hospital
(3) He dreamt that a member of his family had a mishap
(4) He dreamt he was a prisoner of war in Asiatic Turkey

1212. How does a cause of worry trouble us if we suppress our worry deliberately?
(1) Causes of worry trouble us in various circumstances
(2) Causes of worry remain in the subconscious mind and trouble us through bad dreams
(3) Causes of worry cause imaginary anxiety
(4) We cannot take actions cautiously and carefully

Directions (1213–1217) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

Until he was ten, young Alexander Fleming attended the nearby Loudoun Moor School. He was then transferred to Darvel School which he attended with his brothers.

Alexander learned a good deal about nature during that four mile downhill hike to school and the four mile uphill return trip. He was a quick student and at twelve, the age limit prescribed for Darvel school, he was sent to Kilmarmock Academy. Two years later he joined his brothers John and Robert at the home of his elder brother Thomas, who was to become a successful occultist in London. However, the economic success of the family was yet to be and Alexander was forced to leave school for economic reasons. When he was sixteen, he obtained a job in a shipping company. Good fortune, however, was on his side and on the side of humanity. In 1901, he received a share in a legacy which made it possible for him to return to school. He decided to study medicine.

1213. Alexander trekked _____ miles every day to attend Darvel school.
(1) Four (2) Eight
(3) Twelve (4) Sixteen

1214. He was a 'quick student' means that Alexander
(1) Reached school before his brothers
(2) Was a lively student
(3) Ran the races
(4) Was a fast learner

1215. "...and at twelve, the age limit prescribed for Darvel school... " in this context means that children were
(1) Admitted to school at the age of twelve
(2) Allowed to remain in the school only up to the age of twelve
(3) Admitted to the school any time after the age of twelve
(4) Not admitted to the school before they were twelve

1216. Alexander became well off
(1) By working in a shipping company
(2) When his brother became a successful occultist
(3) Because he studied medicine
(4) By receiving a share in a legacy

1217. Alexander left school
(1) To study economics
(2) To work with his brother
(3) To study medicine
(4) Due to financial problems

Directions (1218–1222) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

A guest speaker was addressing the faculty and the students in the college auditorium. I had joined the faculty the year before, and was already drawing attention. I was 27, full of assumptions about myself, quick with a comment on everything, and expected people to pay attention to all that I had said.

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I listened to the talk for the first five minutes. By the seventh, I was looking around to check if others were listening. By the tenth, I had glanced at my watch three times, and yawned once. After twenty minutes I was thoroughly bored, and telling myself that it was difficult to sit through such an insipid talk. I wanted to share some of my expert comments with my neighbour. But he was completely sold out to the speaker, and looked like it was the greatest day of his life. I was disgusted. I tried to catch a word or phrase from the talk, only to convince myself that this should be his last talk ever.

The one-hour talk took ages to end, and before the thanks were said, I jumped to my feet with a sigh of relief. My neighbour smiled at me and said, "The talk was wonderful, wasn't it?" I retorted, "It almost killed me with kindness".

1218. What do you understand about the narrator from the description in the first paragraph?
(1) He was a genius
(2) He was knowledgeable
(3) He was self conceited
(4) He was charismatic

1219. How did the narrator respond to the speech?
(1) He was glued
(2) He was bored
(3) He did not mind it
(4) He was engrossed in it

1220. The narrator was disgusted because
(1) His neighbour was engrossed in an insipid talk
(2) The talk was boring
(3) He could not understand it
(4) He was impatient

1221. When the speech ended the narrator was
(1) Happy (2) Relieved
(3) Exhausted (4) Disgusted

1222. How long did the narrator listen to the speech without judgement?
(1) Seven minutes (2) Ten minutes
(3) Five minutes (4) Twenty minutes

Directions (1223–1227) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

Most successful companies, institutions and organizations have mission statements. Most individuals don't. As the Chief Executive Officer of your own life in the knowledge era, you need a laser like focus in your vision. You need a mission and a mission statement describing how you want to live, not just what you want to own; defining the person you want to become, not just the title you want to see on your door; outlining the knowledge you will receive, not just the degree you'll earn or your next promotion.

I began the process this way : "To be aware of the uniqueness of my associates, clients, friends and family, and to treat that uniqueness with loving concern. I was created to lead myself and others to understand win-win relationships and how to use them to improve the lives of all persons with whom I come into contact."

You, too, can frame your mission statement starting with your core values, working outward to your material desires and financial needs.

1223. What should a person's mission statement begin with?
(1) Your core values
(2) What you want to acquire
(3) Your monetary ambitions
(4) Your next promotion

1224. What is the narrator's mission?
(1) To discourage his friends and associates in every endeavour.
(2) To improve the lives of all his associates.
(3) To be aware of the strengths and weaknesses of his friends.
(4) To ill-treat all.

1225. What does a 'win-win' relationship mean?
(1) Every one must win always
(2) There are no challenges
(3) The relationship is beneficial to both parties
(4) The competition is friendly

1226. What are the suggested components of a 'mission statement'?
(1) Win-win attitude, financial needs, knowledge
(2) Core-values, material desires, financial needs
(3) Academic qualifications, love, material desires
(4) Core-values, joy, self-confidence

1227. Who is responsible for designing a personal mission?
(1) A Chief Executive Officer
(2) The family and friends
(3) The Individual
(4) The company

Directions (1228-1232) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

Stockholm is spread out on an archipelago of 14 islands, where Lake Malaren meets the Baltic Sea. More airy than Venice, with wide-open spaces, it is one-third water. Its other two-thirds combine arched bridges, jet fountains, and palatial buildings trimmed with gold. For Stockholmers, fans of great outdoors, this is an amiable and graceful home and a healthy environment in which to live. Minutes from the city centre are parks and woodland for recreation, and clear water for swimming and fishing. In winter, everyone takes to ice-skating, on artificial rinks in the shadows of grand palaces, or on the frozen waters of the channel.

Stockholm is also a city at the leading edge of fashion, design and advanced technology. Fashion houses and IT companies use the city as a test market for their innovations, especially as Stockholmers are followers of technology. Stockholm is the capital as well as the largest city of Sweden. It is the site of the government and Parliament of the country.

1228. An archipelago is a collection of _____ .
(1) cities (2) islands
(3) lakes (4) coral-reefs

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1229. Stockholm is
(1) One-third water and two-thirds arched bridges, jet fountains and palatial buildings
(2) Two-thirds water and one-third land
(3) Full of tall buildings
(4) a city with lots of people

1230. What is the opposite of the word 'amiable'?
(1) Enervating (2) Refreshing
(3) Invigorating (4) Unpleasant

1231. Why is Stockholm used as a test market for innovation by IT companies and Fashion houses?
(1) The Stockholmers are followers of technology.
(2) Stockholm is the largest city of Sweden.
(3) The citizens are fashionable.
(4) The people like the outdoors.

1232. Stockholm is important to the country because ___ .
(1) it has palatial buildings.
(2) there are parks and woodlands for recreation.
(3) there are artificial skating rinks.
(4) it is the largest city and capital of Sweden.

Directions (1233–1237) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 07.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

Learning is the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others, and which we can only derive at second-hand from books or other artificial sources. The knowledge of that which is before us, or about us, which appeals to our experience, passions, and pursuits, to the bosoms and businesses of men, is not learning.

Learning is the knowledge of that which none but the learned know. He is the most learned man who knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation. The learned man prides himself in the knowledge of names, and dates, not of men or things. He thinks and cares nothing about his next-door neighbours, but he is deeply read in the tribes and castes of the Hindoos and Calmuc Tartars. He can hardly find his way into the next street, though he is acquainted with the exact dimensions of Constantinople and Peking. He does not know whether his oldest acquaintance is a knave or a fool, but he can pronounce a pompous lecture on all the principal characters in history. He cannot tell whether an object is black or white, round or square, and yet he is a professed master of the optics and the rules of perspective.

1233. Learning is defined as
(1) the knowledge of that which is before us
(2) the knowledge about us
(3) the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others
(4) the knowledge related to the businesses of men

1234. The most learned man is he who
(1) knows about all the principal characters in history
(2) sees not with the eyes of others
(3) is acquainted with the streets of Constantinople and Peking
(4) knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation.

1235. A learned man, as described in the passage,
(1) cares about men and things
(2) does not care about men and things
(3) cares about the shapes of objects.
(4) cares about his neighbours

1236. The passage suggests that a learned man
(1) understands his neighbours
(2) does not know his old acquaintances
(3) is not concerned about names and dates
(4) is interested in travelling

1237. The given passage implies that
(1) knowledge of the learned is exclusive to them
(2) a learned man cannot deliver lectures
(3) a learned man is not interested in Calmuc Tartars
(4) a learned man is not aware of the optics and the rules of perspective

Directions (1238–1242) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

Awareness means the capacity to see a coffee pot and hear the birds sing in one's own way, and not the way one was taught. It may be assumed on good grounds that seeing and hearing have a different quality for infants than for grownups and that they are more aesthetic and less intellectual in the first years of life. A little boy sees and hears birds with delight. Then the 'good father' comes along and feels he should 'share' the experience and help his son 'develop'. He says, "That's a jay and this is a sparrow." The moment the little boy is concerned with which is a jay and which is a sparrow, he can no longer see the birds or hear them sing. He has to see and hear them the way his father wants him to. Father has good reasons on his side: since few people can afford to go through life listening to the birds sing, sooner the little boy starts his 'education' the better. Maybe he will be an ornithologist when he grows up.

1238. What does the writer mean by 'awareness'?
(1) The capacity to see as one is taught.
(2) The capacity to see and hear things in one's own way.
(3) The ability to see and feel things as they are in the present.
(4) The ability to see and hear things as other people do.

1239. How do children perceive things around them?
(1) Aesthetically (2) Intellectually
(3) Emotionally (4) Morally

1240. What would the 'good father' do?
(1) He would teach his son the way of the world.
(2) He would share and feel his son's experience.
(3) He would share his experiences and help his son 'develop'.
(4) He would tell his son to live his way.

1241. What does an Ornithologist study?
(1) Birds (2) Insects
(3) The different species of plants
(4) Fish

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1242. The passage implies that when the boy starts his 'education' he will _____ .
(1) have a more aesthetic outlook
(2) be able to identify a jay and a sparrow
(3) see and hear the bird's song with delight
(4) have a more intellectual outlook

Directions (1243-1247) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 08.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

The antigen-antibody immunological reaction is used to be regarded as typical of immunological responses. Antibodies are proteins synthesized by specialized cells called plasma cells, which are formed by lymphocytes (cells from the lymph system) when an antigen, a substance foreign to an organism's body, comes in contact with lymphocytes. Two important manifestations of antigen-antibody immunity are lysis, the rapid physical rupture of antigenic cells and the liberation of their contents into the surrounding medium, and phagocytosis, a process in which antigenic particles are engulfed by and very often digested by macrophages and polymorphs. The process of lysis is executed by a complex and unstable blood constituent known as complement, which will not work unless it is activated by a specific antibody; the process of phagocytosis is greatly facilitated when the particles to be engulfed are coated by a specific antibody directed against them.

1243. One of the two important manifestations of antigen-antibody immunity is lysis while the other is :
(1) lymphocytes (2) plasma
(3) antigenic cells (4) phagocytosis

1244. What are antibodies?
(1) Minerals in the cells (2) Proteins
(3) Synthesized proteins (4) Dead cells

1245. What happens when an antigen comes in contact with lymphocytes?
(1) Antibodies are destroyed
(2) Plasma cells are formed
(3) Proteins are synthesized
(4) Old cells are restored

1246. Which of the following statement is true in the context of the essay?
(1) Antigen-antibody is a psychological process
(2) Lysis is a process of forming plasma cells
(3) Complement is a blood constituent
(4) Antigen is part of the organism's body

1247. Phagocytosis is a process in which antigenic particles are _____ by and very often digested by macrophages and polymorphs.
(1) attacked (2) attracted
(3) enveloped (4) engulfed

Directions (1248–1252) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

In the world today we make health an end in itself. We have forgotten that health really means to enable a person to do his work and do it well. A lot of modern medicine, and this includes many patients as well as many physicians, pay very little attention to health but very much attention to those who imagine they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspapers, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of television programmes and all those books on medicine. We talk about health all the time. Yet for the most part the only result is more people with imaginary illness. A healthy man should not be wasting time talking about health : he should be using health for work.

1248. Modern medicine is primarily concerned with
(1) promotion of good health
(2) people suffering from imaginary illness
(3) people suffering from real illness
(4) increased efficiency in work

1249. The passage suggests that
(1) health is an end in itself
(2) health is a blessing
(3) health is only a means to an end
(4) we should not talk about health

1250. Talking about health all the time makes people
(1) always suffer from imaginary illness
(2) sometimes suffer from imaginary illness
(3) rarely suffer from imaginary illness
(4) often suffer from imaginary illness

1251. The passage tells us
(1) how medicine should be manufactured
(2) what a healthy man should or should not do
(3) what television programmes should be about
(4) how best to imagine illness

1252. A healthy man should be concerned with
(1) his work which good health makes possible
(2) looking after his health
(3) his health which makes work possible
(4) talking about health

Directions (1253–1257) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 09.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

We set out for the gallows. Two warders marched on either side of the prisoner, with their rifles at the slope. two others marched close against him, gripping him by his arm and shoulder, as though, at once pushing and supporting him. The rest of us, magistrates and the like, followed behind. Suddenly, when we had gone ten yards, the procession stopped short without any order or warning. A dreadful thing had happened a dog, come goodness knows whence, had appeared in the yard.

It came bounding among us with a loud volley of barks, and leapt round us wagging its whole body, wild with glee at finding so many human beings together. It was a large woolly dog, half Airedale, half Pariah. For a moment, it pranced round us, and then, before anyone could stop it, it had made a dash for the prisoner, and jumping up tried to lick his face. Everyone stood aghast, too taken aback even to grab at the dog.

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1253. What was the tone of the essay at the beginning?
(1) Celebrative
(2) Emotionally charged
(3) Gloomy
(4) Lighthearted

1254. How did the arrival of the dog change the atmosphere of the event?
(1) It caused the people to scatter
(2) It allowed the prisoner to escape
(3) It saddened the prisoner even more
(4) It stunned everyone present there

1255. What was the emotion displayed by the dog?
(1) Fear (2) Joy
(3) Anger (4) Alarm

1256. What was surprising about the actions of the dog?
(1) It ran up and down the path
(2) It bit the guards
(3) It barked at the magistrates
(4) It licked the prisoner's face

1257. How did the author respond to the appearance of the dog?
(1) He jumped at the dog and collared it
(2) He ignored the dog and pretended it was not there
(3) He was taken aback as the others
(4) He yelled at the dog to silence its barking

Directions (1258–1262) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

Man's attitude to various animals changed many times in the course of centuries. From indifference or practicality, he went on to adoration and deification, and then to hatred. Ancient Egyptians, for example, highly appreciated the cat's ability to destroy rodents. The cat was much superior in this respect to the grass-snakes and weasels they had kept in their houses before. These proved unable to cope with hordes of rats which invaded Egypt from Asia. So the cat, a very useful animal, was ranked as a sacred animal and one of the most important animals, too. The goddess of the Moon, fertility and childbirth, Bast herself was portrayed by the Egyptians as a woman with a cat's head.

Sumptuous temples were built to this goddess, where cats were kept in luxury and fed the choicest of foods. They had their own priests and votaries, more numerous as a matter of fact than any other sacred animal could boast. According to the Greek historian Herodotus, the festival in the city of Bubastis, which had a temple dedicated to cats, was attended by as many as 700 thousand, who brought their offerings to the goddess in the shape of figurines of her made of gold, silver and bronze and adorned with precious stones.

1258. Egyptians appreciated the cat's ability to destroy _____ .
(1) snakes (2) weasels
(3) houses (4) rodents

1259. Hordes of rats invaded Egypt. They came from ___ .
(1) Europe (2) Asia
(3) Asia Minor (4) Africa

1260. The cat was considered to be a _____ .
(1) sacred animal (2) goddess
(3) symbol of peace (4) symbol of fertility

1261. What is the opposite of the word 'votaries' ?
(1) Enthusiast (2) Critic
(3) Adherent (4) Fanatic

1262. The word 'deification' in the passage means _____ .
(1) highly valuable
(2) take pride
(3) act of treating as God
(4) devotees

Directions (1263–1267) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 10.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

Namita is from the state of Kerala. She has come to Dubai to serve as a governess for the only child of the Nairs. The Nairs are nice and gentle and Namita has no cause to complain. One day she overhears something that makes her jittery. Mr. Nair is not employed in an American company as she has been told. The nature of his business is illegal. She is shocked and wants to go back to her home town to her own people.

Gopal is from a very poor family. His family owns a very small piece of land that can hardly meet their food requirement. One day, Gopal gets a nice offer to work in the Emirates with a construction contractor. In order to meet the expenses on travelling, the family decides to sell their own land and send Gopal to the foreign country, to make money. On arrival, the contractor confiscates Gopal's passport and gives him a small place to live in with ten others like him. Gopal has little idea what he must do.

1263. Which word from the ones given below, best describes Namita's relationship with her employers in the beginning?
(1) Cordial (2) Friendly
(3) Sympathetic (4) Complaining

1264. What does the phrase, 'makes her jittery' imply?
(1) Sadness (2) Anger
(3) Trauma (4) Anxiety

1265. Namita and Gopal are in a similar situation, because they
(1) love their families
(2) are happy with their situations
(3) are from impoverished families
(4) are stranded in a foreign country

1266. Namita's situation is better than that of Gopal, because she
(1) has a well behaved employer
(2) knows what she wants to do
(3) loves the new place and the child
(4) now knows about her employer

1267. The conclusion that can be drawn from both situations is that people should

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(1) stay in their own countries and villages
(2) feel contented and satisfied with their lot
(3) verify details before accepting any job
(4) not travel to these regions of the world

Directions (1268–1272) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

Modern civilisation is completely dependent on energy, which has therefore to be abundant and also economical. About 85% of the world's energy is supplied by oil, coal and natural gas while nuclear, hydro, wind and solar power and biomass supply the rest. Coal, nuclear and hydro are used primarily to generate electricity while natural gas is widely used for heating. Biomass is used both for heating and cooking. The wind and solar power is the future's hope as they are sustainable energy sources. Oil powers almost all machines that move and that makes oil uniquely versatile. Oil powered airplanes carry 500 people across the widest oceans at nearly the speed of sound. Oil powered machines produce and transport food. Oil powered machines are ubiquitous. Clearly, we live in the age of oil but it is drawing to a close. According to data available if oil production remains constant until it's gone, there is enough to last 42 years. Oil wells will produce less as they become depleted, which will make it impossible to keep production constant. Similarly natural gas and coal will last another 61 years and 133 years respectively. Naturally, as they become scarce, they become expensive, leading to a worldwide energy crisis. If we are to survive on this planet, we have to make a transition to sustainable energy sources. The transition may be willy-nilly or planned the choice is ours.

The dawning era of limited and expensive energy will be very difficult for everyone on earth but will be even more difficult if it is not anticipated. It is of utmost importance that the public and policymakers understand the global energy crisis and act in tandem to ensure that the species 'homo sapiens' does not become extinct.

1268. The theme of the passage is
(1) Changing Lives
(2) Looming Energy Crisis
(3) Energy Resources
(4) Power in Today's world

1269. Biomass is an energy source used in
(1) agriculture (2) industry
(3) homes (4) offices

1270. The synonym for Ubiquitous is
(1) Omnipotent (2) Omnifarious
(3) Omniscient (4) Omnipresent

1271. The energy sources of the future are
(1) nuclear and hydro power
(2) coal and natural gas
(3) wind and solar power
(4) oil and biomass

1272. The survival of mankind will depend on
(1) maximum use of available energy resources
(2) transition to sustainable energy resources
(3) regulation placed on energy consumers
(4) keeping the level of energy production constant

Directions (1273–1277) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 11.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

Reporters and city officials gathered at a Chicago railroad station one afternoon in 1953. The person they were meeting was the 1952 Nobel Peace Prize winner. A few minutes after the train came to a stop, a giant of a man six feet four inches with bushy hair and a large moustache stepped out from the train. Cameras flashed. City officials approached him with hands outstretched. Various people began telling him how honoured they were to meet him.

The man politely thanked them and then, looking over their heads, asked if he could be excused for a moment. He quickly walked through the crowd until he reached the side of an elderly black woman who was struggling with two large suitcases. He picked up the bags with a smile, escorted the woman to a bus. After helping her aboard, he wished her a safe journey. As he returned to the greeting party he apologized, "Sorry to have kept you waiting." Not many whites would have done what he did.

The man was Dr. Albert Schweitzer, the famous missionary doctor who had spent his life helping the poor in Africa. In response to Dr. Schweitzer's action, one member of the reception committee said with great admiration to the reporter standing next to him, "That's the first time I ever saw a sermon walking."

1273. Dr. Albert Schweitzer was the winner of the _____ .
(1) Nobel Prize in 1952 for Medicine
(2) Nobel Prize in 1952 for Peace
(3) Nobel Prize in 1952 for Chemistry
(4) Nobel Prize in 1953 for Peace

1274. Dr. Albert delighted _____ .
(1) in being helped by others
(2) in not being honoured
(3) in being honoured
(4) in helping others

1275. Dr. Albert Schweitzer _____ .
(1) was not prejudiced against Whites
(2) was not prejudiced against Blacks
(3) was prejudiced against Whites
(4) was prejudiced against Blacks

1276. Dr. Albert was _____ person.
(1) a generous and friendly
(2) a proud
(3) a timid
(4) a kind and helpful

1277. Dr. Albert preferred to let his actions _____ .
(1) speak louder than his words
(2) be admired
(3) be advertised
(4) be written about

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Directions (1278-1282) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

To know language is to be able to speak it. even a child who does not yet attend school can speak his or her language. In order to speak a language it is important to listen to it and to read a few pages in it everyday. A child picks up language and learns to talk just as (s) he learns to walk. Walking and talking comes naturally to a child as it grows. In our country, a child may grow up speaking more than one language, if these languages are spoken in the home and in the neighbourhood. We call this multilingualism. A child speaks a language or languages much before (s)he starts going to school. To know a language then is first of all to be able to speak it as easily and naturally as a tree year old child does. Later on the child will learn to read and write in that language. In order to read and write in a language, one has to speak it. But it is possible to speak a language but not able to read or write in it. A baby does not speak until it is nine months old but it understands a few words at six months of age. It has been listening ever since it was born, and even a little before that. So the first strategy in speaking a language is to listen.

1278. One of the activities of a child before it is even born is _____ .
(1) seeing (2) listening
(3) understanding (4) talking

1279. It is necessary for one to _____ the language before (s)he writes in that language.
(1) sing (2) spell
(3) speak (4) None of the above

1280. Multi-lingualism means
(1) speaking more than one language
(2) speaking only one language
(3) speaking any language
(4) speech

1281. A child has been _____ ever since it was born.
(1) speaking (2) reading
(3) walking (4) listening

1282. To know a language one must be able to
(1) Speak it as easily and naturally as a three year old child.
(2) Read it well all the time.
(3) Write it quickly
(4) Sing in the language

Directions (1283-1287) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)

Most of the African countries live in sub-human conditions because of extreme poverty, upheaval, hunger, disease, unemployment, lack of education and both inexperienced and corrupt administrations. The devastating consequences of the AIDS epidemic in those countries could improve if the infected population were to receive free drugs to control the disease, have access to health professionals and get information on how to prevent its spread. But this can only be achieved through international help programs in which leaders of the world's richest countries donate medicine and also send doctors and nurses to treat and educate those in need. Moreover, most of the poor countries rely on selling agricultural products and raw materials fo rich nations and buying industrialized products from them, resulting in a huge financial deficit. Consequently, they borrow a significant amount of money from the World Bank to try and improve their broken economies, but sometimes the money disappears with no significant changes and they cannot even pay the interest to the bank. Regarding this issue, last year the G8, which is comprised of leaders of the eight richest nations, decided to forgive billions of dollars worth of debt owed by the world's poorest nations. In addition, they developed adequate loan programs to financially assist those countries.

1283. According to the author, one of the ways of helping the infected people in Africa to fight AIDS is by :
(1) providing free clothes
(2) providing free food
(3) providing free drugs
(4) providing free contraceptives

1284. As the author describes the condition in Africa, her tone is :
(1) sad (2) angry
(3) bitter (4) hopeful

1285. In the context of this essay, the phrase 'sub-human' means:
(1) people of a smaller race
(2) people living below accepted standard of living
(3) people living below the rule of a headman
(4) people segregated into groups according to their possession

1286. What was the most significant step taken by the G8 towards assisting the poor countries in dealing with their need ?
(1) Sending doctors and nurses
(2) Setting up an international programme
(3) Forgiving debts owed by them
(4) Building relief camps

1287. What has led to the poor countries accumulating more debts?
(1) Their buying of industrialized products
(2) Their lack of education
(3) The devastating consequences of the AIDS epidemic
(4) Their lack of knowledge in the use of money

Directions (1288-1292) : A passage is given with five questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 27.10.2016 (IInd sitting)

Newspapers sell because of news and editorial coverage but it gets more revenue from advertisements. News costs money, while advertisements fetch money. The economics of modern newspapers is such that it cannot run by just selling news. It has to depend on advertisements. The economics of newspaper publishing requires both subscribers who can afford to buy newspapers and

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businessmen who can afford to advertise in it. The growth of the Press depends on both. Therefore, in newspaper management neither aspect can be neglected.

Co-ordination among the various departments-editorial, circulation, advertising and production is very essential for effective and better management. The heads of various departments must be part of the management of a newspaper. They must be aware of the goals set, policies and future plans of the management. They cannot afford to remain cut off from the mainstream of management function. In addition, each department should keep the other department managers informed of those of its activities that will be useful to them. This is a vital aspect of newspaper management.

1288. The growth of a newspaper depends on :
(1) the editorial and news coverage
(2) large scale subscribers
(3) advertisers
(4) subscribers and advertisers

1289. The main idea conveyed in the first paragraph of the passage is :
(1) the growth of press
(2) news and editorial coverage
(3) the economics of newspaper publishing
(4) the importance of advertisements

1290. The main idea conveyed in the second paragraph of the passage is :
(1) the role of the heads of departments of a newspaper
(2) the future of newspapers
(3) how to sell newspapers
(4) effective sales

1291. The word 'goal' in the passage means :
(1) Conclusion (2) Aim
(3) Result (4) Benefit

1292. Which of the following statements is false
(1) Selling news is not important
(2) Editorial coverage matters for sales
(3) Advertisements are needed for a paper to survive
(4) All departments have to be in touch with other departments

Directions (1293-1322) : Read the following passages carefully and choose the most appropriate answer to the questions out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

Passage-I

(Q. Nos. 1293-1297)

When I think of my family's history on the land. I experience a pang of regret. Unlike much of the arid West, where the land has gone virtually unchanged for centuries, my place of origin, western Kansas, has been torn up by agriculture. The flat plains, excellent soil, and sparse but just adequate rainfall permitted farming; therefore farming prevailed, and a good 90% of the original sod prairie is gone. The consequence, in human terms, is that our relationship to our place has always felt primarily mercantile. We used the land and denied, or held at bay, its effect on us. Yet from my earliest childhood, when the most of the Kansas prairie was still intact, I've known that the land also had a romantic quality. I've felt moved by the expanse of it , enthralled by size. I take pride in my identity as a plains daughter.

1293. Which of the following is the most accurate statement of the author's position?
(1) The presence of the people has enriched the plain's habitat.
(2) Farming has improved the soil of the plains.
(3) Farming has chemically polluted the plains.
(4) Farming has eroded the natural beauty of the plains.

1294. The argument in the paragraph is based primarily on :
(1) facts of history and statistical studies.
(2) facts derived from the author's personal observations.
(3) feelings the author has picked up from personal experience.
(4) feeling passed down to the authors by ancestors.

1295. From the passage, it may be determined that the word "mercantile" has something to do with
(1) practicality (2) danger
(3) America (4) spirituality

1296. What does the author feel proud about?
(1) being an American
(2) being a native of Kansas.
(3) being able to see the romantic quality of the land.
(4) the ability to unite well.

1297. What factor changed the entire landscape of Kansas?
(1) wind (2) heat
(3) agriculture (4) flooding

Passage-II

(Q. Nos. 1298-1302)

Most economists in the United States seem captivated by the spell of the free market. Consequently, nothing seems good or normal that does not accord with the requirements of the free market. A price that is determined by the seller or, for that matter (for that matter: so far as that is concerned), established by anyone other than the aggregate of consumers seems pernicious. Accordingly, it requires a major act of will to think of price-fixing (the determination of prices by the seller) as both "normal" and having a valuable economic function. In fact, price-fixing is normal in all industrialised societies because the industrial system itself provides, as an effortless consequence of its own development, the price-fixing that it requires. Modern industrial planning requires and rewards great size. Hence, a comparatively small number of large firms will be competing for the same group of consumers. That each large firm will act with consideration of its own needs and thus avoid selling its products for more than its competitors charge is commonly recognised by advocates of free-market economic theories. But each large firm will also act with full consideration of the needs that it has in common with the other large firms competing for the same customers.

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1298. What does not seem as not good or normal in the context of this essay?
(1) the new interest in free market
(2) being captivated by spell of the free market
(3) that which does not accord with the requirement of the free market
(4) the economists who are captivated by the free market

1299. Who, according to the economists, are the right group of people to set the price of a commodity?
(1) the aggregate of consumers
(2) the buyers
(3) the sellers
(4) the economists

1300. Price-fixing is a phenomenon that is normal in
(1) agricultural societies
(2) industrialised societies
(3) pre-industrial societies
(4) globalised societies

1301. A major act of will will bring about price-fixing that will be seen as
(1) effective and productive
(2) constructive and practical
(3) normal and having valuable economic function
(4) systematic and relevant

1302. Selling a commodity at a price that is not more than that charged by competitors is
(1) rejected by the free market system
(2) opposed by the advocates of the free market theories
(3) considered suspicious by the free market theorists
(4) recognised by the advocates of the free market theories

Passage-III
(Q. Nos. 1303-1307)

But the war did not cease; though friend and foe alike were almost drowned in blood. It seemed as powerful as eternity, and in time Tony Vassall too went to battle and was killed. The country gave Patience a widow's pension, as well a touching inducement to marry again; she died of grief. Many people died in those days, it was not strange at all. Nathan and his wife got so rich that after the war they died of overeating, and their daughter Olive came into a vast fortune and a Trustee.

1303. The writer says war is
(1) bloodless (2) partial
(3) destructive (4) unimportant

1304. In the passage, it is stated that "friend and foe alike were almost drowned in blood." What does it convey?
(1) friends and enemies forgot their differences.
(2) both suffered similarly.
(3) both started liking each other.
(4) war made people hate each other.

1305. From this passage we learn that Tony Vassal was
(1) Patience's husband (2) a soldier's son
(3) Nathan's relative (4) very successful

1306. "..... as well a touching inducement to marry." Here inducement means
(1) agreement (2) invocation
(3) reminder (4) encouragement

1307. Olive, after her parents' death became
(1) rich (2) honest
(3) brave (4) fat

Passage-IV
(Q. Nos. 1308-1312)

All art is, in an important sense, an escape. There is a sense in which the capacity to escape from his present experience, to use his accumulated consciousness of the past to project a vision of the future, is man's greatest and distinguishing ability. We must not forget the force of Aristotle's argument that poetry is valuable precisely because it shows men not simply as they are, but as they ought to be or (in terms more sympathetic to us today) as they are capable of becoming.

1308. According to the author, all art is
(1) a reflection of life. (2) art
(3) an escape (4) an important sense.

1309. The author believes that man's greatest and distinguishing ability is
(1) his ability to project the future
(2) his capacity to escape from his present experience
(3) his consciousness of the past
(4) None of the above.

1310. Aristotle argues that poetry is
(1) valuable (2) an escape
(3) an art (4) All of the above

1311. Accordingly to the author _____ enables him to project a vision of the future
(1) man's present experience
(2) man's accumulated consciousness of the past
(3) man's sympathetic nature
(4) None of the above.

1312. Aristotle's argument supports the view that poetry shows
(1) men not simply as they are
(2) what men ought to be
(3) what men are capable of becoming
(4) All of the above.

Passage-V
(Q. Nos. 1313-1317)

To avoid the various foolish opinions to which mankind are prone, no superhuman brain is required. A few simple rules will keep you free, not from all errors, but from silly errors. If the matter is one that can be settled by observation, make the observation yourself. Aristotle could have avoided the mistake of thinking that women have fewer teeth than men, by the simple device of asking Mrs. Aristotle to keep her mouth open while he counted. Thinking that you know when in fact you do not is a bad mistake, to which we are all prone. I believe myself that hedgehogs eat black beetles, because I have been told that they do; but if I were writing a book on the habits of hedgehogs, I should

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not commit myself until I had seen one enjoying this diet. Aristotle, however, was less cautious. Ancient and medieval writers knew all about unicorns and salamanders; not one of them thought it necessary to avoid dogmatic statements about them because he had never seen one of them.

1313. The author portrays mankind as
(1) superhuman (2) by and large ignorant
(3) intelligent (4) ancient

1314. According to the author, unicorns and salamanders
(1) have existed in the past
(2) are invisible
(3) caused writers to write strange stories.
(4) never really existed

1315. The author implies that
(1) he has never seen hedgehogs eating beetles
(2) hedgehogs eat only black beetles
(3) they do not eat black beetles
(4) he is writing a book on hedgehogs.

1316. The author is in favour of drawing conclusions on the basis of
(1) discussion (2) consultation
(3) observation (4) reasoning

1317. The attitude of the author is
(1) cultural (2) scientific
(3) cynical (4) philosophical

Passage-VI

(Q. Nos. 1318-1322)

In short, to write a good letter you must approach the job in the lightest and most casual way. You must be personal, not abstract. You must not say, 'This is too small a thing to put down'. You must say, 'This is just the sort of small thing we talk about at home. If I tell them this they will see me, as it were they'll hear my voice, they'll know what I'm talking about'. That is the purpose of a letter. Carlyle had the trick to perfection. He is writing from Scotsbrig to his brother Alec in Canada and he begins talking about his mother. Good old Mother, he says, 'she is even now sitting at my back, trying at another table to write you a small word with her own hand; the first time she has tried such a thing for a year past. It is Saturday night, after dark; we are in the east room in a hard, dry evening with a bright fire to our two selves; Jenny and her Barns are 'scouring up things' in the other end of the house; and below stairs the winter operations of the farm go on, in a subdued tone; you can conceive the scene! How simple it is and yet how perfect. Can not you see Alec reading it in his far-off home and his eyes moistening at the picture of his old mother sitting and writing her last message to him on earth?

1318. 'Abstract' in the passage means
(1) a summary
(2) not paying attention
(3) concrete
(4) not having a physical reality

1319. The recipient of your letter should _____.
(1) use a lot of imagination.
(2) know what you are talking about
(3) get distracted when reading your letter
(4) find it difficult to understand your letter

1320. Carlyle's mother was _____.
(1) a regular letter writer
(2) not confident at letter writing
(3) always eager to write letters to Alec
(4) old and enjoyed writing letters

1321. 'Scouring up things' means _____.
(1) cleaning pans with a small ball of wire or plastic
(2) to search a place thoroughly in order to find something
(3) to put something in liquid for a time so that it becomes completely wet
(4) writing something quickly and carelessly

1322. Subdued tone means _____.
(1) not very loud
(2) unusually quiet and possibly unhappy
(3) not very busy
(4) not very bright

Directions (1323-1327) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 30.04.2017 (Ist Sitting)

Radium is a while powder that looks like table-salt. A pound of it is worth a thousand pounds of gold. Radium is very costly because it is so scarce. A mere pinch of it is worth a small fortune. There are only a few spoonfuls in all the world. But radium is so powerful that too much of it would be dangerous. If a pound or two could be gathered at one spot it would kill people who came near. Through radium, scientists hope to learn how to change one element into another. It would be interesting and profitable to change other metals into gold. But it would be worth more to man to learn how to get all the power from the atoms to do man's work.

1323. Radium is considered dangerous because
(1) it would help us to turn other metals into gold.
(2) it would kill millions due to its radioactivity.
(3) it is so scarce.
(4) it would tell us how to get power from radium.

1324. The antonym of 'scarce' is
(1) insufficient (2) abundant
(3) wealth (4) rare

1325. What is the main subject of discussion in the passage ?
(1) Silver (2) Radium
(3) Salt (4) Gold

1326. The world 'fortune' here means
(1) wealth (2) freedom
(3) power (4) inheritance

1327. Why is radium very costly ?
(1) It is powerful and dangerous.
(2) It is found in small quantities.
(3) It helps man do his work.
(4) It is very useful.

join: farhan sir study group

ANSWERS

1. (4)	2. (2)	3. (4)	4. (3)
5. (3)	6. (4)	7. (3)	8. (1)
9. (3)	10. (3)	11. (1)	12. (4)
13. (4)	14. (4)	15. (2)	16. (3)
17. (4)	18. (1)	19. (3)	20. (2)
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597. (4)	598. (3)	599. (2)	600. (2)

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601. (1)	602. (2)	603. (4)	604. (2)
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1093. (2)	1094. (1)	1095. (2)	1096. (4)
1097. (1)	1098. (4)	1099. (3)	1100. (3)
1101. (4)	1102. (1)	1103. (2)	1104. (3)
1105. (1)	1106. (2)	1107. (1)	1108. (2)
1109. (2)	1110. (3)	1111. (2)	1112. (3)
1113. (2)	1114. (1)	1115. (3)	1116. (3)
1117. (4)	1118. (4)	1119. (3)	1120. (3)
1121. (2)	1122. (1)	1123. (2)	1124. (3)
1125. (4)	1126. (4)	1127. (3)	1128. (2)
1129. (3)	1130. (4)	1131. (3)	1132. (1)
1133. (3)	1134. (2)	1135. (3)	1136. (2)
1137. (2)	1138. (1)	1139. (2)	1140. (2)
1141. (1)	1142. (4)	1143. (4)	1144. (3)
1145. (3)	1146. (3)	1147. (4)	1148. (1)
1149. (3)	1150. (4)	1151. (2)	1152. (4)
1153. (2)	1154. (4)	1155. (2)	1156. (1)
1157. (1)	1158. (1)	1159. (3)	1160. (4)
1161. (4)	1162. (2)	1163. (2)	1164. (3)
1165. (2)	1166. (3)	1167. (2)	1168. (1)
1169. (3)	1170. (2)	1171. (4)	1172. (3)
1173. (2)	1174. (3)	1175. (2)	1176. (2)
1177. (1)	1178. (2)	1179. (3)	1180. (1)
1181. (3)	1182. (2)	1183. (3)	1184. (2)
1185. (1)	1186. (3)	1187. (1)	1188. (1)
1189. (2)	1190. (3)	1191. (4)	1192. (3)
1192. (3)	1194. (2)	1195. (4)	1196. (1)
1197. (3)	1198. (1)	1199. (2)	1200. (4)
1201. (3)	1202. (2)	1203. (1)	1204. (1)
1205. (1)	1206. (4)	1207. (4)	1208. (1)
1209. (2)	1210. (3)	1211. (1)	1212. (2)
1213. (2)	1214. (4)	1215. (2)	1216. (4)
1217. (4)	1218. (3)	1219. (2)	1220. (1)
1221. (2)	1222. (3)	1223. (1)	1224. (2)
1225. (3)	1226. (2)	1227. (3)	1228. (2)
1229. (1)	1230. (4)	1231. (1)	1232. (4)
1233. (3)	1234. (4)	1235. (2)	1236. (2)

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1237. (1)	1238. (2)	1239. (1)	1240. (3)
1241. (1)	1242. (4)	1243. (4)	1244. (3)
1245. (2)	1246. (3)	1247. (4)	1248. (2)
1249. (3)	1250. (4)	1251. (2)	1252. (1)
1253. (3)	1254. (4)	1255. (2)	1256. (4)
1257. (3)	1258. (4)	1259. (2)	1260. (1)
1261. (2)	1262. (3)	1263. (1)	1264. (4)
1265. (4)	1266. (2)	1267. (3)	1268. (2)
1269. (3)	1270. (4)	1271. (3)	1272. (2)
1273. (2)	1274. (4)	1275. (2)	1276. (4)
1277. (1)	1278. (2)	1279. (3)	1280. (1)
1281. (4)	1282. (1)	1283. (3)	1284. (1)
1285. (2)	1286. (3)	1287. (1)	1288. (4)
1289. (3)	1290. (1)	1291. (2)	1292. (1)
1293. (4)	1294. (3)	1295. (1)	1296. (2)
1297. (3)	1298. (3)	1299. (1)	1300. (2)
1301. (3)	1302. (4)	1303. (3)	1304. (2)
1305. (1)	1306. (4)	1307. (1)	1308. (3)
1309. (2)	1310. (1)	1311. (2)	1312. (4)
1313. (2)	1314. (4)	1315. (1)	1316. (3)
1317. (2)	1318. (4)	1319. (2)	1320. (2)
1321. (2)	1322. (1)	1323. (2)	1324. (2)
1325. (2)	1326. (1)	1327. (2)	

EXPLANATIONS

1. (4) synthetic fibre
2. (2) become popular during the last twenty years
3. (4) the synthetic cloth
4. (3) the newly rich people
5. (3) sombre
6. (4) people are too lazy to change their bad habits
7. (3) the decline in the language can be stopped
8. (1) taking the necessary trouble to avoid bad habits
9. (3) our thoughts are becoming uglier because we are making the language uglier
10. (3) Political and economic causes
11. (1) The impact of science can be felt in every sphere of life
12. (4) expository
13. (4) Science
14. (4) mankind
15. (2) Science, a great boon
16. (3) Friendship is beyond science's mastery
17. (4) setting of the sun, with all its beauty
18. (1) Love and laughter, pain and loneliness
19. (3) large number of foreign tourists visiting homes of playwrights, writers, poets
20. (2) Science cannot explain human emotions. Hence, people have a soft corner for those who produce a splendid display of emotions in their work.
21. (2) whale
22. (2) cooking
23. (1) liver
24. (3) blubber
25. (4) Soaps
26. (1) explore the history of vacations
27. (1) a more carefree nature
28. (3) varied
29. (2) privilege
30. (3) All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy
31. (1) only a third of those aboard perished
32. (4) The Carpathia
33. (1) 2
34. (1) inaugural
35. (3) Overconfidence by builders and owners was greatly responsible for the sinking of the vessel
36. (4) are sensational
37. (4) make money easily
38. (4) To bring out the evil impacts of the printing press.
39. (4) argues convincingly
40. (4) A novelist
41. (3) Awareness of time in the modern industrial world
42. (2) the notion of time as a collection of minutes
43. (3) does not care about each minute
44. (2) the Americans or the Englishmen are punctual
45. (1) China and Japan
46. (3) automation
47. (2) most capable of dealing with the changing reality
48. (4) synchronization
49. (3) a believer in doing what he is told, right or wrong
50. (2) a critical mind having insight into future
51. (1) we should do to make children read
52. (3) stop compelling children to read books recommended by them
53. (1) win the favour of their teachers
54. (4) recommending them the books intended for adults.
55. (1) reads books not suitable for his age
56. (2) instruct people on the best means of conducting interviews
57. (4) to have a direct conversation with the interviewees
58. (2) I ought to plan and prepare for the interview well in advance
59. (1) understand shades of meaning not readily available in written responses
60. (3) psychological properties particular to a given interviewee
61. (1) human labour
62. (4) both men and women
63. (1) role of women
64. (3) any voice in family or community decision or legal or economic status
65. (1) an essential power in the development of the nation
66. (2) A period of change
67. (3) Financially healthy
68. (1) By being innovative.
69. (2) Immense conservatism
70. (2) Will undermine the banks' social commitment.
71. (3) they are over-used
72. (3) we cannot stop using antibiotics
73. (4) antibiotics are used indiscriminately
74. (3) antibiotics
75. (2) it is a common practice to prescribe antibiotics
76. (3) with an adhesive organ found in its head
77. (1) to one and harmless to other
78. (4) are related to each other
79. (2) benefit at the expense of the animals they live with
80. (2) on the left-over parts of the shark's prey
81. (3) Humanistic
82. (2) Cruel and greedy
83. (3) Non-humans have refused cooperation to human beings
84. (4) Poor and weak people are oppressed by the modern man
85. (4) Understanding
86. (4) No students can be barred from the Boards without prior clearance from the CBSE
87. (1) Students must pass the preboard exam before appearing for the Board exam.
88. (3) Students who fare poorly at the pre-board will fail at the boards
89. (4) Attracting talented students
90. (4) linking performance of their works in pre-boards to the debarment

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91. (1) Mount Olympus
92. (3) To honour Zeus
93. (4) 2781 years (2006 + 776)
94. (2) Skating
95. (1) physical fitness, education of youth and friendship
96. (1) Faith in progress is deep-rooted in our culture
97. (3) That material progress leads to higher satisfaction and well-being
98. (3) They were lazy
99. (3) They had limited desires
100. (1) They have a low degree of wants
101. (4) Because of lack of self-discipline
102. (1) By taking risks
103. (3) It helps us to learn
104. (1) By taking a short holiday
105. (2) One has to work hard and learn at least from failures.
106. (3) punishments do not help to reform criminals.
107. (2) to cremate his mother
108. (1) rushed her children to the hospital.
109. (2) are less dangerous than other criminals.
110. (2) the woman regrets what she has done, but not the man
111. (3) its main purpose was to change inequalities between men and women.
112. (4) Men have done nothing to dissipate ignorance.
113. (1) men have no right to judge women.
114. (3) beauty cannot be defined adequately.
115. (2) a lot of excitement and cheerfulness in the conference hall
116. (2) lack social responsibility
117. (1) there is a benefit for themselves
118. (1) wants to acquire new technology
119. (1) the poor and the weak must benefit from new technology
120. (2) Individuals must work for the benefit of the society without expecting any return or personal benefits
121. (3) what journalism is about
122. (1) all the rules of writing
123. (2) have a good nose for news
124. (1) respect for truth
125. (1) A plastic surgeon can help a journalist
126. (4) There is a lack of coordination among individuals, groups, institutions and states
127. (2) Divisiveness and asking for criticism
128. (4) Tarnish
129. (3) Age-old beliefs, religious tolerance, poverty and diversity in day-to-day living
130. (2) The object of ambition
131. (3) they wanted to take parts of the ship and sell them.
132. (4) By pumping air into the tanks.
133. (3) Having to contend with sharks.
134. (2) they had succeeded when everyone thought they would fail.
135. (1) rudder
136. (2) if we use it carefully
137. (1) if we express ourselves alike to all
138. (3) using words carelessly
139. (2) careless use of words creates enemies.
140. (4) he lacks the power of discrimination in the use of words.
141. (4) Discipline
142. (1) with self
143. (1) Society
144. (2) rebuilding and restructuring society into a strong nation
145. (2) spreading to everyone
146. (1) 40 hours a week
147. (4) employing someone to look after the child
148. (2) she was not able to control her angry baby
149. (3) I had no money and so I left the baby alone
150. (4) He can tolerate cruelty neither to children nor to animals
151. (2) To weigh and consider
152. (3) To be read only in parts
153. (4) It makes him an exact man
154. (4) Meaner sort of books
155. (1) Thoroughly read and understood
156. (2) suggestion made in trance
157. (3) taking it seriously
158. (2) make life easier
159. (3) it was a substitute for anaesthesia
160. (4) curing war anxiety
161. (4) good spirits walk on them
162. (3) plenty
163. (2) it is closely associated with the growth of the child
164. (3) lovers of nature
165. (3) curved
166. (2) a lower death rate
167. (1) An impending earthquake
168. (2) Animals have certain instincts that human beings don't possess
169. (3) The Chinese failed to predict the earthquake
170. (1) remove
171. (3) should resemble mathematical formula
172. (3) a linguist
173. (2) technical terminology
174. (3) the average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him
175. (4) Government
176. (2) The Eradication of Small-pox
177. (2) To eliminate small-pox worldwide in ten years.
178. (3) Isolation of victims and mass vaccinations
179. (1) Previous projects had failed.
180. (3) Small-pox victims no longer die when they contract the disease
181. (3) our efforts to assimilate political and technological activities
182. (2) Political revolutions
183. (3) play instinct
184. (1) his organized purposefulness
185. (3) political and technological revolutions achieved by man
186. (4) both (1) and (3)
187. (4) A good religion supports democratic system
188. (3) science and democracy
189. (4) Faith without rational evidence may not be acceptable to the educated people
190. (2) To inculcate scientific spirit in man
191. (3) falling
192. (2) four times
193. (2) ahead
194. (2) very slow growth in population and modern agricultural practices and better irrigation
195. (4) two and a half times
196. (2) 21st century
197. (1) not to be taken seriously
198. (2) serious planning is needed
199. (3) plenty of oil
200. (3) sixty nine
201. (1) very low
202. (3) nearly three fourths of the households
203. (2) sanitised
204. (2) indifference

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205. (3) germs
206. (1) Indians use more than 40,000 allopathic drugs
207. (3) Information should be printed on the carton or in a pamphlet kept inside it
208. (2) Even mild drugs are not always safe
209. (3) give very little and unintelligible information
210. (4) Drugs should be used only according to prescription
211. (2) regrets our ignoring the aims of true education
212. (2) making examinations an enjoyable experience
213. (1) memory
214. (1) show how students of dance and music enjoy not only learning but also examinations
215. (4) to encourage originality and problem solving ability
216. (3) three
217. (3) The first hatchet
218. (1) 2000
219. (1) Paleolithic
220. (3) 6000 to 3000 B.C.
221. (3) Met in the restaurant and went out walking after dinner.
222. (4) He was taking care of plague patients.
223. (2) a partner in a small printing press.
224. (4) Because he was worried that something had happened to the speaker.
225. (1) Because he could not find the speaker in the restaurant.
226. (3) giving up one's honesty for the sake of monetary benefits
227. (4) he was convinced that what the story of Samson and Delilah illustrates is correct
228. (4) one must lead an honest life
229. (2) he was a man of principles
230. (2) a man of simple faith
231. (2) it was frightened by some noise
232. (3) sell the ass at the market
233. (3) a group of girls laughed at the farmer's folly
234. (3) some old friends advised him to do so
235. (1) the exhausted ass will have no takers in the market
236. (3) annoyed
237. (2) walk with effort
238. (2) called the farmer a selfish man
239. (3) in trying to please all, you please none
240. (1) called the farmer and his son fools for not riding the ass
241. (1) promotion of good health
242. (1) his work which good health makes possible
243. (4) often suffer from imaginary illnesses
244. (1) health is an end in itself
245. (2) what a healthy man should or should not do
246. (3) they suffered from lack of knowledge about El Nino as they were not scientifically advanced.
247. (3) a weather event
248. (4) All of the above
249. (3) barren
250. (2) It results in vegetation on barren lands.
251. (1) It causes an upswelling of rich nutrients making it the most productive in the world.
252. (1) El Nino occurs during Christmas
253. (2) destructive effects
254. (4) El Nino and droughts away
255. (3) equivalent
256. (4) All of these
257. (3) Woven into the curriculum
258. (2) Under-graduate and post-graduate stage
259. (4) Consensus
260. (2) Broad
261. (2) Proposed
262. (3) Sociology
263. (2) school subjects may be used creatively to promote International Understanding.
264. (1) most of the universities have prescribed learning of International Understanding
265. (1) Most fruitfully used
266. (4) Each constellational era corresponds to recurring types of historical events and moods.
267. (1) Adjacent generations do not live similar lives.
268. (3) When Reactives are adults, Civics are youths.
269. (2) It is attacked by Idealists who are visionary elders.
270. (2) acting in a practical way
271. (3) he could play sweetly on his flute
272. (2) changed into a handsome youth
273. (4) coach
274. (1) planned to marry the Queen of Italy
275. (2) turned old and ugly
276. (1) indiscriminate exploitation of resources
277. (2) Because they have inherited an overexploited environment
278. (2) consequences
279. (4) All of the above
280. (4) Both (2) and (3)
281. (3) gasoline engine and electric motor
282. (4) hybrids use two types of propulsions while conventionals rely on one.
283. (2) To use gasoline efficiently.
284. (1) restorative
285. (2) Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline and put fewer emissions into the atmosphere, they are better for the environment.
286. (4) he/she sees the universe as a single entity
287. (2) both exist because of the other; they are interrelated
288. (3) Without cutting trees he can't earn money; can't buy his meals
289. (1) everything co-exists in nature
290. (4) Because our very existence is defined by this term
291. (2) Herodotus
292. (4) They sought divine assistance.
293. (2) Athenians achieved victory
294. (4) intervene on behalf of
295. (2) committed patriotism
296. (1) she was excited
297. (2) The brothers
298. (1) The phone was downstairs.
299. (2) was frightened
300. (3) Mother's timely action
301. (1) We have set a mechanical routine.
302. (2) If we smile we are mad.
303. (4) to unfold the healing powers of a gentle smile
304. (3) it helps us overcome our problems
305. (4) Effects of cheerful living
306. (3) Dayady
307. (1) Sins of enemies
308. (3) Jesus Christ
309. (4) Forgiveness
310. (2) Hinduism
311. (2) 3 periods
312. (3) The first hatchet
313. (1) 2000
314. (1) Paleolithic
315. (3) 6000 to 3000 B.C.
316. (2) strange
317. (4) When Nicephore conducted some experiments.

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318. (1) A print making technique
319. (2) He introduced the method of photography.
320. (3) Because the photography method did not involve much money and was suitable for making portraits.
321. (4) In Negro folk singing.
322. (1) only a few
323. (4) In the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War.
324. (2) Voices from everywhere in the South.
325. (3) On the railroads, in the cotton fields and in the churches
326. (3) knew about the rules of music.
327. (4) "Singing horns".
328. (4) The Negro's voice was not his principal means of musical expression.
329. (2) sing songs to forget
330. (3) The early origins of Jazz
331. (2) The bark of trees
332. (3) work
333. (2) China
334. (4) With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat
335. (4) Peaches, melons, oranges, tea and spices came from China.
336. (1) to eat a certain kind of food in order to survive
337. (1) Because they began to grow plants, and ate what they could grow
338. (2) Stems
339. (4) Rough
340. (2) The Search for Food
341. (3) The sand boas have a head and a stumpy tail
342. (4) bite the most prominent projection of the offender
343. (1) is a sex attractant
344. (2) The Irula tribals
345. (4) believes in facts
346. (3) do away with
347. (4) snake catchers
348. (3) emit (a smell)
349. (2) the pooja has not been performed properly
350. (3) an animal of prey
351. (2) he ruled over a very big kingdom
352. (3) To be just to his subjects
353. (4) tied a big bell in front of the palace
354. (3) objections
355. (4) they wanted justice
356. (2) a form of sport
357. (4) zorbers
358. (3) was not at first intended as a land- based sport.
359. (1) there is adequate cushioning in the zorbs.
360. (3) a form of zorbing in or with water.
361. (2) it reminded him that he would grow old too
362. (1) in a lake nearby
363. (1) old men should leave his land
364. (1) A handful of water
365. (4) getting old
366. (3) united
367. (3) President
368. (1) Ministers
369. (1) Prime Minister
370. (4) The Minister quits
371. (2) There was decent rain on Monday
372. (1) next two days at least
373. (2) Jharkhand
374. (4) To predict rain
375. (2) stronger
376. (1) Milwaukee
377. (3) Sikhs
378. (3) neo-Nazi groups
379. (4) Particular reason may never be known
380. (2) appreciated Michelle Obama
381. (4) housewife
382. (4) Keshtopur
383. (2) Sujata Dey and her friend
384. (1) Because they wore full mask helmets
385. (2) The police
386. (3) A narrow escape
387. (4) As the birds were attracted to the waste pile-up near the airport.
388. (1) after the plane was taken to the parking bay
389. (3) Large plane
390. (3) It was discarded
391. (2) to usher in a modem and progressive society.
392. (4) ours is a male dominated society,
393. (1) The global movement to gain equal status for women
394. (4) All of the above
395. (3) reasonable
396. (2) indigenous
397. (4) Unlike the Bengalis, Europeans were not under foreign rule.
398. (3) lies in breaking all shackles of backwardness and narrow mindedness
399. (3) wanted social reform to improve the lot of the weak and the downtrodden
400. (2) there was an abundance of intellectual and creative activities in Bengal then.
401. (1) a burglar
402. (2) lazy and indecisive
403. (2) to come to a complete halt
404. (1) he had gone around an unexpected bend
405. (4) jumping into the garden
406. (4) ungovernable
407. (3) the centre should not block the sites
408. (2) vague
409. (1) Our leaders should display their powers of censorship when needed
410. (4) fake
411. (1) not playing false with the citizens
412. (4) imitate
413. (2) sane
414. (3) By turning the attention of the people to violence in Assam
415. (2) Twitterers take these parodies for genuine despatches from the PMO
416. (1) expert
417. (1) only two such ways
418. (3) belonging to an organisation which has something to do with different nations.
419. (3) W.H.O. assists both in controlling diseases and in preventing them.
420. (2) international health workers
421. (3) he thinks that it can create unnecessary suspense and anxiety.
422. (2) you feel uneasy because the person next in the queue looks at you restlessly
423. (4) None of the statements given above.
424. (4) Nothing is going to change even if you don't answer the telephone bell.
425. (1) he is suffocated by the stale, unventilated air, flavoured with cheap face powder and chain-smoking.
426. (1) different and mutually unintelligible languages exist side by side
427. (2) it becomes the mother tongue for a new generation of speakers
428. (3) a scale in which the proximity of the Creole to the standard language is measured

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429. (2) a form of Creole which is furthest from the standard language
430. (1) Complex
431. (3) they thought they were ill
432. (2) he felt sure that he had a liver disorder
433. (4) an unnecessarily dark, gloomy and pessimistic attitude to life
434. (1) symptom of vertigo
435. (4) hostile
436. (2) Spot goes outside to use the bathroom
437. (3) friendly and playful
438. (1) act
439. (2) the immature acts of puppies
440. (1) rest
441. (3) contradict previous information
442. (4) People think that puppies are cute and playful and do not always think about how much work it will take to train them
443. (1) responsible
444. (1) I, II and III
445. (1) Adult dogs do not need to eat very much.
446. (2) Southern Egypt
447. (2) more than two million
448. (3) two or three
449. (3) Group
450. (2) Khufu was Hemon's vizier and architect.
451. (3) the weather
452. (4) replenishing
453. (4) sailing in the sea
454. (2) waves like a big, heavy hammer.
455. (1) are compared to shuttlecocks
456. (1) dark
457. (3) Uneasy
458. (1) Hardly any friends
459. (2) short stories
460. (4) beauty of nature
461. (1) spirit
462. (3) Dyes
463. (4) uncomfortable in unfamiliar surroundings
464. (3) Remote
465. (3) Proprietor
466. (2) 'Diligence is the mother of good luck'
467. (1) Labour and industry
468. (1) Luck waits and complains without working while labour achieves success although it complains.
469. (4) Hardwork of all kinds makes people different.
470. (3) Success is exactly proportionate to hard work.
471. (4) All of the above
472. (1) Only violence can be used against violence.
473. (4) theory
474. (2) Violence is bad only when it is associated with certain motives.
475. (4) None of the above.
476. (2) The Dangers of Fast Food
477. (3) poor diet
478. (2) low-income areas without access to healthy foods
479. (1) major supermarket chains are unavailable in some areas
480. (4) fast food
481. (3) polio
482. (3) predict
483. (3) eight children
484. (2) brain and spinal cord
485. (2) He was fair and brown-haired
486. (3) Negroid and Mongolese
487. (2) the Nicobarese
488. (4) India and Myanmar
489. (1) Andaman
490. (2) the Anthropological Department of the Government
491. (3) matchbox and cloth
492. (1) turbans
493. (4) rubbing two pieces of wood
494. (3) wrap
495. (1) strange
496. (1) books
497. (2) The Pleasure of Owning Books
498. (1) guest in the house
499. (4) humanities
500. (2) Books are for show
501. (3) in youth
502. (4) personal possessions
503. (4) Carelessly
504. (3) It hinders one from remembering more easily.
505. (4) Should be free and easily accessible
506. (4) service
507. (2) discards idleness
508. (4) New opportunities
509. (2) work to their full capacity
510. (2) Productive
511. (4) All of the above
512. (3) comply with safety requirements
513. (2) ISI has no standards for them.
514. (4) Both (1) and (2)
515. (3) requirement
516. (4) unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution
517. (4) oil and power generation
518. (3) land, water and air
519. (2) planned use of resources
520. (4) population, food and energy
521. (2) It cannot be seen when it is in flight.
522. (3) maintain their body metabolism
523. (2) they can fly backwards
524. (3) tremendous
525. (4) the smallest creatures are the toughest and most adaptable
526. (4) Interacting with mermaids, native Americans, fairies, and ordinary children from outside Neverland
527. (2) novel
528. (2) novels, media and merchandise
529. (3) body of a woman and tail of a fish
530. (3) 1904
531. (2) A greyish cream
532. (3) trimmed
533. (1) An oak tree obstructs the view
534. (4) To be clones of one another
535. (3) As old and dilapidated
536. (4) Americans would encourage him and buy more hamburgers
537. (4) It was clean and inexpensive
538. (4) Quality control, service, cleanliness and cheap prices
539. (1) Two brothers unrelated to Mr. Kroc
540. (1) McDonald's is not innovative in their methods.
541. (1) 1789
542. (3) cockpit
543. (2) petrol
544. (2) aeroplane
545. (4) Age of science
546. (3) 2,600 km
547. (2) building, upgrading and maintaining of National Highways
548. (3) 50,000 km
549. (1) 2%
550. (1) two-lanes
551. (2) Millions
552. (3) insensitivity
553. (2) distressing
554. (1) a Delhi based non-governmental organization
555. (3) hapless
556. (4) The advent of electric power is equivalent to the application of nuclear power in the 20th century
557. (4) the principle of electromagnetic induction

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558. (2) arrival
559. (2) dynamo
560. (1) Ancient
561. (2) does not affect
562. (1) was restricted
563. (3) deals
564. (4) affordable
565. (2) emotional
566. (1) takes initiative with or without the help of others
567. (2) it helps people to learn more things and learn better
568. (1) Active learning
569. (2) instructive
570. (3) identifying
571. (2) depends
572. (2) is deprived of
573. (3) and in pockets of
574. (2) still suffers
575. (3) Some Indians are rich and some poor
576. (4) non communication
577. (4) buy time
578. (3) builds up anticipation
579. (3) weak
580. (4) Share information
581. (4) is originated in Europe.
582. (2) in opera lyrics are as important as the music.
583. (3) music in musical theatre is not as important as it is in opera.
584. (2) the words of the opera
585. (1) transmit.
586. (1) science
587. (2) They seem distant and strange.
588. (3) By making tests
589. (1) An evil spirit
590. (2) disbelieve
591. (3) flowing throughout the year
592. (2) It has suffered from heavy rains or severe droughts
593. (3) They lacked knowledge and the means to solve the problem
594. (3) to dig
595. (4) agricultural
596. (3) disappears completely
597. (4) be consciously attentive to sensory input
598. (3) remember simple things like appointments
599. (2) remember a thing for a long time
600. (2) sensory memory
601. (1) it makes us critical of others.
602. (2) honest criticism
603. (4) All of the above
604. (2) Both are exercised by human beings
605. (1) his obvious divergence from the simpleton.
606. (1) Capital
607. (2) Moveable
608. (2) Industrialization
609. (3) is crucial to the continuance of globalization
610. (2) One is more costly than the other
611. (2) Inability of a society to provide the basic necessities of life.
612. (3) The vision of minimum or good life
613. (1) Reflect coexistence of inequalities in society.
614. (1) It is impossible at this stage to provide a reasonable quantum of living.
615. (4) Societies live at a bare subsistence level.
616. (2) Self-sufficiency and resourcefulness
617. (4) Teachers of home economics
618. (3) Adolescent girls
619. (2) They went beyond economic boundaries.
620. (4)Paper patterns
621. (2)naturalistic
622. (1)long scenes
623. (4)different concurrent narrative threads.
624. (3) a cliffhanger
625. (1) Each episode ends with a promise that the storyline is to be continued in another episode
626. (1) at night
627. (2) set down on the sandy bottom where the water was about knee deep and watched the daylight come.
628. (3) the whole world was asleep
629. (3) of a snag there in the swift current which breaks on it.
630. (1) They slid along so quiet and smooth and lovely.
631. (2) he had arrived an hour earlier
632. (1) to claim his suitcase
633. (2) he hadn't really lost his receipt at all
634. (4) very many
635. (3) made a note of them
636. (3) nestled with the money in his wallet
637. (2) look for the receipt
638. (1) ascertain his ownership of the case
639. (3) with great distress the writer explained his unfortunate situation to the assistant
640. (4) position
641. (3) the Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos
642. (3) snow houses are reserved for hunting migrations
643. (2) mood and temperature
644. (2) turning a darker colour to absorb more heat
645. (4) if he displays flashing bright colours
646. (4) there were seams of rock and treacherously swirling currents
647. (2) when there was low tide
648. (1) the tide turned sprightly
649. (4) big crack through which light came in
650. (3) the high tide had just washed the litter away
651. (2) The Blue whale is dying of 'white syndrome'
652. (3) the destructive impact of 'white syndrome'
653. (4) sickly white pallor
654. (3) other endangered and undiscovered flora and fauna will also be damaged
655. (2) giving way to something powerful
656. (3) birds
657. (1) are inspired by natural things
658. (3) mentor
659. (2) evolution
660. (4) airplane and velcro
661. (2) The difficulty is that women are likely to be trained for any direct combat operation.
662. (1) Current status of women in US military.
663. (1) being assigned all of the military tasks that are assigned to men.
664. (1) The all-volunteer character of the present armed forces.
665. (4) present a reasoned prognosis of the status of women in the new United States all-volunteer armed forces.
666. (1) new
667. (4) Everyone joins the military willingly.
668. (2) failures
669. (3) The Government sanctions equal pay for equal work.
670. (4) a pre-condition for any prospect of achieving the former.

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671. (3) legends.
672. (1) 1973
673. (4) A small band of biologists
674. (1) native people.
675. (3) Living examples of animals thought to have died out ages ago.
676. (4) 1975
677. (1) 1936
678. (3) 1912
679. (2) finding
680. (3) size and habitat are
681. (1) bright and colourful
682. (4) female birds
683. (2) the bright, colourful feathers of the bird.
684. (1) the magnificient bird of paradise.
685. (1) to make best use of
686. (3) satisfactory answers
687. (3) be themselves
688. (1) no definitive answers
689. (2) self–knowledge
690. (2) not copy others
691. (2) a social journey for entertainment
692. (2) see all one can of men and things
693. (3) nothing but a nobler kind of travel
694. (4) is a recent phenomenon
695. (2) a beloved place and enjoying oneself
696. (4) they have guilty consciences
697. (1) it enlarges one's world
698. (2) realize a goal
699. (4) different from one's usual rut
700. (3) walking
701. (1) the seeds of the present events
702. (2) "Nationalism"
703. (4) the West and the East
704. (1) Effect of science and technologies
705. (3) fanaticism
706. (3) Caste discrimination
707. (2) Materialism
708. (1) enrichment
709. (4) true
710. (1) superstitious beliefs
711. (4) special transportation and storage techniques
712. (4) one of the most important essential nutrients in flour
713. (2) picking fruits and vegetables before they mature
714. (4) depletion of vital nutrients
715. (3) twenty-three essential nutrients
716. (1) the food industry in his own country
717. (2) is good
718. (2) cold storage and other preservation methods
719. (2) about eight of the important nutrients back into the bread
720. (4) All of the above
721. (2) he was missing the company of other holiday - makers.
722. (3) had come very far from places where people lived.
723. (2) the nights are longer in October than mid summer.
724. (2) poor visibility and grassy track.
725. (4) tried to sleep but without much success.
726. (4) utmost cruelty to nature.
727. (2) sarcasm
728. (2) it sounds pompous and boastful.
729. (4) Is a satirical comparison of man's callousness to the animals.
730. (4) to provide employment and purchasing power for daily necessities.
731. (1) well-being
732. (3) unhappy
733. (1) not lose courage even if we make small progress
734. (4) thankful for every good
735. (2) give away remains ours
736. (1) Malaysia
737. (2) 300000
738. (1) southern tip of Car Nicobar
739. (1) need to build tsunami monitoring system
740. (3) harbour waves
741. (1) necessary for the body
742. (3) omega–3 fatty acids and omega-6 fatty acids.
743. (1) prostaglandins
744. (4) alpha-linoleic acid
745. (1) linoleic acid
746. (2) 4 : 1
747. (4) the imbalance in our body's production of these hormones
748. (2) The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell membranes as well as prostaglandins.
749. (3) anti-inflammatories
750. (2) inflammatories
751. (4) a path
752. (2) A lonely area
753. (3) She was indifferent
754. (4) getting on the horse
755. (2) she was too detached and strong to be overcome with fear.
756. (2) her fascination for the scenic beauty
757. (1) Cold water that had the effect of quenching her thirst
758. (4) her spirits were uplifted
759. (2) something within her had died.
760. (3) She had sighted a settlement.
761. (4) Research is the creation of new forms of knowledge.
762. (1) There are different kinds of research.
763. (3) Documentation is important in research.
764. (2) Academic publishing is meant to benefit the general public.
765. (1) Research is conducted in order to verify information.
766. (2) a place where accessibility is possible.
767. (3) A public body, an institution, a corporation or an individual
768. (1) Any one
769. (3) a few shelves of books to several million items.
770. (3) There is privacy in a library.
771. (4) Being respectful
772. (2) By holding one's anger.
773. (3) By responding aggressively.
774. (1) Law
775. (2) Express it assertively
776. (1) they would be deprived of their livelihood.
777. (4) feared their shops would be destroyed.
778. (3) how a well-meant invention can be misunderstood.
779. (4) the newly invented sewing machine.
780. (1) destroy the sewing machines
781. (1) It has remained effective only in the cities.
782. (3) Public distribution system
783. (3) It will give food to the poorest section without additional cost.
784. (1) low prices
785. (3) To make it target-group oriented.
786. (2) how to adapt to limitations
787. (2) by rolling up protective sand dunes.
788. (4) dwarfism
789. (4) a desert flora
790. (2) the rain
791. (3) Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and uncoditionally.

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792. (4) usual practices and religious rites
793. (2) safeguards people's possessions against being stolen or lost.
794. (2) The police check the citizens, whether they are good or bad, from violating the law.
795. (2) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.
796. (4) By probing into the ills of society and rallying support for change.
797. (3) By writing to their local newspaper
798. (2) A newspaper should reflect the community it serves.
799. (4) the reader's grievances
800. (4) Exert influence on the individuals.
801. (2) under-reporting of malarial deaths
802. (4) journal
803. (2) Hiding the real figures of malaria cases
804. (4) nationwide interviews were carried out
805. (2) three times the numbers revealed by the authorities
806. (4) the ends justify the means
807. (4) exploiters and exploited people
808. (1) dehumanising
809. (3) to acquire maximum wealth
810. (4) perpetuate the injustice imposed by the capitalist system
811. (1) A mixture of methane, carbondioxide, hydrogen and hydrogen sulphide.
812. (2) It is non–polluting, clean and low cost fuel.
813. (1) By anaerobic degradation of animal wastes.
814. (4) The presence of water and absence of oxygen.
815. (4) It has the largest cattle population.
816. (3) interest rates rose after a while.
817. (1) lenders.
818. (1) w ill have to economize.
819. (3) advising people to proceed with care while investing in the housing market.
820. (1) are going to be resdved soon.
821. (3) She wanted to raise money by giving it to the narrator.
822. (4) Leela was quiet.
823. (3) Her daughter was intelligent and she wanted her to study.
824. (2) Her husband had left her.
825. (3) She was embarrassed to ask for a loan.
826. (1) the speech of Scandinavian and Germanic invaders of Britain
827. (1) Middle Ages
828. (3) uneducated
829. (1) It is a dialect officially adopted by the government
830. (4) corrupted forms of languages.
831. (1) increased
832. (1) hybrid products are big and luscious.
833. (4) become a demanding and politically charged industry
834. (2) quality of food in todays's world.
835. (3) quantity
836. (3) the Watergate Scandal
837. (4) to retain power in their hands by continuing in office.
838. (4) of the lure of power.
839. (4) anti-corruption laws are honoured more in their breach than in their observance.
840. (3) the politicians exploit the electorate psychologically.
841. (3) the factors that lead to heart disease have been brought under control through medical intervention.
842. (4) Cancer researchers have achieved the greatest victory by containing this disease among the elderly.
843. (4) People suffering from heart disease to day are less likely to die from it immediately
844. (4) by far (Id.) : by a great amount ; to the most extreme/ evident degree
the most complex problem
845. (2) Cancer does not have a precise cause and is more complex in nature
846. (3) extravagance in entertaining guests.
847. (4) being thrifty may lead to success.
848. (2) Wishes life is less burdensome.
849. (3) She manages to keep cool when she confronts the milkman.
850. (2) should not bother about his popularity.
851. (1) Availibility of digital books.
852. (2) determine the specific needs of the individual.
853. (2) accepted by all.
854. (1) They can hardly imitate a teacher's ability to explain the most difficult of concepts.
855. (2) Relaxing attitude and software interactivity.
856. (2) create
857. (3) The power to obliterate life from this planet.
858. (2) That he is mightier than most.
859. (1) Because man desires to be king of all kingdoms but is idle and extravagant.
860. (4) Anger, ego, greed, envy, hatred and jealousy.
861. (1) conflict
862. (3) They do not know the language used for communicating with the patients
863. (2) they do not know how to communicate in medical terms.
864. (3) Medical communication is a specialized branch of professional communication.
865. (2) Medical profession requires a careful use of medical and everyday language.
866. (1) aggressive
867. (2) African American
868. (3) Negro
869. (1) Negative
870. (3) To combat the prejudiced feelings against blacks
871. (2) From Canada
872. (2) In a light house
873. (4) Slender and dirty
874. (4) So that he would heal it
875. (4) She had been shot by hunters
876. (1) liberty, justice and opportunity
877. (3) rights of the people
878. (4) the Rights of the people
879. (2) Gifts of our Creator
880. (1) Hope
881. (2) nurtured
882. (3) to be ourselves
883. (3) give and receive
884. (4) the ability to share and understand another's feelings.
885. (1) acceptance and tolerance.
886. (4) the Victorian Age
887. (1) successful
888. (2) the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour.
889. (3) everyday life and the world around him.

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890. (4) friend and biographer
891. (3) avoid its enemies
892. (4) light and temperature
893. (3) angry, excited or happy
894. (3) on the African island of Madagascar
895. (2) disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings.
896. (2) nurtured
897. (3) to be ourselves
898. (3) give and receive
899. (4) the ability to share and understand another's feelings
900. (1) acceptance and tolerance.
901. (4) the Victorian Age
902. (1) Successful
903. (2) the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour.
904. (3) everyday life and the world around him.
905. (4) friend and biographer.
906. (3) avoid its enemies.
907. (4) light and temperature.
908. (1) afraid, excited or angry.
909. (3) on the African island of Madagascar.
910. (2) disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings.
911. (3) careless vigilant (Adj.) : alert, watchful ; careful.
912. (4) widespread damage.
913. (3) mountain tops dumped in valleys and streams contain toxic substances.
914. (2) secure rock formations to prevent erosion.
915. (4) excess mountaintop left after the extraction of coal through the blast.
916. (2) insincere praise in order to please
flattery (N.) : Praise that is not sincere.
917. (2) prospers
918. (4) human conscience.
919. (4) It gives us false ideas about ourselves
920. (1) It conquers the man with a weak will.
921. (3) a drop in the chances of getting heart disease.
922. (2) old people geriatrics (N.) : the branch of medicine concerned with the diseases and care of old people; old persons especially one with poor physical or mental health.
923. (1) memory
924. (3) sea fish
925. (4) heart and blood vessels
cardio vascular (N.) : connected with the heart and the blood vessels (the tubes that carry blood around the body).
926. (1) morphological
927. (2) motivated
928. (2) paradigmatic
929. (4) oddity
930. (1) occur
931. (2) sharks
932. (4) blowhole
933. (2) to trap their prey
934. (3) fluke
935. (3) communicate
936. (2) To find a direct trade route to India.
937. (3) North coast of Haiti
938. (4) 500 Years
939. (1) 2
940. (3) 1460
941. (2) The Homestead
942. (2) White
943. (4) "the myth"
944. (3) Mabel Loomis Todd
945. (2) Mabel's affairs with Austin
946. (1) Global warming
947. (4) the collapse is unstoppable.
948. (3) The Pine Island, Thwaites and Smith Glaciers.
949. (2) 160 billion
950. (1) ESA
951. (2) every year.
952. (1) Nobel Prize.
953. (3) three.
954. (4) £ 40,000.
955. (4) All the above.
956. (2) Not truly knowing yourself.
957. (4) Failure helps you in finding the determination to succeed
958. (1) Because nothing can prevent the caprice of fate
959. (3) Failure has its benefits
960. (1) A person emerges wiser and stronger implying that he is secure in his ability to survive.
961. (1) It is a challenge to end poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity
962. (3) The people of India need to labour and hard work to give reality to their dreams.
963. (2) A fateful moment for India
964. (4) The birth of freedom has brought in its wake move responsibility of fulfilling our pledges and creating a new history
965. (3) India's past was a period of struggle while its future will be a period of hope, triumphs and achievements.
966. (2) Dome of Discovery
967. (1) Singapore Flyer
968. (2) The Thames
969. (2) Partial
970. (3) Millennium Wheel
971. (4) nobody has bothered to find out the real cause.
972. (1) one must not be deceived by appearances.
973. (4) saffron must only be worn by true ascetics.
974. (3) they could afford to but were reluctant
975. (3) no one owns up to failure.
976. (3) Oxygen
977. (4) 4 to 5 minutes
978. (2) to the entire body
979. (1) 1953
980. (4) damage to the heart muscles
981. (3) exuberant
982. (2) chunk of dirt
983. (3) poor earlier but became rich later on
984. (2) good and healthy
985. (1) sad including David
986. (2) When he sticks to old ways of thinking and doing.
987. (4) Whatever is being practised is better than what is new.
988. (2) Field demonstration
989. (4) As a thick brown/black liquid with a strong smell.
990. (1) Complex mixture of many different substances.
991. (2) Carcasses of tiny animals and plants that live in the sea.
992. (2) millions of years.
993. (1) their pressure produces heat and turns deposits of animal carcasses and plants into oil.
994. (3) Creating the perfect diet for us.
995. (2) The food we like is the healthiest one for us.
996. (4) The science that maps and describes an individual's code.
997. (3) Since they differ in genetics and metabolism.
998. (1) Personlised DNA chips for people to assess their own inherited predispositions.

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999. (2) large sums of money
1000. (1) could not refuse to pay any attention
1001. (3) invested
1002. (2) lost her money
1003. (2) can balance the scales in our favour.
1004. (2) We are not able to develop our intelligence.
1005. (2) freedom.
1006. (1) seek the meaning of life.
1007. (4) necessity of freedom.
1008. (1) education.
1009. (4) To find shelter from the wind
1010. (2) A deserted hut
1011. (2) Because she could not see clearly in the dark.
1012. (4) A golden necklace with a pendant on it.
1013. (3) There was no dust on it.
1014. (4) About courage and loyalty.
1015. (3) faithfulness
1016. (4) He fled and climbed up the nearest tree.
1017. (1) The bear thought the man was dead.
1018. (3) His own presence of mind.
1019. (4) All of the above
1020. (1) Specialization to acquire greater skills
1021. (1) Later part of the Stone Age
1022. (2) qualities of leadership
1023. (3) benefit
privilege (N.) : a special right or advantage that a particular person or group of people has.
1024. (2) Only if he is defeated by Robin in a competiton of shooting arrows.
1025. (3) They made arrangements for the competition.
1026. (4) When Robin's arrow hit the bull's eye and broke the stranger's arrow.
1027. (4) Little John
1028. (1) He welcomed the stranger to the band and changed his name.
1029. (4) To acquire good speaking and writing skills.
1030. (4) By his speech and writing
1031. (1) One year
1032. (2) Soldier
1033. (1) patient, thoughtful and holistic.
1034. (1) may become part of common speech.
1035. (3) a linguist.
1036. (2) technical terminology.
1037. (3) the average man often uses his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him
1038. (3) Because the railways were admitting more pedlars on the platform.
1039. (4) He did not know if he was moving forward or backward.
1040. (2) Because nothing one ever wanted was available.
1041. (2) From high up.
1042. (1) Because he saw a new person, where he and his father had sat.
1043. (1) Because their homes have been turned into hives of worry.
1044. (4) They become addicts to coffee or hard liquor and gambling.
1045. (1) Places a heavy burden on the youth
1046. (2) Hobbies play an important role in changing the unfortunate situation.
1047. (2) Hobbies play a crucial role in physical and mental development.
1048. (3) his own age.
1049. (2) Hats and hairdos.
1050. (3) Applying a base colour, then modelling the face by highlighting and shadowing.
1051. (2) wrinkles
1052. (3) After the make-up.
1053. (2) we miss breakfast.
1054. (3) we have skipped the first meal.
1055. (4) keeps you active; boosts performance.
1056. (1) carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins.
1057. (2) it contains high protein and fibre content.
1058. (2) The Jamun tree
1059. (2) There were parrots nesting in the tree.
1060. (3) That they should not be captured and sold.
1061. (3) He had mastered the trash trucks schedules.
1062. (3) So that Kalu could pass on information about local drug dealers.
1063. (2) Cugnot
1064. (2) The French Army
1065. (3) its inability to maintain steam pressure.
1066. (4) resentment
1067. (4) the name of the world's first internal combustion engine.
1068. (2) at a seaport village.
1069. (3) 84 million galons of crude oil.
1070. (4) The H-shaped steel racks.
1071. (1) 8 major oil companies joined hands to share the cost.
1072. (3) Lack of funds.
1073. (4) perceptual disorder.
1074. (3) reversed.
1075. (3) ambidextrous.
1076. (3) persist into adulthood.
1077. (2) recognize the condition.
1078. (3) Because they have been on earth for more than a 100 million years and because they can be found anywhere on earth.
1079. (2) communicate.
1080. (3) It hibernates.
1081. (4) They do not make homes but travel in search of food.
1082. (3) To mate with future queen ants
1083. (2) habits and traditions.
1084. (2) Laws ensure people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.
1085. (3) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.
1086. (4) safeguards people's possessions against being stolen / lost.
1087. (4) The Inspector General of Police is responsible to the State Assembly for maintaining law and order.
1088. (1) It gives the article an authoritative, scientific tone.
1089. (2) The rich and varied life in such areas.
1090. (4) How winter cover affects game bird populations.
1091. (3) facts derived from scientific literature.
1092. (2) Very dependent.
1093. (2) an obstacle.
1094. (1) a right value system.
1095. (2) it lulls Man into believing that all is well when it is not.
1096. (4) helping man to understand his potential, the world around him and his role in it.
1097. (1) encourages indifference to the outcome of examinations.
1098. (4) nothing
1099. (3) Move slowly.
1100. (3) Eminence.
1101. (4) One with a weak spirit.
1102. (1) wise, firm and resolute.
1103. (2) A period of change.
1104. (3) Financially healthy.
1105. (1) By being innovative.

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1106. (2) Immense conservatism.
1107. (1) It will put the banks in danger.
1108. (2) The light reflected from the object.
1109. (2) convert light energy to electrical energy.
1110. (3) sight.
1111. (2) once in every six seconds.
1112. (3) at the outer corner of the eye.
1113. (2) By great men who write them.
1114. (1) Expression which is the outflow from the heart of the author.
1115. (3) translated
1116. (3) They would tend to disappear and life would be corrspondingly degraded.
1117. (4) To raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks.
1118. (4) A society where everyone can become a leader.
1119. (3) Many would develop leadership in the field of their interest.
1120. (3) People with conviction in their ideas.
1121. (2) Cynical
1122. (1) Expository
1123. (2) Translation brings together people speaking different languages.
1124. (3) It provides an insight into the cultural heritage of a nation/people.
1125. (4) given translation its rightful place.
1126. (4) Do away with the unwanted things and express only the main ideas.
1127. (3) The sense should be conveyed.
1128. (2) The name of the tower is connected with a real person.
1129. (3) It is made of iron structure.
1130. (4) The Eiffel Tower was criticised at the beginning by the French intellectuals and artists.
1131. (3) A year marked by a landmark achievement in French tourism.
1132. (1) The Eiffel Tower features prominently in popular culture.
1133. (3) A genius is superior to the man of talent and that talented men are more common than genius.
1134. (2) original
1135. (3) talented
1136. (2) An exceptionally intelligent person.
1137. (2) There are many other well known talented musicians.
1138. (1) friendly
1139. (2) light hearted
1140. (2) annoyed
1141. (1) boldly
1142. (4) Physics
1143. (4) All of these
1144. (3) to live in thickly populated areas without fear of epidemics
1145. (3) has made all the commodities available to everyone.
1146. (3) Man has been able to control nature to a great extent.
1147. (4) All of these.
1148. (1) He wanted to know whether the marriage would be performed in a traditional manner.
1149. (3) Every village headman did not react to Akbar's marriage in the same way.
1150. (4) He wanted to find out the uwhereabouts of Birbal.
1151. (2) Khaji thought of the idea that the marriage of wells should be conducted in a traditional manner.
1152. (4) None of these
1153. (2) Plants
1154. (4) They should be fed only once a day.
1155. (2) There is no sufficient oxygen in it.
1156. (1) Gold fish should be given food only once a day.
1157. (1) Snails make the aquarium clean by eating up goldfish.
1158. (1) at that time he was busy looking for a sixth wife.
1159. (3) a person surviving at that age was old and unbelievable.
1160. (4) one hundred and sixty seven years ago.
1161. (4) to determine his age.
1162. (2) he was the world's oldest living man.
1163. (2) to drink from it.
1164. (3) biting the hunter.
1165. (2) save the ant.
1166. (3) to point a gun at something/someone.
1167. (2) a hunter was about to shoot it.
1168. (1) Nobody knows.
1169. (3) One drawing is hidden.
1170. (2) One of the great artists in the world.
1171. (4) thoughtful
1172. (3) is raised more than the one in the model.
1173. (2) maddened by want
1174. (3) a monstrous terror
1175. (2) he was soaring downwards and outwards
1176. (2) and was no longer afraid
1177. (1) Let out a joyous scream
1178. (2) Nehru delivered this speech to the members of the Constituent Assembly.
1179. (3) Nehru believed that India could take huge steps towards realising its dreams
1180. (1) the voice of optimism
1181. (3) Nehru believed that Communalism would be dangerous for India.
1182. (2) Nehru believed that the honourable mansion of India should be built.
1183. (3) Working hard and sincerely
1184. (2) When he has put his heart into his work and has done his best
1185. (1) Cowards
1186. (3) The power which resides in him
1187. (1) Display
1188. (1) St. Xavier's College, Kolkata
1189. (2) Invaluable
1190. (3) Microwave
1191. (4) feel pleasure and pain as we do.
1192. (3) A degree
1193. (3) many
1194. (2) Linguist
1195. (4) Dialects
1196. (1) after
1197. (3) English
1198. (1) language policy
1199. (2) Multilingualism
1200. (4) trade and commerce
1201. (3) a basic skill
1202. (2) children should start learning English from class I
1203. (1) Be paid more
1204. (1) Spending extravagantly
1205. (1) Gets fat salaries even at a young age.
1206. (4) Purchasing jewellery
1207. (4) A few youngsters spend more while some save
1208. (1) Because nothing of his future depended on himself
1209. (2) That his parents would die suddenly at night
1210. (3) The writer was on the war front in Mesopotamia
1211. (1) He dreamt that he was a prisoner in a war that was not going to be over

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1212. (2) Causes of worry remain in the subconscious mind and trouble us through bad dreams
1213. (2) Eight
1214. (4) Was a fast learner
1215. (2) Allowed to remain in the school only up to the age of twelve
1216. (4) By receiving a share in a legacy
1217. (4) Due to financial problems
1218. (3) He was self conceited
1219. (2) He was bored
1220. (1) His neighbour was engrossed in an insipid talk
1221. (2) Relieved
1222. (3) Five minutes
1223. (1) Your core values
1224. (2) To improve the lives of all his associates.
1225. (3) The relationship is beneficial to both parties
1226. (2) Core-values, material desires, financial needs
1227. (3) The Individual
1228. (2) islands
1229. (1) One-third water and two-thirds arched bridges, jet fountains and palatial buildings
1230. (4) Unpleasant
1231. (1) The Stockholmers are followers of technology.
1232. (4) it is the largest city and capital of Sweden.
1233. (3) the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others
1234. (4) knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation.
1235. (2) does not care about men and things
1236. (2) does not know his old acquaintances
1237. (1) knowledge of the learned is exclusive to them.
A writer of remarkable versatility.
1238. (2) The capacity to see and hear things in one's own way.
1239. (1) Aesthetically
1240. (3) He would share his experiences and help his son 'develop'.
1241. (1) Birds
1242. (4) have a more intellectual outlook
1243. (4) phagocytosis
1244. (3) Synthesized proteins
1245. (2) Plasma cells are formed
1246. (3) Complement is a blood constituent
1247. (4) engulfed
1248. (2) people suffering from imaginary illness
1249. (3) health is only a means to an end
1250. (4) often suffer from imaginary illness
1251. (2) what a healthy man should or should not do
1252. (1) his work which good health makes possible
1253. (3) Gloomy
1254. (4) It stunned everyone present there
1255. (2) Joy
1256. (4) It licked the prisoner's face
1257. (3) He was taken aback as the others
1258. (4) rodents
1259. (2) Asia
1260. (1) sacred animal
1261. (2) Critic
1262. (3) act of treating as God
1263. (1) Cordial
1264. (4) Anxiety
1265. (4) are stranded in a foreign country
1266. (2) knows what she wants to do
1267. (3) verify details before accepting any job
1268. (2) Looming Energy Crisis
1269. (3) homes
1270. (4) Omnipresent
1271. (3) wind and solar power
1272. (2) transition to sustainable energy resources
1273. (2) Nobel Prize in 1952 for Peace
1274. (4) in helping others
1275. (2) was not prejudiced against Blacks
1276. (4) a kind and helpful
1277. (1) speak louder than his words
1278. (2) listening
1279. 3) speak
1280. Multi-lingualism means
(1) speaking more than one language
1281. (4) listening
1282. (1) Speak it as easily and naturally as a three year old child.
1283. (3) providing free drugs
1284. (1) sad
1285. (2) people living below accepted standard of living
1286. (3) Forgiving debts owed by them
1287. (1) Their buying of industrialized products
1288. (4) subscribers and advertisers
1289. (3) the economics of newspaper publishing
1290. (1) the role of the heads of departments of a newspaper
1291. (2) Aim
1292. (1) Selling news is not important
1293. (4) Farming has eroded the natural beauty of the plains.
1294. (3) feelings the author has picked up from personal experience.
1295. (1) practicality
1296. (2) being a native of Kansas.
1297. (3) agriculture
1298. (3) that which does not accord with the requirement of the free market
1299. (1) the aggregate of consumers
1300. (2) industrialised societies
1301. (3) normal and having valuable economic function
1302. (4) recognised by the advocates of the free market theories
1303. (3) destructive
1304. (2) both suffered similarly.
1305. (1) Patience's husband
1306. (4) encouragement
1307. (1) rich
1308. (3) an escape
1309. (2) his capacity to escape from his present experience
1310. (1) valuable
1311. (2) man's accumulated consciousness of the past
1312. (4) All of the above.
1313. (2) by and large ignorant
1314. (4) never really existed
1315. (1) he has never seen hedgehogs eating beetles
1316. (3) observation
1317. (2) scientific
1318. (4) not having a physical reality
1319. (2) know what you are talking about
1320. (2) not confident at letter writing
1321. (2) to search a place thoroughly in order to find something
1322. (1) not very loud
1323. (2) it would kill millions due to its radioactivity.
1324. (2) Scarce (Adjective) = insufficient for the demand ; not easy to find or get.
Abundant (Adjective) = existing or available in large quantities ; plentiful.
1325. (2) Radium
1326. (1) Fortune (Noun) = a large amount of money or assets; wealth
1327. (2) It is found in small quantities.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Noun	N.
Pronoun	Pro.
Verb	V.
Adjective	Adj.
Adverb	Adv.
Conjunction	Conj.
Preposition	Prep.
Interjection	Inter.
Imperative	Imp.
Interrogative	Int.
Exclamatory	Exc.
Simple Present Tense	S.Pr. T.
Present Perfect Tense	Pr. Per. T.
Present Continuous Tense	Pr. Cont. T.
Present Perfect Continuous Tense	Pr. Per. Cont. T.
Simple Past Tense	S.Past T.
Past Perfect Tense	Past Per. T.
Past Continuous Tense	Past Cont. T.
Past Perfect Tense	Past Per. T.
Past Perfect Continuous Tense	Past Per. Cont. T.
Simple Future Tense	S.Fut. T.
Direct Speech	D.S. / D.Sp.
Indirect Speech	In. Sp. / I.S.
Active Voice	A.V.
Passive Voice	P.V.
Modal Verb	Mod.V.
Auxiliary Verb	Aux. V.
Infinitive	Inf.
Gerund	Ger.
Past Participle	Past Par.
Present Participle	Pr. Par.
Question Tag	Ques. Tag
Extended Word	Ext. Wd.
Question Word	Ques. Wd.
Subject	Sub.
Object	Ob.
Antecedent	Ante.
Singular	Sing.
Plural	Pl.
Comparative	Comp.
Superlative	Superl.
Helping Verb	H.V.
Question Word	Q. Wd
Number	Num.
Determiner	Det.
Demonstrative Adjective	Dem. Adj.

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